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Dep't. of Immigration
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1903

*PART II., ANNUAL REPORT, 1903; ALSO EXTRACT FROM DEPUTY
MINISTER'S REPORT ON IMMIGRATION*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

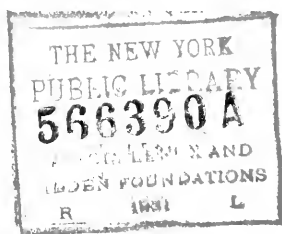
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OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1904



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EXTRACT
FROM
DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT
ON
IMMIGRATION

The reports of the officers of the department at headquarters and outside, together with detailed returns with regard to immigration to Canada during the past year, will be found under Part II. of the general report.

The result of the work of this important branch of the public service has been highly satisfactory. The gross number of arrivals during the year, as computed from carefully prepared returns at the ports of disembarkation and at customs stations was 128,364, as compared with 67,379 for the previous year. When it is considered that the immigration during the past twelve months exceeded by nearly 12,000 the total immigration for the previous two years, and was only short by 12,897 of being as large as the combined immigration to Canada for the four calendar years from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, there is every reason to believe that this unprecedented and ever increasing movement of population towards the fertile vacant lands of Canada is one which is both normal and permanent in character.

It may not be out of place to note here that in carrying out the policy of the government with regard to immigration the question of number has always been one of secondary importance. While it is in the interest of the country, both from commercial and agricultural standpoints, to derive at as early a date as possible the full benefits which we are justified in expecting from the development of the resources of the country, yet it is felt that the first consideration is to secure as desirable additions to the present population as it is possible to obtain. In this respect the department would appear to have been successful.

From a careful computation it has been found that over sixty per cent of the immigration during the past year belonged to the agricultural class.

Of the total arrivals, 91,265 came from Great Britain and Ireland and the United States, so that apart from the fact that this very large proportion of the total immigration represented a class of settlers of considerable means and possessing experience in farming, more than two-thirds of the arrivals were persons conversant with the English language, accustomed to the usage of highest civilized life, and therefore well prepared to become citizens of Canada who will at once share in the national aspirations of its people.

There can be no question that the most important branch of the government service is that respecting immigration, as the increase in the population necessarily

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

affects the consuming and productive forces of the country. The trade and commerce, the revenue, the development of the mine, of the fisheries, of the forest, of agriculture are regulated by and largely dependent upon the number of citizens who compose the community. This is especially true of a country like Canada, whose boundless areas of arable land are its first and permanent source of wealth. It is therefore a matter of paramount importance that Canada, the northern and largest half of the continent of North America, so rich in varied resources, should receive without delay its fair share of the desirable class of immigrants who find it to their advantage to leave the over-crowded districts of their native lands to better their social condition elsewhere. The increase of the present population of Canada by a class of healthy, thriving and law-abiding settlers is therefore an object which, from a national standpoint, fully justifies the large expenditure of public moneys which is annually incurred in this relation.

The approximate expenditure during the fiscal year 1902-1903, chargeable against immigration from the following countries, not including the expenses connected with the reception and location of immigrants, was as follows :—

Continent of Europe....	\$ 60,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	205,000
United States.....	161,000

The per capita cost of immigrants during the same period, as compared with 1902, was as follows :—

	1902.	1903.
Continental.....	\$2 44	\$1 61
British.....	7 01	4 95
United States.....	6 74	3 25
Average per capita.....	5 29	3 31

The total average cost including expenditure in caring for and locating settlers in Canada was \$5.02, or a reduction of \$2.32 over the preceding year, and of \$3.32 over the year 1900-1901.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-1903 by Ports of Entry.

Per Ocean travel—

Quebec.....	36,816
Montreal.....	4,341
Halifax.....	27,456
St. John.....	10,343
	<hr/>
	78,956

From United States—

Montreal.....	2,139
Winnipeg, &c.....	42,024
Lake St. John.....	1,378
Rainy River.....	315
Montreal Colonization Society.....	119
Temiscamingue District.....	485
Customs entries	2,948
	<hr/>
	49,408

128,364

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-1903 by Nationalities.

British—

English and Welsh..	32,510
Scotch..	7,046
Irish..	2,236
	<hr/>
	41,792

Continental, &c.—

Galicians (Austrian)..	10,141
Germans..	1,887
Hungarians..	2,156
Austrians..	798
Scandinavians..	5,448
French and Belgians..	1,240
Russians and Finns	7,277
Miscellaneous..	8,152
	<hr/>
	37,099

<i>United States</i>	49,473
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128,364

The following table shows the total annual immigration from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, classified according to the various countries from which the same was derived:—

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total for Calendar Years 1897 to 1900 inclusive.	1901 (fiscal).	1902 (fiscal).	1903 (fiscal).
English and Welsh.....	9,393	9,475	8,576	8,184	35,639	9,401	13,095	32,510
Scotch.....	1,239	1,490	1,337	1,411	5,387	1,476	2,853	7,046
Irish.....	751	733	747	765	2,948	933	1,311	2,236
Galicians.....	3,917	4,010	6,700	6,593	21,326	4,702	6,550	10,141
Germans.....	636	563	780	705	2,691	984	1,048	1,887
Hungarians.....	540	740	276	530	806	546	1,048	2,156
Austrians.....			131	248	1,389	228	320	798
Scandinavians.....	718	724	1,526	2,380	5,638	1,750	2,451	5,448
Donkhorobors.....			7,350		7,350			
French and Belgians.....	740	545	413	483	2,181	492	654	1,240
Russians and Finlanders.....			735	2,067	3,603	1,726	3,759	7,217
United States.....	712	9,119	11,945	15,500	37,276	17,987	26,388	49,473
Miscellaneous.....	1,370	3,793	4,027	5,831	15,027	8,924	7,902	8,152
Total.....	20,016	30,742	44,543	44,697	141,261	49,149	67,379	128,364

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

ACCOMMODATION FOR INCOMING SETTLERS.

The department has in past years been able to provide without complaint for all immigrants arriving in Canada, and more especially in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. New buildings have been erected by the government, and others rented from year to year, and supplies of tents procured for all points where the larger number of settlers disembark from trains. Special attention, however, was given to this matter in the earlier part of this year in view of the large number of immigrants who were expected to arrive, and increased provision was made, especially at centres west of Winnipeg. The accommodation provided has not been seriously taxed at any point so far this year.

The department has also accommodation at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, where practically all the British and foreign immigrants land. There is also a sufficient staff at these points to provide proper care, and to assist in transferring passengers to the railway cars. In every case the trains are backed on the docks, so that there is no inconvenience caused to the people by having to walk or be conveyed any distance from the ships to the trains, and as a result little or no delay is occasioned at seaports in sending forward immigrants immediately on their arrival.

One of the regulations of the department provides that where there are two or more cars of immigrants, either on a regular or a special train, a representative of the government must accompany them. This regulation has been carried out for a number of years, and is a source of much satisfaction to the new comers. The duty of the representative is to look after the comfort of the people, to see that the cars are well provided with water, heating, &c., and are well lighted and always kept clean; in case of illness to see that proper attention is given to immigrants, and also to see that provisions are provided along the line as they may be required, and that the immigrants are not overcharged by persons selling to them. In addition to this the representative is required to give any information that may be desired by passengers.

These officers are usually met at Fort William by others who go through with the trains to Winnipeg, where they are taken in charge by the Commissioner of Immigration and his staff, numbering in all sixteen men, and the immigrants are at once distributed and put on the trains to convey them to their destination. The medical officer of the department also meets all trains at Rat Portage, upon which there are immigrants for the purpose of examination before reaching Winnipeg.

In view of the large number of immigrants stopping at Winnipeg, before proceeding to their destination in the west, it has been found necessary to construct a new immigration hall at Winnipeg as the accommodation afforded by the building now used for that purpose is altogether inadequate for present requirements. An appropriation for this purpose was made by parliament at its last session. An arrangement has also been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities by which an exchange of lots with the government will be effected which will permit of the new building being erected on a very suitable site in the immediate vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and to permit of trains being run alongside the building.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Immediate steps will be taken to have the new building erected, and it is hoped that the same may be completed at as early a date as possible as it will be urgently required in view of the largely increased immigration.

The department has of course experienced no difficulty in guarding against the entry into Canada of undesirable settlers from the United States, as such settlers are always of a desirable class. It was deemed advisable, however, to take necessary steps to exclude foreigners who might be brought in from continental countries suffering from any dangerous, loathsome or infectious disease, or not possessed of sufficient means to maintain themselves. An Order in Council was therefore passed on August 15, 1902, conveying the necessary authority, under the provisions of the Act, Chapter 14 of 2 Edward VII., entitled an Act to amend the Immigration Act, for the enforcement of such regulations as might be deemed necessary to prevent the landing of undesirable immigrants. A proclamation in the terms of such Order in Council, was issued on September 8, following, and regulations were subsequently put in force for the proper inspection of all immigrants landing at Atlantic seaports. In order to carry out these regulations effectively, it was considered necessary to appoint a chief medical officer, who is directly responsible to the department for their proper enforcement, and also local medical officers for each of the ports of Halifax, Quebec and Montreal.

Dr. W. Leonard Ellis, of St. John, N.B., was appointed chief medical officer on October 31, 1902, and has since then been acting in that capacity, and he also acts as local officer at St. John during the winter months when navigation is closed on the St. Lawrence.

The following are the regulations governing the conduct of his work :—

The medical officer shall order the deportation of immigrants, as follows :—

Those whose destination is to the United States and who have been refused certificates by the American commissioners at the seaports on the ground that they are physically and mentally defective, unless in his opinion the diseases are of such a nature as he does not consider contagious or infectious, but of an ordinary character, or persons affected with a not serious deformity or with ordinary diseases which would not prevent them from making a fair living.

In the case of Canadian bound passengers the medical officer shall order the deportation of any persons who in his opinion are afflicted with such diseases as may be considered dangerous. In the case, however, of the milder class of contagious and infectious diseases, he shall be authorized, if the party afflicted with such disease or his friends are in a position to pay the expenses in connection with it, to permit him to enter a hospital at the seaport and to be kept there until fully recovered, in order that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection. These diseases will, of course, not include any that are ordinarily quarantinable, and it is therefore assumed that contagious and infectious diseases of a milder type are always detained in quarantine.

The medical officer shall also, when requested to do so, arrange for medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense, who may be in an unfit condition to proceed on their journey to the west, and they shall be generally kept under his control until permission is granted them to leave the custody of the officials of the department for their destination.

He shall order the deportation of immigrants who in his opinion are unfit to be allowed to proceed on their journey through sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment in the hospital and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship company which transported them refuse to pay.

If the case occurs of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow it to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent shall, on the direction of the medical officer, arrange for the housing of the balance of the family at the expense of immigrant until the recovery of the diseased one. All agents and officials of the department must obey all directions given by the medical officer regarding the deportation or the retention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been or is any question.

The medical officer shall keep at each seaport a classification book which shall contain the names and classes of disease of all immigrants arriving, together with any other particulars that may be necessary, and shall report to the Superintendent of Immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving and who have been afflicted with any disease; the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination; the number who have been examined by the American Commissioners and rejected, and what disposition has been made of those so rejected. The report shall also show the classes of disease with which each person has been afflicted.

Dr. A. C. Hawkins, of Halifax, was appointed on January 15, 1903, as local medical officer for that port.

Dr. J. C. Howe, of Quebec, was appointed to fill the same office for the port of Quebec on April 25 following, and Dr. Alex. Drummond Stewart, of Montreal, on July 22 last, for the port of Montreal. These officers are paid by fees, each receiving \$5 for every vessel examined with one hundred immigrants, or less, and ten cents extra per head for every immigrant passenger over one hundred, provided the total earnings do not exceed over \$100 in any one month.

The following are the regulations respecting the work of the local officers :—

The local medical officer shall examine immigrants arriving at his port during the absence of the medical superintendent.

He shall examine all Canadian bound immigrants and such American immigrants as are refused permits by the American commissioners, on account of their being physically or mentally defective.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

He shall order the deportation of all American bound passengers referred to him, unless in his opinion the diseases are of a simple non-contagious nature, or unless the person is suffering from a slight physical defect of deformity, or an ordinary disease which would not prevent them from making a fair living.

He shall order the deportation of all Canadian bound passengers suffering from loathsome, dangerous or contagious diseases. In the case, however, of the milder class of contagious or infectious diseases, he shall, if the party inflicted with such disease, or his friends are in a position to pay the expenses in connection with it, permit him to enter a hospital at the seaport and to be kept there until fully recovered before being allowed to proceed, in order that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection. These diseases will, of course, not include any that are ordinarily quarantinable, and it is therefore assumed that contagious and infectious diseases of a milder type are always detained in quarantine.

He shall, when requested, make arrangements for the medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense, who are in an unfit condition to proceed to their destination and they shall be generally kept under his control until permission is granted them to leave the custody of the officers of the department for their destination. If no accommodation can be obtained for such patients, he shall order their deportation.

He shall order the deportation of immigrants who are unfit to proceed on their journey through sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment in the hospital and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship company which transported them refuse to pay.

If the case occurs of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow it to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted, the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent shall, on the direction of the medical officer, arrange for the housing of the balance of the family at the expense of the immigrant until the recovery of the diseased one.

All agents and officials of the department must obey all directions given by the medical officer regarding the deportation or the retention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been, or is, any question.

The examination shall be made as soon after the landing of the passengers as possible, and before they are identified by the agent.

In case the passengers are detained on the vessel after docking, he may, if necessary, conduct his examination on board. He shall notify the agent of the cases held for deportation, and shall certify to their unfitness to proceed on the regular form prescribed by the department.

He shall examine the patients detained for treatment from time to time, and notify the agent when they are ready to proceed.

He shall not hold the department responsible for the treatment of any of these cases.

He shall be directly responsible to the medical superintendent, and shall enter up the results of his examination in the record book at the port and report to the medical superintendent in writing the details of the work after each vessel has been examined.

The medical officer shall keep at each seaport a classification book which shall contain the names and classes of diseases of all immigrants arriving, together with any other particulars that may be necessary, and shall report to the superintendent of immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving, and who have been afflicted with any disease; the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination; the number who have been examined by the American Commissioners and rejected, and what disposition has been made of those so rejected. The report shall also show the classes of diseases with which each person has been afflicted.

Examination only applies to immigrants; first cabin returned Canadians and returned cattlemen are not subject to examination.

The local medical officer shall submit his accounts to the medical superintendent for certification.

These regulations have been found to work very satisfactorily, and there is now no danger of any immigrants of an undesirable class being permitted to enter the country.

The result of the work conducted under the chief medical officer will be found embodied in the general report respecting immigration.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The medical officer shall examine all foreign immigrants, not people of the United States, returned Canadians or tourists, arriving at the port of Montreal from Portland, Boston, New York or other seaports, not having been otherwise examined by medical officers of the Department of the Interior. (Other medical officers are stationed at Halifax, St. John and Quebec.)

He shall be empowered to order the deportation, or return to the United States or other seaports in Canada for deportation, of all immigrants who may arrive in Montreal destined to points in Canada who are found by him to be physically or mentally defective or diseased, unless, in his opinion, the diseases are of such a nature as are not contagious or infectious but of an ordinary character, and also persons afflicted with serious deformities or with ordinary diseases which would prevent them from making a fair living.

If the immigrant is afflicted with a mild type of contagious or infectious disease the medical examiner is authorized, if the person so afflicted, or his friends, are in a position to pay the expense in connection with it, to permit him to enter a hospital, or any isolated building which can be satisfactorily used as a hospital, at Montreal, and be kept there until fully recovered, so that there may be no danger to the community by way of contagion or infection.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The medical officer at Montreal shall also, when requested to do so, arrange for the medical treatment of any immigrants, at their own expense or the expense of the steamship or transportation company which may have conveyed them to Canada, who may be in an unfit condition to proceed on their journey, and they shall be kept under his control until permission is granted them, in writing, to proceed to their destination.

He shall be empowered to order the deportation of immigrants who in his opinion are unfit to be allowed to proceed on their journey on account of sickness, whether contagious or not, and who refuse to undergo treatment as already stated, and to pay for the same, or for whose treatment the steamship or transportation company refuse to pay.

In case of a parent, either father or mother, being afflicted with a disease which the medical officer considers too serious to allow to pass, it is understood that if he orders the deportation of the person so afflicted the family must also be deported. If, however, the parent decides to enter a hospital for treatment, the agent of the department at Montreal shall arrange for the housing of the balance of the party at the expense of the immigrants, or the steamship or transportation company, until the recovery of the one being treated.

The agent and other officials of the department at Montreal must obey the directions given them by the medical examiner regarding the deportation or detention of any immigrants with respect to whose health there has been or is any question.

The medical examiner shall keep a classification book, which shall give the names and classes of all diseases of immigrants arriving, together with any particulars that may be necessary, and shall also report to the Superintendent of Immigration at the end of each month the number of immigrants arriving, the number of those afflicted with any disease, the number who have been treated and have recovered and have been permitted to proceed to their destination.

The medical examiner shall examine any immigrants destined for the United States who may have applied to and been refused admission by the American examiners on the ground of physical defect, and who have not been examined by other medical officers of the department, and he shall be empowered to deport any such persons who have arrived in Canada within three months of the date of such examination.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

The result of the work of the Department in Great Britain, as evidenced by the foregoing returns, has exceeded all previous records. The total British immigration in 1901-1902 was 17,259, whereas for the twelve months ending June 30 last it was 41,792, or an increase of about one hundred and forty per cent.

Amongst the chief causes which have directly contributed to this result may be mentioned the extensive advertising which has been done through the leading papers of the old country, as well as other very direct advertising, the favourable accounts

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

received by intending immigrants as to the success attending the farming ventures of those who have already located in western Canada, the report gathered through the press of the large and unprecedented movement of population from the western states to Canada, and very largely also to the visit of the western farm delegates who were invited by the department to visit England early last spring, with a view to further stimulating the interest in Canada amongst the agricultural classes, and affording information respecting Manitoba and the North-west Territories to those desirous of securing the same.

These delegates, fifty-five in all, were selected as those having had most successful careers in agricultural pursuits in the west, and who could give their personal testimony regarding the different districts in which they reside. It was considered by the department that although strong efforts had been made to induce people from the British Isles to locate in Canada, the result had not been as satisfactory as might have been expected, and it was felt that a new method for reaching the class of people whom we are desirous of securing should be adopted. No scheme ever attempted by the department to encourage immigration has attracted greater attention or has proved as successful as the visit of these farmer delegates.

They left for England in the beginning of February last and on an average were engaged for periods varying between six weeks and two months in visiting the various towns respectively assigned to them. The demand for information from the delegates was so great that many of them were compelled to remain for weeks at the government agencies. There is no doubt that most effective work was done in this way and that as a result no country in the world to-day is better known than Canada is in the old country. The delegates were brought in immediate contact with the people who contemplated removing to another country, and the information imparted by the delegates in these interviews has done more than any other means heretofore employed in removing the deep-rooted prejudices against settlement in Canada and in conveying a correct knowledge of the country. Their visits to the various towns created a most lively interest. They were appealed to by prospective settlers and their lectures and movements were reported by the papers throughout the country.

I certainly attribute very largely the increase in the immigration from the British Isles during the past year to the visit of these delegates, and the results thus obtained have more than compensated for the comparatively small expenditure of public money which it involved.

THE NEW LONDON OFFICE.

The department was successful in securing a lease of very commodious quarters for the offices of the Commissioner of Emigration in London. The new offices are situated at Trafalgar Square, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, and could not possibly be better located for the purpose for which they are intended. The lease is for a period of twenty-one years, subject to termination by the tenant at either the end of the seventh or fourteenth year, the rental being £1,200 annually. These offices will afford much needed accommodation. They are conveniently situated and are admirably

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

adapted for the work. They are purely Canadian, not only in the staff in charge, but all the furnishings and fittings are the product of Canada.

I might mention that during my visit to the old country I undertook to do some very special advertising in which I was greatly assisted by the High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who issued a circular letter of which over 100,000 copies were addressed to clergymen and public institutions of all kinds, with a view to enlisting their sympathy and co-operation in the work in which we were engaged. The result was a large increase of correspondence with all the offices throughout the United Kingdom.

LOCAL AGENTS.

In connection with the work of the department in the old country, it may be interesting to note that all booking agents represent the department and are paid seven shillings for each whole ticket and a half of that amount for half tickets on all agricultural settlers coming to Canada.

The purpose in allowing this general commission to booking agents is to hold them favourable to Canada rather than to work for other places to the disadvantage of Canada. The ordinary booking agent as a rule does not do much work for the commission he gets, but it is better to have his good-will than otherwise, and hence this commission has been continued.

In addition to this the department has a large number of local agents most of whom are the booking agents. They are paid at the rate of twelve shillings for each whole ticket, and half that amount for half tickets on all agricultural settlers.

The special advantage which the local agent offers over ordinary booking agents is that he agrees to put Canada in the foreground in his general business by giving prominence to everything Canadian; to act as correspondent for the department in the centre where he is located, and to arrange for lectures or other meetings, and also to see to the proper distribution of quantities of literature. In most cases these local agents are selected from among experienced ticket agents.

The only new agency that has been opened within the year was at Birmingham, and Mr. Mitchell, who with Mr. Jury was then at Liverpool, was sent to Birmingham, Mr. Jury remaining in Liverpool.

THE BRITISH COLONY.

With regard to the British settlers who arrived in the west last spring accompanied by the Rev. I. M. Barr, who was instrumental to a large degree in inducing them to come at that particular time and found a settlement exclusively British, I may say that there was at first some disagreement between Mr. Barr and the colonists, which finally culminated in the former severing his connection with the enterprise.

It may be stated with reference to Mr. Barr's original plan that it lacked the necessary elements to ensure its success, inasmuch as it had not been maturely conceived, and was attempted on too large a scale, considering the conditions attending the

foundation of a colony remote from railway facilities by large numbers of settlers unfamiliar with agricultural methods existing in a new country.

Experience would appear to have demonstrated that the attempt at grouping incoming settlers with a view to the formation of settlements of distinctive nationalities, is always attended with serious difficulties, and it is only in very rare cases that such plans have proved successful. It has been found much preferable, in the interest of the new settler, that he should be placed in immediate contact with people who are acquainted with the existing conditions in the various districts open for settlement, as he can thus acquire without delay the training and experience necessary to his success in his farming operations.

In the present case, however, there is every reason to believe that considering the admirable location of the present British colony, the unquestionable richness of the soil, the establishment of railway facilities at an early date, the character of the settlers themselves, and the prospective advent of a large group of settlers in that district within a comparatively short time, the new settlement will undoubtedly prove a success.

A large number of settlers, who originally formed a part of the colony, have found it to their advantage to take up homesteads elsewhere, and some also have hired out with farmers, so as to gain a practical training before venturing on farms of their own. The remainder are being carefully looked after by the agents of the department, and necessary steps have been taken to ensure their comfort during the coming winter, by providing accommodation for such of these who may not have been able to build comfortable houses.

The survey of a portion of the town of Lloydminster has now been completed with all necessary provisions to make a typical modern town.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the expectations that have been formed with regard to this colony will be fully realized. It has been the constant endeavour of the department to encourage by every means possible the immigration of desirable settlers from the motherland to the Canadian North-west, and nothing indeed could be more conducive to that end than the transplantation to Britain's greatest possession beyond the sea of a colony purely British in language, in character and in aspirations.

The name of the town is taken from that of the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who since the departure of Mr. Barr, has closely identified himself with the foundation of the colony, and who deserves much credit for his zeal and devotion in looking after the welfare and success of the settlers.

VISITS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BRITISH PRESS PARTY.

During the past year an unusually large number of prominent business men from the British Isles have visited Canada. The benefit to be derived from this cannot be overestimated, as the opinion of men in the high position which they occupy in the old country and the influence which they exert, must naturally command the confidence of the communities in which they live.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I wish to refer more especially to the members of various Chambers of Commerce, who paid an extended visit to Canada during the past summer, and who had then a full opportunity of gaining personal knowledge as to the actual conditions existing with regard to the resources of this country. From the reports brought back by these visitors there is one fact which appears to have struck them all, and on which they would appear to be unanimous, and that is, the rapid settlement of the agricultural area of the North-west, and the accompanying opportunities for the employment of British capital.

As regards the British Press party, who also visited Canada during the past summer, there is no doubt that much good may be expected from their appreciation of the capabilities of the country, as gained by their personal observation at such a favourable season of the year. I wish to place on record here a letter from the members who composed the party, conveying their thanks for the facilities afforded them by the government during their trip :—

‘ CHATEAU FRONTENAC,
‘ QUEBEC, CANADA,
‘ September, 2, 1903.

‘ To the Minister of the Interior,
‘ Ottawa.

‘ SIR,—The members of the British press party which has been travelling through Canada during the last six weeks, and is now on the eve of disbandment, wish, before parting, to express unitedly their thanks to the government authorities who suggested and planned the tour.

‘ All agree that the itinerary has been singularly well arranged and complete, and the only regret felt is that the duties of an exacting profession allow insufficient time for a more extended study of the great activities of the Dominion.

‘ All desire to acknowledge a deep indebtedness to Mr. Wm. D. Scott, who met the party at Quebec, accompanied them to Ottawa on the outward journey, and later to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to Mr. Speers, who was in charge between Moosejaw and Winnipeg, and to Mr. W. A. Hickman, who gave much information during the voyage to Winnipeg.

‘ To Mr. Wm. J. White, of Ottawa, the members of the party feel that a special acknowledgment is due. He was with the party from Ottawa across the continent and back to Moosejaw, and proved himself a fully informed, singularly judicious, and most interesting and courteous adviser.

‘ The feeling is general that this visit to Canada will lead towards a better understanding, by reason of the journals represented, of the vast and hopeful possibilities of the enormous Canadian Dominion.

‘ We are, sir,

‘ Yours faithfully,

‘ (Signed)

‘ Henry Alexander, jr.	N. J. McAliech,
Barclay McConkey,	S. B. Osborn,
John Derry,	Harold Rylett,
Sydney Hyham,	Arthur Yarrow.’
Neil Munro,	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

The report of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, the Inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes, will be found under Division II. of the immigration report.

Mr. Smart first assumed the duties of this office in the month of November, 1899, and has since succeeded in placing this important branch of the service on a very satisfactory working basis.

According to the present arrangement with the local government board in England, each child who is sent out under the auspices of societies and persons engaged in the work of juvenile emigration from Great Britain to Canada and having distributing homes in this country, is inspected each year until he reaches the age of sixteen years. Formerly these children were only visited during the year following their arrival, and thus only one inspection of each child was made. The local government board did not, however, consider that this afforded sufficient protection for the children, and the new arrangement above mentioned was entered into. It may be stated here that the local government board deals only with those children who have been inmates of institutions supported by funds derived from the taxpayer, and the children sent to Canada from these institutions are placed in charge of the various philanthropical societies, to whom the board of guardians grant varying sums of money to pay for the expense of their emigration to Canada.

It is satisfactory to know from the inspector's report that the children visited throughout the country have been found, with few exceptions, as giving every satisfaction, and adapting themselves to their new life and conditions.

There has been a continued increase in the number of children who have arrived in Canada within the last few years, as will be observed from the statements which accompany the inspector's report.

Although there was at one time strong objection raised in some quarters against the encouragement of the immigration to this country of children brought out under the auspices of philanthropical societies in Great Britain, these prejudices have almost entirely disappeared to-day. This is no doubt due to the fact that it has been found by observation that only a very small percentage of these children have disappointed the hopes with which they were sent out, over ninety-eight per cent of the same having succeeded, according to the statement of Dr. Barnardo, who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject.

The inspector reports that the receiving and distributing homes of the country are doing very satisfactory work, and that every endeavour is being put forth in these institutions to guard the best interests of the children and of their employers. The cost of their maintenance is almost entirely met by the help of friends in Great Britain, no assistance, financial or otherwise, being received or solicited beyond the bonus of \$2 per capita paid by the government on children from private homes and schools in Great Britain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals during the past year from the continent of Europe, classified according to the countries from which they came, and exclusive of those grouped under 'Miscellaneous,' was 28,947, or an increase of 13,117 over the preceding fiscal year. If, however, arrivals which have been designated under 'Miscellaneous' are added to this class of arrivals, and for purposes of statistics it is proper that they should come under that head, as these arrivals represent small groups of immigrants from different countries, chiefly in Europe, which it has not been found practicable as yet to classify separately, the total continental immigration during the year was 37,099, as compared with 23,832 in 1901-02, or an increase of 13,267 in favour of the past year.

It is hoped that as a result of the new system of classification which has recently been inaugurated by the department it will be possible in the next report to designate under their proper respective heads all the new arrivals in the country, even in the case where there are only a few coming from any particular country.

While there has been an increase in the number of immigrants from Austria who arrived during the year as compared with the previous twelve months, the increase proportionately has been much greater in the immigration from Germany, Russia, Finland and the Scandinavian countries. On the whole, however, the class of arrivals from the continent was a very desirable one, and there could be no stronger proof of this than the fact that these people, who for the most part were agriculturists, there having been upwards of 18,000 of this class, have taken up farms in western Canada, New Ontario, and a number also in the Lake St. John region, with a view to becoming independent landowners.

It should be remarked that the foreign elements which have been brought into western Canada within the past few years, and who have taken up their permanent residence there, are generally becoming merged with the rest of the population, and the fact that they are not only self sustaining but in the great majority of cases quite prosperous, and, moreover, peaceful, law abiding and thrifty, is the best possible indication that the new-comers belong to a very superior class of settlers whatever may be the distasteful national peculiarities of character and manner which some of these new arrivals may have manifested for a time after their arrival here.

Our immigration on the continent was again conducted this year through the North Atlantic Trading Syndicate. Owing to the restrictive emigration laws existing in many of the continental countries, it has been found very difficult, and in some countries quite impossible, to have regularly appointed agents operating there. The arrangement with the above named syndicate, however, is working very satisfactorily, and under existing conditions it is not thought that any other plan, for the present at least, could with advantage be substituted for it. Under this arrangement, a bonus is paid for each immigrant of the agricultural class, with restrictions on those coming from certain countries.

THE DOUKHOBOR SETTLEMENTS.

I am glad to be in a position to report that practically all the Doukhobors eligible to make homestead entry within the reserve in the vicinity of Rosthern did so last fall, many going out of the reserve set apart for them to make their selections and locating permanently on the land.

There was a slight disturbance in the early part of the year among the Doukhobor community situated in certain villages on the west side of the Saskatchewan as a result of the visit of three religious agitators from the Yorkton district. The department, however, took speedy action in the matter, and those engaged in the agitation were easily induced to return to their villages.

There is no doubt that these people will turn out to be very good settlers, and I desire to quote here a few extracts from a report which has been received from Mr. C. W. Speers, the general colonization agent of the department for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, who has followed the settlement of the Doukhobors very closely by personal inspection, and whose opinion as to their present condition and prospects must therefore be worthy of notice :—

‘During my visit among these people I visited most of their villages, and I found them in a most prosperous condition. In addition to the fact that they are entering for their homesteads, and have large areas under cultivation for the coming year, they have a very complete equipment of machinery and horses and a large number of cattle. They are building some public schools; one large school will be erected in Terpenne village, where the English language will be taught, and there is a marked conformity to Canadian usage and custom, that I feel persuaded that these people will by degrees become so Canadianized, that they will comply with all our regulations. Permit me to observe that I never saw stock in such excellent condition; that they are great caretakers of animals, and make ample provision at all times for a generous supply of food. They are certainly a very frugal and industrious people. It was my privilege to meet about forty-five men, representing different villages, who had met as a council to discuss different matters pertaining to their mutual welfare. Since the advent of Peter Verigen there is a system of organization, and the people, even in Saskatchewan, seem more contented, and exhibit a greater inclination to cultivate their individual holdings or homesteads.

‘I beg to say that they are also a very generous people, with a strong attachment for their Yorkton brethren, who through their foolishness last fall abandoned the use of their horses and discarded their cattle, and wasted a great deal of their goods. These Saskatchewan Doukhobors shipped forty excellent horses as a present to their Yorkton friends, who are again resuming duty along the right line of life. They are also sending a large sum of money, so that these people at Yorkton will be put in a very good position for the coming spring. They have disposed of about 600 head of cattle in Saskatchewan surplus stock. The Yorkton people will dispose of about 1,000. It is the intention of these communities to go largely into special milking strains of horned stock, such as Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and others.’

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

During my last visit to Europe, I formed a very favourable impression of the rural districts of France as a suitable field for our immigration work. From observa-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tion, I have come to the conclusion that there is no better field, so far as the quality of the immigrants is concerned, than that of France. From inquiries made I am satisfied that the rural population of that country contains men who are well adapted for agricultural pursuits in Canada. Appearance of the country districts was such as to lead me to believe that a propaganda could be undertaken there with great success if it was done in the proper way. Of course no direct line of steamers as yet runs from a French port to Canada, and the success of any work that we might undertake would be very much enhanced were such a line in existence, but I am satisfied that arrangements can be made for steamers from London, or German ships, to call at French ports if they only have the inducement offered to them of a good number of passengers.

It is therefore proposed during the coming winter to undertake special work in France, somewhat on similar lines to those followed in Great Britain during the past two years. Canada offers opportunities so numerous and varied in character to agriculturists, that French farmers, from the overcrowded districts in France to which I have referred, would not fail to prove to be very successful in similar pursuits should they be induced to locate in Western Canada, where there are already settlements of French and Belgian communities, and would form an addition to our population which I am sure would not fail to be appreciated.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the department has recently secured the services of Mr. Wiallard, until recently connected with the Clergue colonization scheme, to undertake special work for the department in France. Mr. Wiallard, who is a Frenchman of high education, has been a resident of Canada for a number of years. He has a perfect knowledge of the country and its possibilities, and is otherwise well fitted to do effective work amongst his compatriots.

He left for his new field of labour some time ago, after visiting the most important points in Manitoba and the North-west, including French and Belgian settlements.

FRENCH CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The department has had agents operating in the United States for the last few years for the purpose of inducing, if possible, the large number of French Canadians who found it to their advantage some years ago to cross over to the neighbouring republic to return to the Dominion. There are three agents specially employed in a semi-official capacity in the persons of the Reverend Messrs. Blais, Vachon and Laganière, for the sole purpose of visiting portions of the United States in the interest of the repatriation of French Canadians. In addition the Lake St. John Colonization Society, the Société Générale de Repatriement et de Colonization de la province de Québec, the Immigration Aid Society of Ottawa, and the New Ontario Colonization Association, who receive special grants from the department, are also working in the same direction. The efforts put forth by these agencies are proving very successful as evidenced by the results shown in the reports of the societies. It is felt, however, that some special inducements should be offered to young men in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to move to

other parts of the country for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits, should they be compelled through uncontrollable circumstances to leave their present place of residence. The department has heretofore discountenanced any propaganda having for object the movement of population from one part of the country to another. On the other hand, we would scarcely be justified in permitting Canadians in the old provinces, who have fully decided upon changing their place of residence, to emigrate to the United States, if by offering them reduced railway transportation, such as is accorded to Canadians coming from the United States, they could be induced to remove to western Canada. It is therefore hoped that some arrangement may be made by which the railway companies will agree to allow a special rate to persons from eastern Canada who may wish to settle in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. It need not be stated that in the event of such an arrangement being arrived at, it will be carried out in such a way that no encouragement, direct or otherwise, shall be given to facilitate the movement of population from one part of Canada to another, except in cases where it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the person may have fully decided to move to the United States.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The total immigration from the United States during the past twelve months was 49,473, as compared with 26,388 during the previous year. The states of Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin furnished the largest proportion of the new arrivals. The trend of immigration to western Canada from the neighbouring republic during the past few years has increased to such a degree that the movement is exciting much uneasy comment from some American newspapers and other interested quarters. Western Canada has certainly become very attractive to the agricultural population of the western states, when it is considered that its most thrifty farmers find it to their advantage to dispose of their holdings and invest their capital in Canadian western lands.

There has been no change in the methods followed in this particular class of our immigration work, it being considered that according to the satisfactory results obtained the present mode of operation could scarcely be improved upon.

There is no doubt that apart from other inducements offered to settlers in western Canada, the care exercised by the government to facilitate the location of new arrivals has been a contributing factor to the large movement of population which is finding its way to the rich wheat fields of the west.

PART II

IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 26, 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The details of immigration work for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be found set out in the reports which follow, from the officials and agents of the department in Canada, Europe and the United States.

At headquarters 50,043 letters, reports, &c., were received and attended to, and, all told, we had to deal with 114,124 requests for information by mail, in addition to many personal inquiries. In response to these we sent out 342,372 pamphlets, maps, &c. We also sent our publications to 52,653 addresses of farmers in the United States, procured through our agents, and in addition the German translation of the *Atlas of Western Canada* and the newspaper *Der Nordwesten* were sent to 52,000 special addresses of Germans in the American rural districts. We also received and sent out 72,000 papers in the Scandinavian languages, circulating them in the manner calculated to produce the best results. We shipped to our agents in the United States and Great Britain 575 cases, containing 637,578 pamphlets, &c., for distribution, our total output of literature being thus 1,313,909 separate copies or pieces.

The following literature was ordered for distribution during the twelve months:—

	Copies.	Cost, Cents each.
Where and How to obtain a Home (Foran's)	59,950	5
Pour le Colon (Guérin)	1,000	5
Manitoba pamphlet (<i>Free Press</i>)	60,000	2½
Esterhazy pamphlet (English)	10,000	
Esterhazy pamphlet (Hungarian)	25,000	
The Resources of British Columbia (Cliff's)	10,000	13
Free Homes in Canada (Warwick Bros.)	100,000	
Free Homes in Canada (Printing Bureau)	50,000	
The Wondrous West (Heubach's)	30,000	9
Hints to Settlers	15,000	
Prosperity follows Settlement	50,000	4
Map of the Dominion of Canada for Schools	30,000	56
German pamphlet (Bach's)	3,000	
Canadian scribblers for Schools	300,000	1½
Where and How to obtain a Home (Magurn)	57,725	5
La Peninsule Gaspésienne (Carufel)	18,000	5
Juvenile Emigration	500	
Ranching in Western Canada (Peterson)		
Writing tablets	10,300	5
Western Canada Atlas (32-page)	100,000	6½
Carried forward	956,475	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

	Copies.	Cost, Cents each.
Brought forward	956,475	
Western Canada Atlas (without Census)	27,000	7
Western Canada Atlas (new edition)	300,000	5
German Atlas (old edition)	21,250	7
German Atlas (new edition)	25,000	5
French Atlas (new edition)	25,000	5
Polish Atlas	6,000	7
Swedish Atlas	10,000	7
Total	1,344,725	

NOTE.—The above does not include literature printed in England.

The following special newspapers were purchased for distribution:—

	Copies.
'Canadian American'	200,000
'Neepawa Press'	5,000
'Hard Wheat Belt'	50,000
'Der Nordwesten' (1,000 copies weekly)	52,000
'Canada' (Swedish), 1,000 copies monthly	12,000
'Logberg' (Icelandic), 4,000 copies monthly	48,000
'Danebrog' (Danish-Norwegian), 1,000 copies monthly	12,000
Toronto 'Globe' (Christmas number)	500
'North-west Farmer'	100
Total	379,000

The plan of encouraging would-be immigrants to western Canada to appoint delegates to go and spy out the land for them has been continued, and during the year passes were obtained through my office for 169 such delegates as follows:—

From—

Dakota, North	19
Dakota, South	9
Indiana	2
Michigan	43
Minnesota	24
Massachusetts	4
Ohio	39
Pennsylvania	6
Wisconsin	7
Tennessee	1
Belgium	2
Ireland	5
Hungary	3
Sweden	2
Wales	3
Total	169

The reports of these delegates have been invariably favourable, and the result has been that our work has been greatly helped, and the way made easier for our agents everywhere.

In line with this was the visit to western Canada in the spring of 1903 of a party of editors of leading agricultural journals in the United States. The party consisted of:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

T. D. Harman, 'National Stockman and Farmer,' Pittsburg, Pa.
 C. H. Evertt, 'Wisconsin Agriculturist,' Racine, Wis.
 E. W. Chandler and H. F. Thurston, 'Farmers' Review,' Chicago, Ill.
 C. H. Haubald, 'American Agriculturist,' Chicago, Ill.
 C. A. Shamel, 'Orange Judd Farmer,' Chicago, Ill.
 H. W. Snow, 'Farm and Home,' Springfield, Ill.
 E. Frieberg, 'New England Homestead,' Springfield, Ill.
 John P. Wallace, 'Wallace's Farmer,' Des Moines, Iowa.
 Prof. W. J. Kennedy, 'Kansas Farmer,' Topeka, Kan.
 John W. Stahl, 'Farmers' Call,' Quincy, Ill.
 J. L. Kingsbury, 'Indiana Farmer,' Indianapolis, Ind.
 Prof. T. L. Haecker, 'Farm, Stock and Home,' Minneapolis, Minn.
 Prof. Thomas Shaw, 'The Farmer,' St. Paul, Minn.
 H. E. Heath, 'Nebraska Farmer,' Omaha, Neb.
 Arthur B. Brightman, Advertising Agent, Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The editors made a successful tour of the country as guests of the government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, seeing all the points of interest, visiting the experimental and many private farms, and looking thoroughly into the merits of western Canada from an agricultural standpoint. They were impressed most favourably with all that they saw, and I have no doubt that much good will result to us from their visit.

A party of Scotch curlers made a tour of Canada at the beginning of the present calendar year, and as several of them were understood to be representative agriculturists on the other side, it was felt that it would be proper for the department to show them some attention and to spend a little money in entertaining them and sending them away with a good impression of this country.

On the other hand, we sent some of our successful settlers in the west to visit and talk up the country to their friends and former neighbours in Great Britain and Ireland, and the plan worked very well indeed.

The results of the year's operations will be seen by the following statements:—

STATEMENT 1.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-3, by ports of entry.

Per Ocean Travel—

Quebec	36,816
Montreal	4,341
Halifax	27,456
St. John	10,343
	<hr/> 78,956

From United States—

Montreal	2,139
Winnipeg, &c.	42,024
Lake St. John	1,378
Rainy River	315
Montreal Colonization Society	119
Témiscamingue District	485
Customs entries	2,948
	<hr/> 49,408
	<hr/> 128,364

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT 2.

STATEMENT of immigrants reported to have declared their intention of settling in Canada during the fiscal year 1902-3, by Nationalities.

British—

English and Welsh	32,510	
Scotch	7,046	
Irish	2,236	
	<hr/>	41,792

Continental, &c.—

Galicians	10,141	
Germans	1,887	
Hungarians	2,156	
Austrians	798	
Scandinavians	5,448	
French and Belgians	1,240	
Russians and Finns	7,277	
Miscellaneous	8,152	
	<hr/>	37,099
United States		49,473
		<hr/>
		128,364

A very large proportion of the people came in in the spring of 1903, when, for a time, the rush was so great that the transportation companies were unable to cope with it properly, and the immigrants suffered some discomforts on that account. The people, however, on the whole, took things good-naturedly, and the efforts of the department to secure better accommodations for them soon resulted successfully and were much appreciated. We instituted a system of inspection, and had all immigrant trains accompanied by our officials, to see that the needs of our immigrants were met as far as could be. They were greatly assisted also in getting finally settled by the Commissioner and agents of the department in the west.

The demand for farm help in the province of Ontario has been very great, and in order to assist the provincial authorities in their endeavours to meet this demand we made such efforts as we could to induce some of the westward-bound immigrants to stop and take employment in Ontario. We met with some measure of success in this, but not a great deal, as it is difficult to change the destination of a man ticketed through. Those who have stayed in Ontario will, no doubt, eventually go on to the west, and they will have earned some money in the meantime and gained an experience and knowledge of Canadian methods of farming which will be of great value to them as settlers in the west.

The reports indicate that we may look forward to continued good results from our work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION AND EUROPEAN AGENTS

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

11-12, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W., July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The financial year just closed has established a record in connection with emigration to Canada from the continent, Scandinavia and Great Britain. As to the work in Great Britain, I respectfully submit that not a little of the credit is due to the business-like propaganda which has been carried on during the last two or three years. It perhaps would be open to question if the claim was advanced that the prominence which Canada now has in the eyes of the people of Great Britain is due entirely to the direct propaganda carried on by this department. Interest has undoubtedly increased in Canadian affairs since the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to London on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Circumstances which need not be particularized, not the least of which centred around the practical sympathy given by Canada to Great Britain in the South African war, together with the patriotic munificence of Lord Strathcona in placing at the disposal of the Imperial Government a purely western Canadian force, have also contributed to accentuate a growing interest in the Dominion. The time was, therefore, opportune for a forward movement in connection with an emigration propaganda, and the general interest reached a culminating point a little more than a year ago, when the department decided to request permission from the municipal authorities in Westminster to erect a Canadian tribute to His Majesty on the occasion of the Coronation festivities. Outside of the newspaper, telegraphic and cable notices which Canada continually received, during the three months that the arch stood on Whitehall, additional publicity was given by excursions, which were run by all the great railway lines, pouring into London by day and by night, for the purpose of giving an opportunity of visiting that which the people of the United Kingdom regarded as the most attractive decoration in London on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation. I think the consensus of opinion, not only in this country, but also in Canada, furnishes ample justification for this expenditure. It should also be borne in mind, in considering the amount charged for the arch, that there was also included the item for special printed matter which was prepared for extensive circulation throughout London, and the illustrated post cards, which are even now in as great demand as they were when first issued.

The increased desire in the United Kingdom for information respecting Canada prompted the departmental suggestion that an invitation should be extended to a limited number of representative British journalists to visit Canada. Acting under instructions, I conferred with several chief-editors of London and provincial newspapers, having the idea in my mind that the department might find it convenient to carry out a programme of this character for two or three consecutive years, so that practically all of the representative newspapers might have the opportunity of having

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

some one on the office staff possessing some knowledge of the resources of Canada based upon information secured by a personal visit to the Dominion.

The result of the negotiations was that representatives from the following newspapers sailed for Canada early in August, 1902 :—

London—'Daily News,' 'Daily Chronicle,' 'Daily Telegraph,' 'Daily Mail,' 'Westminster Gazette.'

Manchester—'The Guardian.'

Liverpool—'The Post.'

Cardiff—'Western Daily Mail.'

Glasgow—'The Herald.'

Dundee—'People's Journal.'

Inverness—'Highland News.'

The tour had been well planned, so that on the arrival of the party in Canada no delay was occasioned in carrying out the arrangements. After a brief stay at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the party crossed the great lakes, and entered upon the practical business of their trip at Fort William. It is hardly necessary to give a detailed report of the travels and experiences incident to this trip. Suffice it to say that the British press, not only the particular newspapers represented by the correspondents, but hundreds of others, were occupied for several months publishing the correspondence from members of this party. The secular and the religious press seemed to vie with each other in giving publicity to these communications, which were evidently written from the standpoint of careful and independent observation. Information which may be given to the public of Great Britain respecting the advantages of emigrating must undoubtedly be official. While the charge is sometimes made that the governments of the various colonies are particularly interested in presenting to the public the bright side of the emigration problem, nevertheless the great bulk of the reading public have undoubtedly the most implicit confidence in what might be termed official publications. Occasionally there are those who decry statements made by representatives of the various colonial governments, on the plea that these representatives, having a direct interest in furthering emigration are, therefore, not likely to point out the possible disadvantages as well as the brighter side of the question. Those writing in this tenor generally follow up such an expression of opinion by the suggestion that if they would appoint them as special commissioners to investigate conditions in the several colonies, anything which they might write would have very much greater weight with the general public than ordinary official information. Whatever force there might be in this argument was fully presented by the invitation to visit Canada that was given to the representatives of the press. There was no suggestion or arrangement by the representative of the department on this side of the Atlantic with the journalists in question either that they should contribute to the public their views upon Canada, or that in contributing, at length or otherwise, to the newspapers which they represented, any other aspect of the case should be presented but the one which impressed itself upon them during the course of their travels. The result, however, was most gratifying. The journalists, apparently without consultation one with the other, wrote each from his own independent standpoint, the result confirming in every particular all that had been said by Canadian representatives in Great Britain, and everything that had appeared in government publications respecting the enormous resources and the possibilities of successful life in the Dominion. Two or three of the press representatives in Canada last year have announced their intention of publishing their impressions in permanent form. One is already in the hands of the noted firm of publishers, Fisher, Unwin & Co., from the pen of Mr. James Lumsden, who represented the Leeds 'Mercury.' I have had an opportunity of reading over some of the proof sheets of this proposed publication, and I have no hesitation in saying that if nothing else had come from the visit of the British press representatives to Canada last year than this volume, which will shortly be published, ample vindication of the policy of the department would be furnished, and the moderate

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

expense incurred would be repaid many times over. Mr. Lumsden's book will undoubtedly take a front rank among the many publications on Canada and Canadian affairs. At the moment of writing this report another press party is about starting for Canada, the results of which may possibly form a subject for report on another occasion.

Incident, therefore, to the interest which had undoubtedly been created in Canada, the time was particularly opportune last fall for a movement upon lines which hitherto had not been adopted in this country. There had been, as you will have seen in my report of last year, an unusual demand for information at the various offices throughout Great Britain. The lists of inquirers, personal and by correspondence, had been carefully compiled and additional printed matter was mailed to all these addresses, accompanied by a letter offering to supply any further information which the inquirers might desire, if they still entertained an interest respecting Canada. The result was the receipt of a large number of supplementary inquiries from the same people, and, I doubt not, the decision by many, growing out of this particular course, to emigrate to Canada.

It was, therefore, with considerable interest that the propaganda for the present year was started, first by an effort to arrange lectures for Mr. Hickman, Mr. Webster and Mr. Duncan, from the London office. No difficulty was found in getting appointments. Mr. Webster and Mr. Duncan were more immediately engaged in lecturing in the London district, and they were kept comparatively busy from early in the fall until near Easter. Mr. Hickman gave seventy lectures throughout England and Scotland; nearly all his lectures being presided over by men well known in educational, religious, or public life. Lectures are always found to be much more effective, and to command much greater representation on the part of the press when representative gentlemen can be prevailed upon to preside. In this respect Mr. Hickman was particularly successful. Among those who presided at his meetings, and who assisted to a considerable degree by co-operation in this way, were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Strathcona, Gen. J. W. Laurie, M.P., the Lord Bishop of Coventry, Sir John Murray, the Rt. Hon. T. F. Holsey, the Rt. Hon. Jesse Collins, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Robert S. Allan, Esq. (Glasgow), A. Bruce Gilroy, Esq. (Dundee); Vice-Provost of Eton College; the mayors of Sunderland, Wolverhampton, Woolwich and Worcester; the head masters of the Merchant Taylors' School, Sherbourne School, Uppingham School, Dulwich College, Hereford School, Manchester Grammar School, Bristol Grammar School, Marlborough College, and others.

The increased interest taken in Canada by all classes of people was indicated pretty well in a number of these lectures. It was impossible, in many cases, to find halls large enough to hold the crowds of people who were anxious to attend meetings to be addressed by responsible government officers. It was estimated that about 5,000 were present in the City Hall, Glasgow, while from 3,000 to 4,000 were turned away. Similar experiences were evidenced in Birmingham, Edinburgh and Manchester. It was found necessary to revisit some of these places two and three times, and even then the audiences were as large and enthusiastic on the last occasion as on the first. It would be difficult to make an estimate of the number of people addressed at these public meetings during the season, but a rough calculation plainly indicates that the number must have aggregated 200,000.

The newspaper notices throughout the country were extensive, and, as a whole, most favourable. The extended notices of the lectures occupied not infrequently as much as a column in leading newspapers of the United Kingdom, and went before millions of readers, accentuating this phase of the work much more perfectly than would have been possible without this interest on the part of the press.

The visit of the Deputy Minister of the Interior to London in the month of February was singularly advantageous. His presence here immediately became a subject of great public interest, which was evidenced by the newspaper representatives calling

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

on him for an expression of opinion respecting the agricultural resources of Canada. This resulted in a very wide publicity being given to Canadian questions, not only in the London papers, but to a very large extent also throughout the entire British press. Mr. Smart was able to speak with an authority which could not be questioned, and for that reason an expression of his views was not only eagerly sought by the newspapers, but read with very great interest by a large section of the prospective emigrating class throughout the United Kingdom.

Through the means which had been adopted in order to have Mr. Smart's presence in London known throughout Great Britain, and by the publication of these interviews in the press, a very great public interest was aroused as to the opportunities which were presented in Canada for prospective emigrants. I cannot indicate any means which could have been adopted, even by exceedingly liberal expenditure of public money, which could have ensured such an extensive publication of the authentic and reliable information which appeared in these interviews with Mr. Smart, or any action which could have been taken so completely ensuring equal confidence on the part of the public.

The department decided that the mode of advertising should be carried on on a larger scale, by which the advertisements, in the first place, would be much more striking than previous advertisements, and instead of appearing every day in the larger newspapers, in many cases only two or three times a week, and not always on the same days in those papers. In so far as the provincial papers were concerned, the advertisements were kept running in the weekly editions of those papers for about thirteen weeks. The wisdom of adopting business methods became evident in the volume of correspondence and inquiries pouring into the office asking for information. To keep up with the demand it was necessary to considerably increase the staff and also lengthen the hours. Just here I would like to bear testimony to the zeal and attention which were given by the staff, without exception, in fulfilling the additional labour placed upon everyone's shoulders.

On account of the success which had followed the publication of a paper called 'Western Canada' the previous year, and the extensive circulation by mail of half a million copies to farmers and representative people throughout Great Britain, it was thought wise to repeat the experiment this year. This was, therefore, carried out on a still larger scale. Not only was it found necessary to print 600,000 copies of a second edition of a publication in the form of a newspaper called 'Western Canada,' but also to issue two small leaflets to the number of half a million each, containing information of the particular character which marked to a strong degree the inquiring letters which were being received at all the offices in the United Kingdom. There was thus furnished in one of these leaflets, more especially the one entitled 'Questions and Answers,' an epitome of the information so eagerly sought by almost all correspondents, as well as the great bulk of those calling at the offices for the purpose of personally interviewing some member of the staff.

Through the means which had been adopted up to this point, public interest was thoroughly aroused. Nothing, therefore, could have been more opportune than the decision of the department to invite fifty representative farmers from western Canada to visit Great Britain, with a view to affording them an opportunity of telling their own experiences or giving an account of their own trials and hardships and eventual success as pioneers in the west. The delegation was divided between the various districts as follows :—

London.—Messrs. A. T. Whiting, Jas. Dale, John Cowan, R. J. Talmay, J. T. Phipps, R. Giles, J. W. Breakey, J. Y. Bambridge, H. C. Whellans, C. C. Helliwell, T. G. Pearce, J. Templeton, M. Watts, H. McGillivray, D. MacVicar, A. McPhail, J. E. Turner, A. Kilburn, J. Millar, J. Nicholson, N. Wolverton, A. Stewart.

Liverpool.—Messrs. J. Middleton, Wm. Kendall, E. W. Williamson, S. S. K. Head, Thos. Bonnie, J. Forsyth, R. K. Thomson, W. Waines, W. Lothian, Capt. J. Leece.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Birmingham.—Messrs. K. Murchison, W. F. Sirett, R. K. Smith, R. Forke, W. T. Johnston, J. Dougan, A. L. Hall, J. Hagerty, Rev. J. L. Brown.

Glasgow.—Messrs. J. H. Metcalfe, Bryce, D. R. Noble, W. G. Johnson, C. J. Thompson, W. W. Fraser, C. Hope, P. Campbell, J. Graham, T. Howden.

Cardiff.—Messrs. Stewart, W. Fulton, L. Lawrence.

Belfast.—Messrs. Thos. McCloy and J. Kennedy.

It was no easy matter to create an organization in Great Britain which would secure to the country the obvious advantages which were desired from such a brief visit. It can be stated, however, without fear of contradiction, that the visit of these representative Canadians was a success in every particular. Their presence stimulated the desire on all sides for more knowledge of Canada. Immediately on their arrival they were interviewed by newspaper representatives, and articles were published in all the leading papers in Great Britain descriptive of the lives and experiences of these settlers, many of them from England and Scotland, in their western homes. This was not only done by the metropolitan press, but even to a still greater degree by the country newspapers in the districts in which the delegates laboured. Throughout the whole country they had very little time for rest and personal enjoyment. At the offices of booking agents, at the hotels where they were guests, at market places and fairs, they were always surrounded by scores of inquirers. An opportunity was afforded in very many districts, distant from centres where the government offices are located, of bringing them in contact with thousands of prospective emigrants, whose only opportunities up to that time of getting information had been mainly through correspondence. That an interest had been created in Canada before the arrival of these delegates there is no question, but that their visit accentuated to a marked degree the prevailing opinion that most favourable opportunities existed in Canada for success in the race for life is equally undeniable. It could not be expected, of course, with the short time at our disposal, that an effective organization in every particular could have been brought into operation. This was an entirely new departure. It was striking upon lines hitherto not contemplated in connection with emigration propaganda, necessarily involving a hurried acquaintance with interests which up to that time the department had only become aware of officially. Notwithstanding occasional disappointments in perfecting arrangements, which after all were very few, a careful survey of the work done by these Canadian delegates justifies the conclusion that their visit to this country was in every sense an undoubted success. It is also safe to say that the advantages accruing from their visit will continue with the department in connection with its work in Great Britain for some time to come.

Another important event of the year was the formation of what came to be known as the All-British or Barr Colony. It may be possible that the setting apart of a land reservation and the whole scheme of an all-British colony set in motion forces favouring emigration to Canada which might not have been moved in any other way.

The mistaken ideas existing in Great Britain respecting Canada and native Canadians gave currency to the thought that the elements of civilization are sometimes very largely wanting in the Dominion. One comes across this in almost every phase of life in the United Kingdom. It sometimes finds expression in an exaggerated form. For instance, it is not very long ago since I was asked in all seriousness whether it was safe to send a remittance of £5 through one of the Canadian banks which has a paid-up capital of nearly twelve millions of dollars. On another occasion I was asked as to the wisdom of a young man who proposed going to Canada getting married before his departure, inasmuch as the gentleman said 'there are no facilities for getting married in Canada.' These are undoubtedly extreme illustrations, but they nevertheless furnish a clue to the want of knowledge existing in this country respecting the political, the social and the religious life of the Dominion. Thousands of educated people can be found in the United Kingdom to-day who believe that there are no native Canadians but with a strain of Indian blood in their veins. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposal of an 'all-British colony' should waken a sentiment that it was possible to

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

locate their own civilization where disturbing influences, such as might belong to the 'unknown, uncultivated, uncivilized Canadian' would not exist. The idea, therefore, took hold of the people. The organization of the colony, of their prospective interests, their departure from Liverpool, their arrival in Canada, were subjects of comment in the newspapers from day to day.

The organization of this colony, therefore, while it had its good points, also presented others, in so far as it might affect the emigration work on this side of the Atlantic, rendering it advisable, I think, to discourage a movement of that kind in the future.

Notwithstanding, however, all that has been said and written about the so-called Barr or all-British Colony, I am satisfied that the reports which will come from those who are certain to be successful in connection with the project, will give to the emigration movement from this country a character and a permanence which will be of very considerable advantage to the Dominion, and which in the long run will tend to increase an intelligent interest in the development and resources, and latent possibilities of the Dominion.

Acting on the advice of the department after the visit of the Deputy Minister to London in the spring of 1902, energetic efforts were instituted to secure departmental offices in a more public thoroughfare than Victoria Street, finally resulting in the lease of premises at the head of Charing Cross, overlooking Trafalgar Square, and immediately under the shadow of Nelson's column and the statue of Charles I. This is looked upon as the centre of the tourist and travel business of this great city. All London streets lead to Charing Cross. The premises entail an annual rental expenditure of £1,200, for which the department has a ground floor 35 feet wide by 60 feet in depth, a basement the same size, and two offices on the first floor, overlooking Charing Cross. The opening of the new offices was marked by a special function, to which a general invitation was extended to the leading newspapers. Representatives from all the leading journals were present and kindly contributed extensive and exhaustive descriptions of the premises, and also complimentary comments on the leading position that Canada now occupies.

The following is a description of the offices published in one of the newspapers immediately following the opening:—

TO ATTRACT THE BRITISHER—THE NEW CANADIAN EMIGRATION OFFICES.

Canada and Nelson will soon go a long way towards monopolizing Trafalgar Square; and did not Dr. Johnson once declare, as anyone might truly declare to-day, that in Trafalgar Square, or rather Charing Cross, could be seen 'the full tide of human existence.' The square will soon see erected the magnificent new traffic offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the arranging for which is one of Mr. Archer Baker's many interests just now; and Canada may also be congratulated upon securing so fine and central a position for the new Canadian Emigration Offices in London. Most marked is the contrast between the new building and the late cramped quarters of the emigration department in Victoria street. Jutting out close to the corner of Parliament street the Canadian Government offices face the historic open space of Trafalgar Square, and no one passing to and from the Houses of Parliament and official Westminster can fail to notice 'Trafalgar House.' The eye is caught at once by the familiar Canadian 'Arch' of Coronation days, a representation of which is emblazoned on one of the windows, whilst elsewhere the intending emigrant is invited to enter by the mottoes, 'Improved Farms at Reasonable Prices,' 'Healthy Climate, Light Taxes, Free Schools,' '160 Acre Free Farms.' That the more central position of the offices will serve Canada well is proved by the crowds who throng round the windows, and the bright and attractive nature of the new buildings, will be emblematic to many of the bright future which Canada has to offer. The staff are comfortably housed in partitioned quarters. The room of the Emigration Commissioner is at the end of the ground floor, and its internal fittings and generally business-like tone

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

are typical of the whole department. On the ground floor the work of interviewing emigrants is carried on, but besides the ground floor there are two rooms on the first floor used by the department, one of which is occupied by the stenographers, whilst the other is intended for a conference room, or more especially for the use of Canadian Ministers when in England. There also is a large basement, which at present is more or less in a state of transition. One section of this basement is to be fitted up with mineral exhibits, and should show off to advantage the mineral wealth of Canada; the other section is being utilized for the storage of pamphlets and booklets relating to Canada, the specialized distribution of which has been a great feature of Mr. Preston's management, and it can hardly be denied that much good has resulted therefrom. A special effort has appropriately been made to give the new premises a Canadian aspect. The rooms are wainscoted and fitted throughout with Canadian bird's-eye maple, cherry, ash and oak, the fittings being mainly supplied by a Toronto furnishing company. The walls are hung with agricultural and industrial scenes in Canadian life. A selection of heads of the big game of Canada and a representative exhibit of the leading agricultural products of the Dominion fill the windows.

The advantages accruing from a display window, judging from the experience of the last four months, cannot be exaggerated. By a constant change of the decorations in the windows public interest has not waned. Grains and grasses in straw, grains in bottles, specimens of the principal minerals, photographs of Canadian scenery, with an occasional display of maps and atlases furnish a panoramic view of Canada's development and progress. This has prompted inquiry on the part of hundreds who heretofore had taken but little interest in the Dominion. I am satisfied that, from an advertising standpoint alone, the location will secure a degree of interest in Canadian affairs which no reasonable amount of money expended in any other way could possibly have brought about. The office is not sufficiently commodious to have any part of it devoted to the purposes of a reading-room for the general public, nor is there any wish that this should be effected. It is, however, extremely desirable that this office should be recognized as being distinct, in many ways, from what might be known as a government office. If this branch of the public service is going to be successful, it can only be so by the application, not of the ordinary official regulations, but of business principles in connection with every aspect of its work. Official hours may do for ordinary departmental offices, but government office hours as applied to the public service in Great Britain will not do for this office. The doors must be open for inquirers at ordinary business times, both in the morning and afternoon. This has been found exceedingly necessary in view of the fact that seldom in the morning are the doors open for a few minutes before inquirers are asking for information, and the same occurs almost to the last minute before closing in the evening.

The decision of the Minister to furnish an up-to-date map of the Dominion of Canada for presentation to the schools of the United Kingdom has met with the most hearty commendations on all sides. The fact has been very extensively noted in the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. At this time the distribution of the maps is fairly under way, and from the acknowledgments which so far have been received, it is quite evident that in this particular a want is being filled which has been commonly felt in education circles for better maps of the outlying portions of the Empire generally, and particularly of Canada. That the map will find a prominent place on the walls of the schools there is no question whatever. Very many of the masters and teachers in their replies have expressed their intention of placing the study of geography among the subjects for special instruction during the coming year. It was also thought in connection with the distribution of the map that a request to the school authorities to receive a small parcel of official literature descriptive of the development and resources of Canada for distribution among the pupils would not be out of place, and replies which have been received cheerfully agree to this suggestion, and indicate an interest in Canada which cannot but be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

If the interest continues to increase in connection with Canadian emigration as it has during the last few months, it will be necessary that the staff should be retained to its full strength. The following officials are now attached to this office :—Mr. Just, formerly in the office of the High Commissioner; Mr. Thomas Duncan, formerly of Manitoba; Mr. W. A. Hickman, formerly representative for the province of New Brunswick in Great Britain; Mr. Fincham, formerly connected with the office of the High Commissioner; Mr. Everett, formerly of the Experimental Farm, Brandon; Miss Gardiner, accountant; five stenographers and typewriters; three messenger boys and one caretaker. These, I may say, have very little idle time during office hours, and it is sometimes necessary to remain beyond the hour for closing in order that the work of the day may be completed. I want to bear testimony to the cheerful performance of exceedingly onerous duties which have fallen to the lot of every one in this department during the emigrating season—duties which were performed with an evident interest in the work. The expenditure which was incurred of about £1,500 on postage will convey a reasonable idea of the extent of the work that had to be performed in this office during the past year.

During the year several changes have been made in the location of the official staff. A removal was effected to more desirable and equally as commodious, and very much less expensive, premises in Liverpool, Mr. Jury continuing in charge. A new office was opened in Birmingham, the rental of which in connection with the expenses attached to the new premises in Liverpool, does not aggregate to the sum formerly paid in Liverpool. The resignation of Mr. Charles R. Devlin and his election to the British House of Commons for Galway, necessitated the removal of Mr. Webster to Dublin from Glasgow, where he had been appointed on Mr. Murray's removal to Wales. In Scotland, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, of Brantford, assumed charge of the Glasgow office, which is now the only agency in Scotland, Mr. Thomas Duncan having been removed from Carnoustie to London.

The general situation at the close of the most successful year Canada has ever had in connection with emigration work on this side of the Atlantic gives cause not only for satisfaction but for congratulation. A comparison of the emigration movement from Great Britain and Europe in 1898 and 1903 furnishes suggestive figures. The emigration from Great Britain in the year first mentioned was 11,608, and from the continent 10,285, making a total of 21,893. This year the figures show the movement to have been: from Scandinavia and the continent, 37,099, and from Great Britain 41,792, or a total from this side of the Atlantic for the fiscal year of 78,891.

The greatest possible scrutiny has been exercised with a view of securing only those who either would shortly assimilate with our own people, or, coming from among those of our own kith and kin, would be satisfied with the change in their lot from the beginning. It is not unlikely that in respect to both the continent and Great Britain some undesirables have joined the ranks of those emigrating from the old world, but if so the number has been comparatively small. It would have been a matter of slight import, both in respect to Great Britain and the continent, to secure a much larger volume of settlers, but caution had to be exercised in order to prevent an accession to the population of Canada which might not in the long run have proved desirable. In respect to those who have gone from the United Kingdom, no special explanation is necessary. They have been largely from the districts where industry and sobriety have marked the communities. All that can be said on these particular points respecting the British emigration can be said with equal force regarding those from Scandinavia and the continent. The great emigrating districts of Europe from whence the movement is now turning towards Canada are marked with sobriety, frugality and deep religious convictions. Many of these people have, no doubt, different characteristics and religious views from those of our own nationality, but from what I have seen of them in their own homes, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that in a very few years they will assimilate with our own people, and in addition to this will prove their worth by carrying into the new country the evidences of honesty,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

integrity and virtue which characterize the districts from whence they come. The continental emigrant is, in every sense, very much better fitted for what might be known as the rougher side of pioneer life than any class which can be reached in the United Kingdom. If these people, therefore, have experienced, in a sense, more of the hardships of life than those who have been brought up in British institutions, and act as pioneers in our new country, they are certain to be followed at an early period by those from centres which, at first glance, might be regarded as more nearly approaching the national requirements marking our own standard of living.

The decision of the department to apply the regulations respecting the payment of bonuses on British emigrants to provinces east of Manitoba has resulted in a marked increase in the movement to other portions of Canada. Immediately on the announcement being made to the booking agents that the bonus of 7s. per head was made applicable to other districts than Manitoba and the Territories, a vastly increased interest began to centre around the central and eastern portions of Canada. This was especially evident in connection with the requests for information regarding the agricultural resources of the provinces from Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean. The circular which was issued from this office notifying the steamship companies in regard to the decision of the department upon this question distinctly enumerated the classes respecting whom the payment of this bonus was applicable, *i.e.*, agriculturists, or those who propose engaging in agricultural life in Canada, and domestic servants. It was also made very clear to the steamship companies, and they notified their agencies accordingly, that in the event of the bonus being claimed and inadvertently paid upon emigrants not coming under the classes mentioned, the department would reserve the right to hold the head offices of the steamship companies responsible for a refund of such bonus. It was also made clear that the machinery at the command of the department made it eventually possible to trace the final location of almost every individual arrival in Canada.

The question of commissions to booking agencies, though it was at one time a subject of an ever-present negotiation with each separate steamship company or railway, is now definitely settled upon the terms laid down by the various combines and conferences. This schedule of rates has been arranged in such a way that a reasonable percentage or commission is paid to the booking agencies, based upon the value or cost of the tickets for transportation, whether by land or sea. Even by a cursory study of this question in respect to a comparison of the commissions received for transportation to the great emigrating parts of the world, it is seen that Canada is placed at a serious disadvantage. Under the schedule of commissions referred to it was not in the interest of the booking agents to further emigration to Canada, if inquirers could be persuaded to go elsewhere. Booking agents in this country, possessing the natural instincts of the race, undoubtedly endeavoured to do business on lines proving the most remunerative. The influence which booking agents—numbering thousands in the United Kingdom—have upon the destination of intending emigrants was regarded as simply incalculable.

In order, therefore, to place Canada in as favourable a position as that occupied by Australia, South Africa, Argentina, or the United States, it was considered advisable to fix the subsidized rate per capita for the classes of emigrants specially desired in the Dominion at 7s. per adult. This per capita allowance to the booking agents, in addition to the amount which they received from the steamship and railway companies, placed Canada on an equal footing with other countries in respect to the remuneration which booking agents could expect by directing inquirers to Canada as a probable place for successful emigration. Very many of the booking agents, on account of this financial advantage accruing to them, were believed able to exert some influence in cultivating public opinion in their own localities in favour of the Dominion. In doing so, even if they found such a course financially advantageous, they have not been guilty of conduct which any business man has the slightest occasion to be ashamed of. They are well aware, not only in respect to Canada, but other

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

countries as well, that an undesirable emigrant is certain to be transported or returned, and that an unsuitable emigrant, probably dissatisfied with the new conditions, would exert quite enough influence in his own locality, in the event of returning, to prevent further emigration, and would, therefore, effectively destroy an otherwise profitable business.

These arguments are as applicable, even to a greater extent, for reasons which I intend to give, in respect to continental bookings. In all the great centres of population on the continent, more especially, of course, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Scandinavia, booking agents are licensed by the governments, and are subject to legislative control and police regulations. In the first place, a license is not issued, giving permission to transact business, unless the applicant is reputable and respectable. In the second place, the licensees have to deposit, according to the extent of their business, large sums of money with the various governments for the proper security of their clients. These deposits are available either by government or police authority to reimburse, with heavy penalties attached, returning emigrants claiming to have purchased tickets for a foreign country under a misconception of the situation regarding labour, or who otherwise might have been persuaded, under false inducements, to emigrate. I have been assured by booking agents and police authorities on the continent that no mercy whatever is shown to a booking agent against whom the charge is made of unduly influencing an emigrant, or deceiving a purchaser of a ticket regarding the conditions of the country to which an emigrant desires to go. A case of that kind is not even subject to the ordinary legal channels, but is entirely in the hands of the police. A statement by a returning emigrant respecting the encouragement given to him when arranging for his transportation is considered of greater weight than almost all the evidence which could possibly be produced upon the other side by the ticket agencies or booking offices. So extraordinarily particular are the authorities upon this point that in all continental countries every form of pamphlet, circular, or poster, upon the subject of emigration is subject to police supervision; and any attempt on the part of booking agents to circulate literature which has not been approved of by the authorities, or which does not bear the address of the printer, is considered an infraction of emigration regulations. Booking agents acting contrary to such provisions run the risk of forfeiting their entire deposits with the governments. These deposits amount, in many cases, to as much as the equivalent of from \$15,000 to \$50,000. And then the cost of transportation is an exceedingly serious item. Take one port, Hamburg, for instance. The fare for a single adult to Winnipeg is about 140 marks (\$35). Unsuitable or undesirable emigrants are not likely to possess this sum, which, among what might be known as the emigrating classes in continental countries, is looked upon as a very large amount of money. In the case of families, it means multiplying that sum by the number of the members of the family, so that the cost attending the emigration of an ordinary family from any continental point to Winnipeg means an expenditure of \$200. This certainly appears a reasonable guarantee against unsuitable emigration. The fact is that the vast majority of those emigrating are agricultural people, while differing from ourselves in race and religion, have a high standard of right, and as clear a conception of wrong, and are as deeply religious as those to whom we generally refer as our own kith and kin.

The general policy of paying a bonus to those whose co-operation is secured in respect to emigration to Canada, either from the continent or from Great Britain, when worked on proper business lines, cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the Dominion. This has apparently proved to be the case, comparing the recent results with those of former years. A visit to the steamships leaving any of the great ports of Great Britain or the continent, and comparing the physical and intellectual characteristics of those embarking for Canada with those for any other country, lead to the conviction that Canada is receiving a very superior class of settlers from this side of the Atlantic.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

But, in considering this question, it must always be borne in mind that a bonus is not paid by the department upon all emigrants to Canada from this side of the Atlantic. As has already been explained, the departmental regulations make the designation of the bonus-earning classes very clear. In addition it must also be remembered that the department is only liable for a bonus upon those who actually settle in the Dominion.

The careful revision of the bonus schedules by the departmental officers in Canada, and the fact that the department holds the steamship companies liable for a refund in the case of an improper payment having been made, render it almost impossible for a fraud to be perpetrated upon the department. Inasmuch as the bonus is only payable upon agricultural classes and domestic servants, it, therefore, goes without saying that a vast number of those who arrive in Canada, while not declaring themselves immediately on arrival as coming under these designations, do not come under the bonus regulations. There is scarcely a doubt but that a considerable proportion of those who do not declare themselves as agriculturists on arrival are found very shortly afterwards engaged in agricultural life, but in the meantime the period has gone by when the booking agents can claim a bonus upon them.

The movement towards Canada is so marked at present that it is a subject of public comment, but it does not follow that this stream is likely to continue unless the most careful methods continue to prevail. A cursory glance of the situation at any of the great centres of emigration on this side of the Atlantic forces one to the conclusion that the movement to-day may utterly collapse to-morrow, unless activity is shown in every phase of the work. I submit to your consideration that in no way can this work be more successfully continued than by the co-operation of booking agents, or syndicates of booking agents, upon this side of the Atlantic, unless it is clearly ascertained that the agents are neglectful of the interests of Canada, in which case none should continue to receive any further commission.

Canada is not the only country desiring an increase to its population; Canada must enter into competition in the European emigration market with Australia, South Africa, Argentina and the United States. Those who are charged with the responsibility of the administration of this branch of the public service on this side of the Atlantic are impressed with the great responsibility of securing for Canada only those to whom Canada may extend nothing but a cordial welcome. To secure that class is the aim and object of those who are interested in emigration work in Great Britain and Europe. From an intercourse with them, I am satisfied that they have no other object to serve than to see Canada peopled by those who will assist in making the Dominion one of the great nations of the world. They all feel that they are not building for to-day, but for the future.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,

Commissioner of Emigration for Canada.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 2.

REPORT OF G. H. MITCHELL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

43 CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, July 10, 1903.

The Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following (the first) report from the Birmingham office, which was opened in October last, it having been deemed desirable to get into closer touch with the Midland counties. The district comprises the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, Salop, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, and Lincoln, with an aggregate population of nearly five and a half millions. Birmingham is a most convenient centre from which to reach the counties named, being situated at a point where Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire meet, and these three contain fully half the population mentioned. It will be recognized that the Midland area includes some of the best agricultural counties in England, but Birmingham itself is in the midst of a thickly populated manufacturing district, and I have found that in the towns here, as elsewhere, there is a large country-bred element, dissatisfied with its present position and prospects, and willing to return to agricultural life in a country which offers good prospects in return for hard work.

An office was taken in the business part of the city, but in a position in which it is entirely dependent upon advertising to make it known. During the season this has been liberally done, with, I venture to think, satisfactory results.

There can be no doubt as to the value of newspaper advertising in this as in nearly every other business. In the nine months which have elapsed since the office was opened, 5,760 letters have been received, of which number 4,676 have been inquiries for information from intending emigrants. These have been attended to with the help of but one assistant, a lady typist, so that it will be seen that a busy season has been experienced. Supplies of literature, circulars and specially written particulars, which in the majority of cases were needed, have been sent to each of these applicants, and a large number of letters have been written to steamship agents, and others, and introduction letters and cards furnished to correspondents and callers. In addition, a large portion of my time has been occupied in interviewing personal inquirers at the office (of whom there have been at times scores in a day), and during the first two or three months in meeting others in various towns who could not conveniently call here.

The inquirers have been of all classes, with very desirable people largely predominating, and I am quite sure that the Canadian reports will confirm my opinion that no better emigrants have ever reached the Dominion than those who have gone from the English Midlands this year. The number it is impossible here to ascertain, but the steamship agents, of whom inquiry has been made state that they have never done so much Canadian business before. The reports sent back, so far as they have reached me, have been favourable with one or two exceptions, and this should stimulate emigration again next spring.

The emigration movement was full of vigour early in the year, but a great impetus was given to it by the visit of the western Canada farmers, who arrived in this country in February:—Messrs. Brown, Murchison, Hall, Smith, Johnston, Dougan, Hagerly, Forke and Sirrett were deputed to work in this district, and the greatest interest was everywhere shown in the experiences they had to relate. An itinerary was made out for each one, lectures and appointments arranged, and their movements being well adver-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tised in advance, they were besieged by inquirers at the various places, and without any doubt rendered invaluable service. All this necessitated working early and late at the office on the part of myself and my assistant, but the results were very gratifying, the delegates expressing themselves as very well pleased with the completeness of the arrangements made, and with the cordiality of the reception given to them by the steamship agents and others in the various places, whose co-operation had been secured beforehand. One of the heaviest duties involved was keeping the steamship agents supplied with pamphlets. This is always being done, but the visit of the delegates caused an enormous demand for our printed matter, and the making up and despatching of parcels by rail entailed much labour, and made a heavy demand on my time.

In December an exhibition of Canadian produce was made at the Bingley Hall Cattle Show in this city, a show which is attended by agriculturists from all over the country, and much interest was taken in the grain, grasses and other specimens. Last month a similar exhibition was made at the Hereford and Worcester Agricultural Society's Show at Worcester. The stand was well patronized, and many inquiries answered, and some thousands of pamphlets distributed.

The two sets of Canadian slides placed at my disposal have been in great request all over the district, and the lectures given in Birmingham and the immediate neighbourhood have been specially numerous. The two most notable, however, were given by Mr. W. Albert Hickman, in the Birmingham Town Hall, a building which holds some thousands of people. On the first occasion the Bishop of Coventry took the chair, and so many people were unable to obtain admission that a repetition was decided upon a few weeks later, when the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., presided. The crowded and enthusiastic audiences on each occasion afforded ample testimony to the interest taken in the subject.

A point which surprised the western Canada farmers was the quality of the wheat on the various corn markets they visited which was being sold as No. 1 Manitoba the samples being very much inferior to those of their own growing, which they had brought with them. I had a similar experience on the Birmingham corn market, when exhibiting the sample of No. 1 Manitoba Hard which was sent to me by the department, millers saying that they would be glad to be able to buy wheat of that quality. It is evident that mixing with an inferior quality takes place somewhere after the wheat leaves the farmer's hands, to his detriment, and as everything which affects his welfare has an influence on emigration, this is a matter which might repay investigation.

The steamship agents have been found anxious to meet my suggestions, and promote business in every legitimate way, and, in short, everyone there has been occasion to approach has expressed the greatest good-will and an earnest desire to further my efforts.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 3.

REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, July 14, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—In presenting my annual report, it affords me much pleasure to be able to point out that the boom in emigration from this country that we have been expecting for some time, and which I have predicted would come, from causes that were at work here, and from the efforts put forth by the British agents, has arrived at last. I think we are in for a few of the best years, from an emigration point of view, that Canada has ever seen, helped by good times in Canada and the assurance that a good living can be made on the land there.

I am pleased to be able to report that the past season has been the most successful for lecturing that I have experienced since my appointment to my present position, both from the point of view of attendance and results, the demand for lectures being so great that in many cases a charge for admission has been made by steamship agents who have arranged them, and all the receipts from the sale of tickets have more than paid the entire expense of the lectures. The year closed has been the most satisfactory, so far as results are concerned, of any since I have been here, and I should think the most satisfactory of any in the history of Canada, from an immigration point of view, and it is my wish, and it will my earnest endeavour, to make the ensuing year even more successful than the last.

The number of communications received during the year in reference to emigration was 10,392, in addition to 1,742 official, trade and general letters. The total number last year was 10,586. I have given 891 letters of introduction.

Fifty-one parties of children, numbering 2,331, have been sent out by philanthropic societies. All these have been inspected, and certificates given as usual.

About 1,000 letters have been dealt with for the emigration department of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in charge of the Rev. J. Bridger.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 4.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT
CARDIFF.

WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS, CARDIFF, WALES, June 30, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report dealing with emigration, partly from Scotland (9 months) and partly from Wales (3 months).

The emigration from Scotland during the past fiscal year has been of the most satisfactory nature. According to the British Board of Trade returns the total number of Scotch who sailed direct to Canada amounted to 8,000 souls. To this must be added a large number who, owing to the difficulty in obtaining transportation, were compelled, against their wishes, and at greater expense, to travel by United States ports. During 1901-1902 the numbers were 2,395 sailing direct from the Clyde, so that the increase for the present year is nearly 400 per cent. The good quality of the emigrants has been most noticeable, the majority of the men, women and families being of a superior class, and the great majority possessed of means, some to enable them to make a start at once on their own lands, and the others with moderate balances on hand after providing for their transportation. This year I was struck with the number of men who, although possessed of from £200 and upwards, had resolved to work as agricultural labourers for the purpose of gaining experience previous to starting on their own account. These men ought all to become good settlers, being possessed of grit and determination.

The principal agricultural shows in Scotland and north of England were attended, and a special exhibit of Canadian cereals and food products was made. At all of them, on the whole, favourable weather was experienced. As a result, large and interested audiences were attracted, more especially at the Highland at Aberdeen, Ayrshire at Ayr, and North of England at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Large numbers of farmers and farm servants turned out, the majority of whom gladly accepted our pamphlets and the invitation to view our exhibits, after which, as a natural sequence, many questions were asked and answered. The result of these shows, combined with other agencies at work to promote emigration, has been most satisfactory.

Several sets of lantern slides were in constant use during the winter months, in fact the demand could hardly be met, so many schools and public institutions being eager to have them. In this connection, I would refer to the very successful lecture delivered by Mr. Hickman, in the Glasgow City Hall. Fully 5,000 persons were present, and quite as many turned away from the doors, disappointed at being unable to obtain admission. The same results were obtained at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee and Motherwell.

The visits of the Deputy Minister and Canadian farmer delegates were most helpful to our work. The initial work of the Deputy Minister in giving interviews to the press, and the issuing of special literature prepared the way for the practical work of the delegates. My association with the gentlemen appointed to Scotland and Wales was most satisfactory. Their visit caused what was practically a sensation, no such means having ever previously been devised for the purpose of inducing emigration to any of Great Britain's colonies, and the results, as seen by the enormously increased numbers who left this country for the Dominion, must be gratifying to the Minister

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and staff of the department. Here, in Wales, I had more applications for their services than could possibly be overtaken. I trust the same means may be continued in other years. Correspondence or an interview with the local agent goes a long way, but to get into conversation with a practical farmer, who has gone through the ups and downs of farming life, who can describe his work in a practical manner, must strongly appeal to those who are bent on going to a new country.

My experience of Wales being limited to but four months, I cannot yet speak of it beyond saying that, whilst placed in charge of this agency nothing on my part will be left undone to foster a knowledge of Canada, and, in so doing, help to promote the emigration of desirable parties to the Dominion. I may add that, to my knowledge, the increase from the principality during the past fiscal year has been on the same liberal scale as the other portions of Great Britain.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Agent for Wales.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT DUBLIN.

14, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN, July 15, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

In compliance with instructions received, immediately on my return from Canada I made arrangements for my removal to London, as I was to be attached to your office at Victoria street. I reported to you on June 5, and at once set to work. My duties were various, consisting mainly in interviewing callers, taking a share in the correspondence, and when the season opened fulfilling lecturing engagements.

From June to end of February I was connected with your office. The experience which I gained during those nine months is now of the utmost value to me; I am glad to have had an opportunity of appreciating the great volume of work passing through the London office, the stream of callers being incessant and the amount of correspondence enormous.

The statistical emigration returns for the six months ending June 30 speak for themselves, as for that period 28,725 people left England for Canada, against 10,058 for the corresponding time in 1902. I think you may feel well satisfied with the result of the work.

During the season I delivered a good many lectures before appreciative audiences. As an indication that these lectures served a good purpose, I may say that after lectures I was usually detained for a considerable time furnishing further information to parties desirous of trying their fortune in Canada.

Acting on instructions, on March 2 I took charge of the Glasgow office. On my arrival I found, as in England, the inquiry for information on Canada was keen in Scotland; this was indicated by the large numbers of callers at the office. The Canadian farmer delegates were just then arriving, and as I had the arranging of the itineraries for the nine appointed to my district, I kept one of these gentlemen in the office to answer inquirers. This was of great assistance to me, as each day the correspondence was increasing, and demanded a great deal of my attention—the largest number of letters received in one day being 185. While the rush of work was on I found it necessary to double my staff in the office.

Like as in England, the present year has been an unprecedented one in Scotland, regarding emigration to Canada from that country, the figures for the six months ended June 30 reading 6,318 against 1,893 for the corresponding period last year, the proportion being $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

It was an impressive sight to see the emigrant ships leaving each Saturday from the Clyde, every ship having its full complement of passengers, the quays being lined by thousands of their friends waving adieu. When the tide served for sailing in the afternoon, I made it my business to travel as far as Greenock on the ship, in order to say a few helpful words to the passengers, and furnish introductions to the agents in Canada to those who had not already received them.

The Allan Steamship Company told me that never before in their history had they had such a large demand for accommodation as the present, and that a large percentage of the emigrants endeavoured to secure second-class accommodation, an indication that these emigrants were in good circumstances.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Mr. Devlin having been elected Member of Parliament for Galway, I was appointed to the charge of the Dublin office. I arrived in Dublin on May 14, and from that date have been trying to do what I can to further the work in Ireland, a work which, for about six years, had been so ably carried on by Mr. Devlin.

In addition to my office work, since arrival, I have been giving attention to the fairs and markets, this being a good medium for meeting farmers and distributing literature. For exhibition purposes, at agricultural shows, I have purchased a portable tent; this, in conjunction with the hampers of material supplied from your office, furnish me with a most efficient outfit for the purpose.

The rush to Canada has not been as marked from Ireland as from England and Scotland, but I am very glad to note that the figures for the first six months of 1903 are almost 100 per cent in advance of the similar period in 1902—the emigration for these months being 1,422 as against 713 for same six months in 1902. This shows a decided advance.

I sincerely hope that next year we may have the same percentage of increased Canadian emigration to report.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT BELFAST.

13, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BELFAST, July 14, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I beg to present to you the following short report of the work of this office for the year ending June 30.

I opened this office in July, 1902, on my return from Canada. From July, 1902, to June 30, 1903, I received and attended to 2,400 letters in connection with emigration to Canada. In January of this year I addressed a circular letter to 572 of my correspondents of the previous year, who I understood had not left for Canada, and with each letter sent a selected pamphlet. I interviewed 790 of my correspondents during the year, mostly at my office, and in my interviews found that my recent trip through the Dominion and the good accounts I brought from there had the best effect on my visitors. In the months of February, March, April, and to May 20, the Canadian farmer delegates attended stock fairs throughout Ulster, and addressed meetings at centres selected by me through the province.

During my absence from my office in March and April, callers at the office were interviewed at different times by those gentlemen, who, I believe, gave good satisfaction to their visitors, numbering, according to the register kept for that purpose, 797.

The correspondence of the office during this period was forwarded by the Belfast post office officials to me in Dublin, and attended to from there. I also spent two days of each week in the Belfast office. From a memorandum sent me by the department in the beginning of this year, I am aware that they have a fairly accurate knowledge of the numbers leaving each county in Ireland for Canada, and are, therefore, in a better position to judge of the result of my work than I am. In the month of June I attended show fairs at Dungannon, Ballymena, Armagh, and Londonderry. Those several important centres were crowded during show time with the class most fitted to make desirable settlers, and in the five years I have been exhibiting I cannot remember having such crowds at my stand, or the people so anxious to get the latest literature and information. I have been supplied with fresh specimens by the Commissioner of Emigration, and fully equipped with suitable baskets to carry them from show to show, and a tent to exhibit in. I believe next season's emigration returns will show good results. I have had many callers, satisfied with the success of their friends in Canada this year, and I have had letters to the same effect.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 7.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CŒLI, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, July 15, 1903.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report concerning my work in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Holland. To Belgium, of course, has been given the most of my time and attention, but the north of France, where, by the visit of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the exhibition at Lille, a keen interest has been awakened, has furnished a certain contingent of emigrants, mostly in good circumstances, who went to Manitoba and the North-west provinces. Every one of these passed through Antwerp, and received their information from this office. A visit to Switzerland has also given the best of results. In 1902 (July) a party of twelve left, and having succeeded very fairly, they have been followed this year by a certain number of their countrymen (32), who, on their arrival in May last, settled at once on farms previously bought for them, and, besides the tilling of the soil and the raising of cattle, will manufacture the famous Swiss cheese (Gruyère), for which they imported all their machinery and utensils.

The Swiss belong to the French-speaking population of Switzerland.

A certain number of Hollanders or Dutch have also emigrated during the year. Some of them went west, while others have gone to Wallaceburg, Ontario, as beet cultivators.

From Germany I received a great number of inquiries, and many a family left after corresponding with this office; also, a certain number of German nationality residing in Belgium have gone over to Canada.

The propaganda through papers published in Germany is not allowed, but nothing prevents Belgian papers to take all the advertisements they can get. As they are published on the borders of the two countries, and are doubly interesting, I keep continually an advertisement published in the German language.

I had the advantage to accompany to Canada, on April 18 last, a group numbering 139, of different nationalities, of which a certain number remained in the province of Quebec; the larger number went to Manitoba, while 22 were directed to Wallaceburg. Amongst this group were eight families, while, during the month of May, six more families, who were not ready on April 18, emigrated to join their husbands or fathers.

It is a great satisfaction for me to mention that every able-bodied man of the above mentioned group was helped to find work on their arrival, and the different agents at Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg deserve thanks for the kindness and attention with which they treat the newcomers.

My visit to Canada also convinced me that I had sent out a most desirable class of emigrants. This was told me by every one who had occasion to come in contact with them. On the other hand, all of the new settlers were prosperous beyond their expectation. This confirmed me in my opinion that it is best to get as much as possible acquainted with those who intend emigrating, and, although it has put me sometimes under the obligation to discourage completely any idea of emigration, I think this has only deterred those who might not have succeeded, while it has secured men who, by their success, encourage others to come out.

It pleases me to state that the current of emigration from Belgium and the different continental countries around is increasing yearly, and that every person who has

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

gone out sends home the most encouraging and cheerful information. A sign of confidence in Canada is also apparent by the fact that parties leave with wife and children to settle on farms or homesteads; certain, as they are, of immediate success.

I think it my duty to mention the kind assistance and facilities granted by the Belgian Government, besides the most encouraging attitude towards the lectures on Canada, given in different educational and commercial institutions, the acceptance for distribution of our literature, the issuing of an official circular showing the advantages of Canada, the study of Canada as part of the commercial and consular examination, &c., &c. The Department of Railways grants a reduction of 50 per cent on the railway fare and free transportation of all luggage to the Belgian emigrant, and, upon my demand and by special authorisation of April 11 last, this reduction was extended to the emigrants of different nationalities from the station by which they entered Belgium to Antwerp, the place of embarkation. I obtained the same favour from the Swiss Government for my group of 32 Swiss, thus saving a very important sum of money for these parties.

The office work has largely increased, thanks to judicious advertising, and also to the success obtained by those who emigrated. I received from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, 2,622 letters asking for information and literature, besides a general correspondence of 854 letters ; 3,365 answers were sent, and many thousand circulars and more important pamphlets were forwarded.

This, together with not less than 30 lectures during winter, and an interview with every emigrant who decided to leave, has kept both myself and my assistant very busy.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÆLLI.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 8.

REPORT OF S. BRYNJOLFSSON, ICELANDIC AGENT.

WINNIPEG, August 18, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Making out my report for the year ending June 30, 1903, I find that during my sojourn in Iceland I visited 864 homes, replied to 356 letters of inquiry, and wrote some 20 letters to Canadian citizens for their relatives in Iceland. Most of the time was spent in travelling, in order to give information regarding Canada, till I left for Copenhagen on April 23, to arrange for the transportation of emigrants in the month of June.

During the year there have arrived 907 immigrants from Iceland, by far the largest number the immigration ever reached for a long period of years.

It is something new that two gentlemen have also come from Iceland this summer to inspect the country on behalf of their friends in Iceland. To my knowledge this has never occurred before, and it shows too, I am proud to say, the increased interest the people are taking in the Dominion of Canada since I took charge of the business.

Your obedient servant,

SVEINN BRYNJOLFSSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent for Iceland.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN EASTERN CANADA

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

(J. V. LANTALUM.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the arrivals of passengers at the port of St. John, N.B., for the year ending June 30, 1903:—

Cabin	468	
Steerage	16,869	
		17,337

Their destinations were:

Cabin—

Canada	467	
United States	1	
		468

Steerage—

Canada	10,731	
United States	6,138	
		16,869

and they were divided as to sexes as follows:—

Cabin, Canada—

Males	264	
Females	169	
Males, under 12	15	
Females, under 12	19	
		467

Cabin, United States—

Males . . . . .	...
Females	1	
Males, under 12 . . . . .	...
Females, under 12 . . . . .	...
		1

Steerage, Canada—

Males	7,449	
Females	1,471	
Males, under 12	821	
Females, under 12	990	
		10,731

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Steerage, United States—

Males	3,942
Females	994
Males, under 12	529
Females, under 12	673
	<hr/>
	6,138

The steamships of the Eastern Steamship Line (International Division) plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and St. John, landed 13,246 passengers, mostly returned Canadians and tourists.

The following statements are appended:—

Statement A—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

Statement B—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.*

Statement C—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

Statement D—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

Statement E—Showing sexes, occupations and destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.

Statement F—Showing sexes and occupations of the different nationalities going to the United States.

Your obedient servant,

J. V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

*There being only one arrival, per cabin passage for the United States, Statement B is omitted.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT A.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for Canada and Sexes of Nationalities.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Months.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.							DESTINATIONS.													
	Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children		Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Dutch.	French.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Russian.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																					
1902.																														
Tourists	124	86	10	12	229 July	27	33	3	9	72	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	72
Returned Canadians	70	37	1	3	111 August	28	17	4	2	51	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	51
English	63	32	4	4	103 September	13	7	1	1	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Scotch	5	1	..	..	6 October	1	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Welsh	..	1	..	..	1 November	18	16	..	2	36	16	5	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	36
Irish	3	3	..	..	6 December	32	17	1	1	51	34	8	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	51
1903.																														
Dutch	1	1 January	47	32	6	3	88	16	54	1	..	11	1	2	16	54	88
French	..	9	..	..	9 February	19	16	..	..	35	17	13	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	35
Russian	1	..	..	..	1 March	59	20	1	..	80	19	18	..	..	34	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	80
..	..	..	..	..	April	20	9	..	1	30	6	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	30
..	May
..	June
Total	264	169	15	19	467	264	169	15	19	467	111	229	1	9	103	1	6	6	1	467	59	24	8	10	18	8	111	229	467	

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

Months.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.																									
	Adults.		Children	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabians.	Armenians.	Austrians.	Belgians.	Bukowinians.	Bohemians.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hungarians.	Italians.	Roumanians.	Russian.	Syrian.	Danish.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.																										Female.
1902.																													
July	31	4	...	35	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	7	1	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	300	83	44	62	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	625	208	115	187	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .....	...	...	...	1,136	59	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903.																													
January	461	155	91	130	63	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	561	113	45	49	46	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2,062	279	173	179	41	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	3,388	628	353	383	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7,449	1,471	821	990	267	121	14	41	178	34	1	4	151	138	169	393	44	50	4,817	46	193	153	257	452	275	2,065	37	28	...

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Storage Passengers for Canada—*Concluded.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.						DESTINATIONS.						Totals.						
	Swedes.	Norwegians.	United States citizens.	Maltese.	Polos.	Swiss.	Sicilian.	Persian.	Servian.	Turkish.	Prussian.	Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not classified.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	N.W. Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.
1902.																													
July.....												35							35										35
August.....												10							10										10
September.....												489	34	118	54	10	20	4	249	489	135	102	55	153	3	8			10
October.....												1,136	132	204	105	20	15	5	635	1,136	227	187	122	478	33	6	2	59	10
November.....			1	1																									10
December.....	6	10	4		14	5	1																						10
1903.																													
January.....	2	3			9			1				58	160	119	25	5	5	468	840	132	150	120	324	32	14		63	5	840
February.....	6	5			5							108	206	114	34	8	13	285	768	163	119	140	216	50	19		46	15	768
March.....	15	26	2		33			1	1	5		562	832	615	57	13	8	806	2,693	739	381	244	1,000	176	32	1	41	16	2,693
April.....	36	77			31							1,070	710	645	270	43	12	2,002	4,752	224	347	391	1,681	2,130	43	29			4,752
May.....																													
June.....																													
Totals.....	63	124	7	1	45	5	1	1	1	1	5	4,984	2,230	1,452	416	104	47	4,498	10,731	1,377	1,289	982	3,854	2,424	122	3	260	120	10,731

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT D.—Showing Monthly Arrivals

MONTHS.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.														
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	Armenian.	Arabian.	Austrian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																
1902.																				
July																				
August																				
September																				
October																				
November	359	120	69	50	638	3		10	6	1	43	13	4	7	15	1	1	3	26	2
December	791	211	105	143	1,250		1	41	1	1	132	27	8		5		5	20	72	10
1903.																				
January	423	145	56	102	726			20			31	25	1		4		1	3	12	1
February	526	136	93	116	871			34	1		47	21	10		14		2	15	27	3
March	1,097	214	111	112	1,534			112	4		26	126	33		17		1	69	63	12
April	746	168	95	110	1,119			75	2		9	42	5	1	23	2	4	97	55	27
May																				
June																				
Totals	3,942	994	529	673	6,138	3	1	292	14	2	288	254	61	8	78	3	14	207	255	55

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of Steerage Passengers for United States.

											OCCUPATIONS.								
Roumanian.	Russian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	U. S. Citizen.	Belgian.	Syrian.	Hebrew.	Swiss.	Bohemian.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not classified.	Total.
32	398	18	40	14	1	1	9				638	20	167	136	9	9	6	291	638
7	860	4	30	9	7	1					1,250	150	66	441	47	48	22	476	1,250
15	568	1	15	12	6	8	....	1	2	....	726	85	14	269	19	27	4	308	726
13	631	5	26	12	9	....	....	1	....	....	871	131	46	289	25	12	19	349	871
31	877	48	43	51	4	10	....	1	3	3	1,534	144	331	525	21	54	37	422	1,534
8	450	40	76	180	15	6	....	....	1	1	1,119	249	191	206	14	50	16	393	1,119
106	3,784	116	230	278	42	25	9	3	6	4	6,138	779	815	1,866	135	200	104	2,239	6,138

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Swedes.....	54	61	3	2	65	16	34	3	3	2	1	11	65	4	1	7	29	21	22	65
Norwegian.....	77	20	8	16	121	39	24	8	2	1	3	44	121	25	2	20	53	21	..	..	..	121
Turkish.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
U. S. Citizens.....	7	..	..	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	7	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
Persians.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prussians.....	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1
Maltese.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Sicilian.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	7,449	1,469	823	990	10,731	4,978	2,227	1,450	417	103	47	4,509	10,731	1,673	1,286	992	3,845	2,128	146	3	267	121	10,731

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N. B., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of Nationalities for the United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Total.	OCCUPATIONS.							Total.
	Adults.		Children			Agriculturalists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Arabians.....	1				1			1					1
Armenians.....	2	1			3		1	1				1	3
Austrians.....	233	39	11	9	292	24	86	88	12	16	13	53	292
Belgians.....	16	3	1	5	25	2	2	11				10	25
Bohemians.....	4				4		3	1					4
Dutch.....	9	3	2		14	2	4	3				5	14
French.....	1	1			2		1					1	2
Finnish.....	252	25	5	6	288	150	63	17		17	13	28	288
German.....	181	37	19	17	254	28	45	85	10	2	5	79	254
Galician.....	44	12	1	4	61		10	28		3	4	16	61
Greek.....	7			1	8		4					4	8
English.....	40	18	9	11	78	6	3	16	7			46	78
Scotch.....	2	1			3			1	1			1	3
Irish.....	7	3	2	2	14	5		3				6	14
Hebrew.....	3				3			2	1				3
Hungarian.....	165	23	8	11	207	37	78	44		1	8	39	207
Italian.....	240	9	3	3	255	8	72	7	1	131	1	35	255
Polish.....	39	10	3	3	55	8	25	5				2	15
Roumanian.....	59	23	12	12	106	5	12	40			3	46	106
Russian.....	2,149	678	414	543	3,784	281	269	1,441	84	16	28	1,665	3,784
Swiss.....	6				6			4				2	6
Syrian.....	1	3	2	3	9		1					2	9
Danish.....	90	19	4	3	116	50	9	15	11	3	3	25	116
Swedes.....	150	42	15	23	230	46	76	10	3	7	15	73	230
Norwegian.....	211	37	15	15	278	121	51	26	3	4	9	64	278
U. S. Citizens.....	30	7	3	2	42	6		17	2			17	42
Totals.....	3,942	994	529	673	6,138	779	815	1,866	135	200	104	2,239	6,138

JAMES V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC AGENT.

(P. DOYLE.)

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, with tables giving the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought out by each line of steamers, their nationalities, trades and callings, number of children, &c., assisted out by charitable institutions, and the general destinations of the passengers.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The arrivals for the year, compared with those for the same period in 1902, were as follows :—

	1902.		1903.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	3,244	32,568	4,414	49,421	18,023	.....
Ireland.....	7	509	4	170	.....	342
Scotland.....	106	2,066	173	3,942	1,943	.....
France.....	65	624	.....	.....	.....	689
Belgium.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	3,425	35,767	4,591	53,533	19,966	1,034
	.....	3,425	.....	4,591	1,034	.....
Grand total.....	.....	39,192	.....	58,124	18,932	.....

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	2,408	19,424	21,832
" " Londonderry.....	4	189	184
" " Glasgow.....	173	3,932	4,105
	2,585	23,536	26,121
<i>Beaver Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	1,403	13,291	14,694
<i>Dominion Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	282	6,472	6,754
<i>Canadian Pacific Atlantic SS. Service.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	321	10,234	10,555
Grand total.....	4,591	53,533	58,124

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following tables give the number of male and female adults and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1903.

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Returned Canadians.....	1,293	857	134	114	23	2,421
Tourists.....	217	120	6	5	1	349
Immigrants.....						
Arabian.....	19	6	1	2	1	29
Armenian.....	61	7	4	3		75
Austrian.....	357	71	32	41	16	517
Australian.....	22	2	1	2		27
Belgian.....	118	32	31	24	5	210
Bulgarian.....	1					1
Bohemian.....	5	3	3	3		14
Bukowinian.....	236	138	97	100	33	604
Croatian.....	1					1
Dutch.....	22	15	6	7	3	53
Dalmatian.....	21					21
Egyptian.....	1					1
French.....	379	137	51	39	6	612
Finnish.....	1,575	680	193	162	82	2,692
German.....	322	158	98	78	48	704
Galician.....	726	277	181	151	95	1,430
Greek.....	97	4	8	1		110
Great Britain—English.....	12,973	4,706	1,505	1,336	398	20,918
" Welsh.....	167	39	18	24	9	257
" Scotch.....	2,695	846	251	264	94	4,150
" Irish.....	948	467	63	61	20	1,559
Hebrew.....	4,311	1,621	952	787	249	7,920
Hungarian.....	257	82	54	39	20	452
Italian.....	1,277	65	24	7	6	1,379
Mennonite.....	14	11	5	7	1	38
New Zealanders.....	2					2
Polish.....	38	17	7	4	4	70
Portuguese.....	6					6
Roumanian.....	21	10	6	10	3	50
Russian.....	1,004	630	450	395	228	2,797
Spanish.....	4	1	2			7
Swiss.....	33	5				38
Syrian.....	94	34	12	4	5	149
Scan linavian—Danish.....	272	95	38	28	14	447
" Icelandic.....	301	278	158	122	41	900
" Swedish.....	2,006	789	286	252	108	3,441
" Norwegian.....	1,986	769	281	208	93	3,337
Servian.....	12					12
Turkish.....	18	1	2	1	1	23
United States Citizens.....	203	116	31	38	3	391
Totals.....	34,115	13,089	4,991	4,319	1,610	58,124

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

The Nationalities of the Passengers

	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Arabians.	Armenians.	Austrians.	Australians.	Belgians.	Bulgarians.	Bohemians.	Bukowinians.	Cretians.	Dutch.	Maltaians.	Egyptians.	French.	Finnish.	Germans.	Galicians.	Greeks.
<i>Allan Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool.....	1260	172	6	...	31	10	77	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	80	1810	85	58	5
" Londonderry.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
" Glasgow	249	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1510	214	6	...	31	10	77	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	81	1810	87	58	5
<i>Beaver Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool	715	49	21	67	233	12	61	1	5	194	1	15	21	1	206	390	303	328	66
<i>Dominion Line.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool	115	56	...	2	45	2	26	...	...	126	...	1	...	...	220	340	28	145	7
<i>C.P.R. Atlantic S.S. Service.</i>																			
Weekly, Liverpool.....	81	30	2	6	208	3	46	...	8	283	...	18	...	...	105	152	286	899	32
	2421	349	29	75	517	27	219	1	14	604	1	53	21	1	612	2692	704	1430	110

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

brought out by each Line were as follows :—

GREAT BRITAIN.				Hebrews.	Hungarians.	Italians.	Mennonites.	New Zealanders.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanians.	Russians.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrians.	SCANDINAVIAN.				German.	Turks.	United States Citizens.	Totals.
English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.													Danish.	Finnish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.				
11,240	212	646	963	249	13	16	3	2	7	3	2	416	3	12	6	251	65	1684	2283	...	5	143	21,832
5	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
241	...	3182	83	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	3	...	...	25	4,105
11,486	212	3828	1214	267	13	16	3	2	7	3	2	416	3	12	6	253	325	1684	2286	...	5	168	26,121
2,438	26	174	168	6183	227	748	21	...	16	3	38	807	4	17	133	102	119	387	153	12	9	220	14,694
4,580	4	87	55	75	25	5	...	...	16	...	...	89	...	...	10	15	...	342	335	...	...	3	6,754
2,414	15	61	122	1395	187	610	14	...	31	...	10	1395	...	9	...	77	456	1028	563	...	9	...	10,555
20,918	257	4150	1559	7920	452	1379	38	2	70	6	50	2707	7	38	149	44	900	3441	3337	12	23	391	58,124

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TABLE showing the number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies during the Year ending June 30, 1903.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS.		CHILD-REN.		Infants.	Total.	Destinations.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
The Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London.....			119	39		149	Ottawa.
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	6	124	6	6	1	143	General.
Dr. Barnardo, London.....				130		130	Peterboro', Ont.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Association, London.....			71	37		108	Montreal.
Miss Macpherson Home of Industry, 29 Bethel Green, London.....			56	17		73	Stratford.
Mrs. Sandford, Winnipeg.....				70		70	Winnipeg.
Church of England Waifs and Strays Association, London.....			30	17		47	Niagara and Sherbrooke.
Mr. Fegan's Home, 95 Southwark St., London...			46			46	Toronto.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Myrtle St., Liverpool.....			27	15		42	Knowlton.
Self Help Emigration Society, London.....			24			24	Montreal.
Children's Aid Society, Charing Cross, London..			24			24	Winnipeg.
Manchester and Salford Boys and Girls Homes and Refuges, Manchester.....			2	19		21	Belleville, Ont.
Catholic Children's Protection Society, Father Berry's Home, 105 Shaw St., Liverpool.....			13			13	Montreal.
Bristol Emigration Society.....			9			9	St. John, N.B.
Philanthropic Farm School, Red Hill, Surrey...			5			5	Montreal.
Boys' Home of Great George Square, Liverpool..			5			5	Lennoxville.
East End Emigration Fund, 24 Newark St., London.....			4			4	Montreal.
Self Help Emigration Society, Tower Gardens, Liverpool.....			1			1	"
	6	124	433	350	1	914	

STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed, up to June 30, 1902 and 1903.

	1902.	1903.
England—		
Liverpool.....	35,796	53,835
London.....	16	
Ireland—		
Londonderry.....	516	184
Scotland—		
Glasgow.....	2,172	4,105
France—		
Bordeaux.....	689	
Belgium—		
Antwerp.....	3	
	39,192	58,124

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STERAGE PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	Arrived via Ocean Travel.	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	DESTINATIONS.								Total.		
		Adults.		Children.			Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.		Yukon.	United States.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.												
1902.																	
July.....	6,906	3,734	1,596	597	750	6,906	118	12	167	1,194	639	1,293	377	103	..	3,043	6,906
August.....	5,765	3,393	1,323	591	458	5,765	397	4	191	1,028	658	979	208	123	..	2,777	5,765
September.....	5,485	2,965	1,370	607	513	5,485	283	..	85	1,367	655	531	214	107	1	2,210	5,485
October.....	4,833	2,664	1,137	540	492	4,833	190	..	81	1,112	533	676	251	124	..	1,828	4,833
November.....	2,552	1,370	622	282	278	2,552	89	..	61	587	246	470	138	47	..	914	2,552
December.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903.																	
January.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	858	637	120	49	52	858	18	1	..	165	170	366	81	29	..	28	858
May.....	15,703	10,276	2,568	1,503	1,356	15,703	66	38	135	1,037	2,442	4,852	1,275	212	..	2,616	15,703
June.....	11,431	6,653	2,487	1,210	1,084	11,431	87	19	91	1,972	2,038	3,531	983	221	..	2,480	11,431
Totals.....	53,333	31,722	11,223	5,599	4,989	53,333	1,178	74	751	11,492	7,381	12,698	3,527	966	1	15,465	53,333

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STERAGE PASSENGERS.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES.																													
	Returned Canadian.	Tourists.	Armenians.	Austrians.	Australians.	Belgians.	Bulgarians.	Bohemians.	Bukovinians.	Croatians.	Dutch.	Egyptians.	French.	Finnish.	Germans.	Galicians.	Greeks.	Great Britain.				Hungarians.	Italians.	Mennonites.	New Zealanders.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanians.		
																		English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.									
1902.																														
July	148	25	8	25	8	31	1	1	205	1	1	1	61	634	122	288	3	1,284	42	265	106	1,889	31	184	24	1	9	..	..
August	297	4	2	7	58	5	66	1	1	66	1	5	..	33	349	83	64	16	1,686	38	301	200	1,404	15	79	..	13	3	4	..
September	283	2	5	15	25	3	15	..	9	..	21	..	..	58	370	54	49	10	1,512	32	351	151	1,607	45	176	..	5	..	..	..
October	190	8	6	24	106	9	15	..	5	..	5	1	..	77	349	80	51	8	1,139	21	243	171	998	82	203	1	3	3	31	..
November	89	8	13	45	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	193	44	22	31	479	6	108	64	492	67	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903.																														
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	3	339	41	377	118	470	11	36	..	..	..
May	66	38	1	8	161	5	69	8	143	19	19	634	29	214	277	264	322	10	7,512	75	1,005	339	377	118	470	11	36	..	..	..
June	87	19	2	96	1	12	..	..	186	1	..	322	10	133	529	52	322	10	4,156	35	1,371	419	1,133	64	153	..	4	10	..	..
Totals	1,178	74	29	75	517	27	210	114	604	1	53	21	1	592	2,692	700	1,430	110	18,164	252	4,013	1,494	7,929	452	1,378	38	2	70	6	50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STEERAGE PASSENGERS—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.—Con.

Months.	NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.								For United States—Not Reported Elsewhere.	For Canada—Not Reported Elsewhere.	For United States—Not Reported Elsewhere.			
	Russians.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrians.	Danish.	Scandinavian.			Turkish.	Total.	Agriculturists.	General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.							
						Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegians.																
1902.																								
July	292	3	11	11	37	289	457	349	12	13	44	434	2,377	689	106	20	281	2,999	3,893	3,013				
August	178		5	4	45	1	322	321			88	277	2,016	662	149	51	257	2,313	3,488	2,277				
September	20		6	25	78	1	230	278			56	233	1,334	830	118	61	192	2,457	3,245	2,240				
October	251	4	2	31	44	21	314	222			91	273	1,646	177	100	56	151	2,130	3,005	1,828				
November	491		1	75	35	3	47	85			12	2,552	782	240	40	27	67	1,168	1,638	914				
December																								
1903.																								
January																								
February																								
March																								
April																								
May	1,081		11		118		1,217	1,357		5	2	2,037	6,011	1,550	372	201	385	5,117	13,057	2,646				
June	394		1	3	30	585	832	700		4	16	1,508	3,334	1,231	397	128	501	4,329	8,912	2,189				
Totals	2,707	7	37	149	447	900	3,437	3,337	12	23	309	53,533	17,995	5,904	1,352	549	1,832	20,763	38,068	15,465				

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STEERAGE PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.				DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES.																													
	Adults.		Children.		Total Number of Souls.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Lower Provinces.					Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.	Returned Canadians.																								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																																								
Arrived via Ocean Travel.																																												
1902.																																												
July.....	2024	911	491	437	3863	148	72	107	1194	639	1293	377	103							3863	148	72	2	5	8	26	3	25	3	39	158													
August.....	2158	762	323	245	3488	297	4	191	1028	658	979	208	123							3488	297	4	2	7	8	49	1	51	5	33	109													
September.....	1829	808	343	265	3245	283	2	85	1367	655	531	214	107							3245	283	2	5	11	3	10	6	25	3	56	85													
October.....	1638	703	328	276	3065	190	8	81	1112	533	676	251	124							3065	190	8	6	21	4	15	3	58	4	74	97													
November.....	1638	362	377	184	1638	89		61	587	246	470	138	47							1638	89					1	1	45	1	13	52													
December.....																																												
1903.																																												
January.....																																												
February.....																																												
March.....																																												
April.....	830	612	49	52	830	18	1		165	170	366	81	29							830	18	1					1																	
May.....	13057	8638	2040	1250	13057	66	38	135	4637	2442	1832	1275	212							13057	66	38	1				101	5	69	19	214	148												
June.....	8942	5318	1870	902	8942	87	19	91	1372	2638	3531	983	221							8942	87	19	2				79	1	12	1	133	152												
Totals.....	38068	23179	7588	3449	38068	1178	74	751	11492	7381	12698	3327	966	1						38068	1178	74	29	68			385	22	182	1	582	814												

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Months.	NATIONALITIES— <i>Con.</i>																	OCCUPATIONS.							Totals.							
	German.	Gallician.	Greek.	Great Britain.				Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Mennonite.	New Zealand.	Polish.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Scandinavian.				Agriculturists.	General Labourers.		Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.		
				English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.												Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.									Turkish.	
1902.																																
July.....	101	288	3	1195	42	256	103	305	17	108	24	1	9	3	197	3	11	11	10	289	148	43	68	1	406	1092	305	93	20	161	1786	3863
August.....	67	64	5	1556	31	288	181	331	13	66	1	1	1	3	86	4	3	3	10	1	42	43	15	256	1167	356	120	51	119	1119	3188	
September.....	43	49	7	1367	21	325	114	438	35	135	1	5	5	20	20	5	25	18	1	66	11	66	6	260	832	112	111	55	112	1163	3215	
October.....	55	51	8	1019	19	229	151	291	14	150	1	3	3	31	233	4	2	4	6	21	119	69	6	259	806	318	93	50	99	1320	3005	
November.....	55	1	34	435	6	106	50	57	18	82				5	412	1	75	16	3	8	8	4	1	216	122	118	36	27	38	751	1638	
December.....																																
1903.																																
January.....																																
February.....																																
March.....																																
April.....				379	3	369	38			2											11	8		74	226	220	70	5	18	217	830	
May.....	181	631	29	7127	75	998	325	105	91	111	14	23	10	813	11			45			483	539	5	1958	4619	1123	371	192	283	4211	13057	
June.....	13	319	10	4001	39	1359	419	286	61	111		2	391	1			3		20	585	353	218	4	1117	2350	995	387	117	369	3307	8942	
Totals.....	522	1406	96	17409	252	3930	1114	1853	255	1128	38	2	12	49	2185	7	35	121	125	900	1280	1014	23	28	1846	11574	4177	1281	517	1199	14474	38068

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STEERAGE PASSENGERS DESTINED
STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency,

Months.	Arrived via Ocean Travel.	SEXES.				Total Number of Souls.	NATION																
		Adults.		Children			Great Britain.																
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Armenians.	Australians.	Austrians.	Belgians.	Bohemian.	Dalmatian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hebrew.
1902.																							
July. . . .	3043	1710	685	326	322	3043	..	..	..	5	..	21	..	2	476	21	..	..	86	..	9	3	1584
August. . .	2277	1235	561	268	213	2277	..	..	7	17	..	..	5	..	240	16	..	11	130	7	13	16	1073
September. .	2240	1166	562	264	248	2240	1	..	..	5	..	..	15	2	285	11	..	3	145	11	26	7	1169
October. . .	1828	966	434	212	216	1828	3	5	48	..	4	..	2	3	242	25	..	..	110	2	14	23	707
November. .	914	468	245	107	94	914	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	138	15	21	..	44	..	2	14	395
December. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903.																							
January. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April. . . .	28	25	3	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
May	2646	1638	528	253	227	2646	..	..	60	..	8	..	..	..	129	80	..	..	85	..	7	14	272
June	2489	1335	617	308	229	2489	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	368	9	3	..	155	..	12	..	867
Totals. . .	15465	8543	3635	1738	1549	15465	7	5	132	28	12	21	22	10	1878	178	24	14	755	20	83	80	6067

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

NATIONALITIES.											OCCUPATIONS.										
Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Scandinavian.				U. S. Citizens.	Total.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.
								Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Servian.										
14	76	..	..	..	95	..	..	27	309	260	12	43	3043	28	1285	384	13	..	120	1213	3043
2	13	13	3	1	92	1	1	35	230	278	..	73	2277	21	879	306	29	..	118	924	2277
10	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	164	234	..	50	2240	33	702	418	7	6	80	994	2240
68	53	..	3	..	18	..	27	38	195	153	..	85	1828	14	780	159	7	6	52	810	1828
49	29	..	..	..	49	..	..	19	39	81	..	12	914	12	360	92	4	..	29	417	914
...
...
...
54	29	13	..	..	268	..	..	73	734	818	..	2	2646	79	1422	127	1	9	102	906	2646
...	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	479	482	..	16	2489	91	984	239	10	11	132	1022	2489
197	250	28	6	1	522	2	28	322	2157	2323	12	281	15465	292	6421	1727	71	32	633	6289	15465

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

CABIN PASSENGERS REMAINING IN CANADA.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.				DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.							Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Adults.		Child- ren.		Total Number of Souls.	Returned Canadians.		Tourists.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.			British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Great Britain.						Total.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.		Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
																					English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	French.	German.										Italian.	Swiss.	Swedish.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.					OCCUPATIONS.							
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.		Adults.		Child- ren.	Total Number of Souls.	Great Britain.			United States Citizens.	Total.	Agriculturists.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.									
1902.																		
July.....	31	15	13	1	2	31	11	.....	.....	20	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
August.....	40	23	12	2	3	40	8	2	2	28	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40
September....	13	8	5	.....	.....	13	12	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
October.....	19	11	6	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
November....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
December....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903.																		
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	11	3	4	3	1	11	7	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118	63	41	7	7	118	28	6	2	82	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	118

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL AGENT.

(JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the financial year ending June 30, 1903, with the statistics embracing this period.

The schedules attached are divided into statements, as follows:—

‘A’—Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal per ocean travel, via the United States ports of New York, Boston and Portland, giving nationality, occupation and destination.

‘B’—Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States, with nationality, calling and destination.

‘C’—Number of juvenile immigrant arrivals at Montreal, person in charge, by whom sent, and destination.

‘D’—Number of applications received at this agency for assistance.

‘E’—Retail prices of food, fuel, &c., in Montreal.

‘F’—Average rates of wages for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants in the Montreal district.

Those steerage passengers who arrive from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe by the various steamships at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and who are compelled to disembark there, are accounted for at these ports, being transferred to the different railways there.

The first and second-class passengers, who arrive from Great Britain, Ireland and Europe as a rule, during the season of St. Lawrence navigation, remain on board until the steamships reach Montreal, and disembark here.

Our officers are careful to check all immigrant arrivals and departures at and from Montreal who come via Canadian and United States ports, bound for Canadian western points. Name, sex, age, occupation and nationality, with name of steamship and final destination of the newly arrived immigrants are faithfully recorded, and a monthly statement with said particulars forwarded in due course to the department at Ottawa.

I also notify the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, and the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, by wire, giving number and nationality of immigrants going forward, as well as time of departure from Montreal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Statement of the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, intended settlers in Canada, per ocean travel, via ports in the United States, as per statement 'A,' for the year ending June 30, 1903 4,341

The total number of immigrant arrivals from the United States by train, including returned Canadians, as per statement 'B,' for the year ending June 30, 1903 2,139

Total 6,480

The comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from the United States and per ocean travel via ports in the United States, for the corresponding year ending June 30, 1902, was 7,050

Showing a decrease during the fiscal year just closed of 570

I have issued to immigrants bound for Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, since my last annual report, 341 certificates. The interchanging of these certificates for immigrant tickets by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continues to prove most satisfactory. They enable the immigrant to take his family to the destination point at a greatly reduced cost.

This agency still continues the work of distributing immigration literature, and maps and pamphlets setting forth the advantages of Canada for the intending settler, have not only been spread among the Canadian immigrants, but also among people going through to the United States. In addition we mail, on application, this literature to prospective immigrants in all parts of the British Isles, the Continent of Europe and the United States.

Never before in the history of Canada has there been such a demand for skilled and unskilled labour. Mechanics of all classes, and labouring men of all kinds, willing and able to work, are eagerly sought after, and although the arrival of immigrants belonging to these branches of labour has been unprecedented during the year, there is still a constant demand for more. The great prosperity of the country, and the large works in progress, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new shops, the harbour improvements, new buildings, the shipping, new railway construction, &c., the result of this prosperity, have created a dearth of labour even now difficult to supply.

Montreal is now the great distributing point for mechanics and sturdy labourers. Wages have gone up for all classes of labour.

The demand for agricultural labourers has been good, and any able-bodied male or female immigrant having a knowledge of farm work, or even a desire to learn it, can always find employment, provided they arrive here in the spring.

Employment was good for gardeners, grooms and coachmen.

There is a constantly growing demand for female domestic servants. No female immigrant of this class, competent to work, and of good character, need have any fear of not securing employment at remunerative wages, and no matter at what season of the year they arrive there is always a place for them.

Montreal and district are at present fully supplied with all the book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, printers, &c., that are required, the local supply being sufficient to satisfy the demand.

Of late years the immigrant arrivals have been a great improvement on previous years. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be able to report that in physique, health and moral tone, the immigrants who have been pouring into the Dominion through

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

this city in the past year have been distinctly superior. They embraced all classes of the working world. The great majority were young and single men, furnished not only with brawn and muscle, but with sufficient funds to see them through to their destination and establish themselves in their new homes. While there were a few perhaps about 50 years of age, the great majority were all the way from 20 to 30 years. The women and children were equal to the men, and this year, as regards general immigration, has certainly been a banner one. I have had very few applications for financial assistance from the new arrivals, and only three or four cases of sickness. I may add that the large majority of immigrants passed through to the Canadian west, those remaining in the Province of Quebec being agricultural labourers and mechanics; the former found employment in the surrounding country districts, the eastern townships and the Lake St. John district, whilst the latter secured work in the city.

The chief officials of the different national and benevolent societies have furnished me with their opinions as to the class of the present year's immigration as compared with that of previous years. They are as follows:—

Mr. Frederick W. Richards, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. George's Society: 'While our society has, during the year ending June 30, 1903, spent more money on immigration account than in previous years, this is to be attributed to the greatly increased volume of immigration. The immigrants who came to us only remained with us a day or two, just to recuperate before resuming their journey west. Some mechanics and labourers remained in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, all of whom secured employment.' Mr. Richards adds that the English and Welsh immigrants with whom the society have had dealings were in every respect a most desirable class for Canada, and a valuable addition to its population.

Mr. Robert Seath, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. Andrew's Society, said: 'There has been a large increase in the number of admissions into the St. Andrew's Home as compared with last year. As to the class of immigrants, I may say that they were fully up to the standard of previous years, and perhaps a little ahead. They were mostly young, healthy, robust men in the prime of life, and a grand acquisition to the population of the Dominion.'

Mr. B. Campbell, Chairman Charitable Committee, St. Patrick's Society, said: 'Our expenditure on immigration accounts this year has been very small indeed. We had to secure employment for a few mechanics, and sent some people to the country to secure work. They were a desirable class of people for Canada, which will become their permanent home.'

Mr. William Seale, Chairman Charitable Committee, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, said: 'We had no application for financial assistance from immigrants during the past year. All who came to us sought our advice and information as to where to procure employment and how to go about it. Our expenditure to help out immigrants in the last twelve months is hardly worth mentioning.'

Mr. Aimé Martin, Vice-President of 'L'Union Nationale Française de Montréal, Société de Bienfaisance,' said: 'We have had a large immigration this year of French. I may say that while we have had a larger number of admissions into the Home, No. 55 Dubord street, of the new arrivals, the assistance sought for was not money, but advice where to secure employment. Many of the immigrants were of the farming class, and while Manitoba and the North-west secured the most, there were quite a large percentage who settled in the province of Quebec, particularly the Lake St. John district. Several who were mechanics obtained employment in Montreal.'

Permit me to state that as the years progress the work of repatriation becomes more successful. In the last fiscal year the number of French Canadians, settlers in the United States, who have returned to their native land, is much in excess of any corresponding period. They are not of the needy class, but bring with them sufficient wealth to once more establish themselves in the country of their birth. The influx of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

this class of immigration from the United States this year has been almost phenomenal. The majority of the returned have taken up farms either in the Canadian North-west or the Province of Quebec.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Mon
year ending

Months.	SOULS.				NATIONALITIES.																	
	Adults.		Children															Great Britain.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Buckowinian.	Belgian.	French.	Flemish.	Finnish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Hebrew.	Holland.	Hungarian.	
1902.																						
July.....	228	124	195	107	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	13	20	..	503	..	3	..	3	..	15
August.....	59	26	6	8	..	6	1	..	9	..	10	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	10
September.....	66	60	32	26	..	2	..	..	16	..	3	20	..	..	61	..	6	5	9	..	18
October.....	117	122	121	110	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	24	2	..	352	..	5	4	6	..	3
November.....	82	80	17	17	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	27	..	2	50	..	2	1	5	..	6
December.....	95	57	22	10	..	1	1	..	6	..	21	33	..	..	21	..	5	4	12	..	4
1903.																						
January.....	44	8	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	9
February.....	57	15	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	7	4	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	4
March.....	403	29	21	18	..	..	1	..	10	..	2	48	3	..	9	..	9	..	1	..	16
April.....	674	140	90	73	18	..	29	..	30	5	33	176	60	5	185	3	45	6	2	8	13	
May.....	333	85	40	36	16	..	..	..	10	5	21	100	22	..	43	..	1	2	..	..	38
June.....	234	103	71	67	6	..	5	..	34	..	19	134	8	..	55	..	19	2	13	..	16	
Total.....	2,392	849	620	480	1	40	9	40	139	10	125	602	120	7	1,292	3	100	24	62	8	152	

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Montreal Agency by Ocean Travel via Ports in the United States, for the fiscal June 30, 1903.

										OCCUPATIONS.						DESTINATIONS.							
Italian.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Slovak.	Syrian.	Swiss.	Scandi- navian.			Agriculturists.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and traders.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.
							Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.														
27	...	...	4	...	1	2	3	47	4	186	22	5	1	2	72	348	...	55	389	148	32	24	654
11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	14	36	7	12	12	11	14	26	...	12	4	33	33	17	99
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	38	12	2	5	3	41	77	...	72	35	34	33	10	184
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	90	19	3	1	4	93	260	1	39	368	92	22	13	470
34	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	47	2	29	40	4	3	6	53	61	...	67	43	41	28	17	196
34	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	27	3	30	23	16	3	23	35	54	2	15	44	57	24	12	184
16	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	18	16	1	2	7	3	15	...	20	1	32	3	6	62
29	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	1	21	23	6	...	7	9	9	...	22	15	22	6	10	75
328	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	4	77	321	2	...	3	5	63	...	304	16	93	46	12	471
156	13	6	...	...	...	8	5	140	31	394	246	9	2	15	52	253	...	95	184	581	80	37	977
83	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	98	51	167	124	...	2	40	40	121	...	53	82	222	90	41	494
37	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	75	50	148	61	3	15	7	56	185	...	35	83	251	85	21	475
786	18	7	31	1	5	12	14	555	178	1,234	921	59	42	134	479	1,472	3	819	1,205	1,606	488	220	4,341

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT B.—Showing Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Agency from the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	Souls.			Nationalities.															Occupations.						Destinations.					Total.				
	Adults.		Children	Great Britain.															Scandinavian.			United States citizens.	Not classified.					Quebec.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	English.	Irish.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Polish.	Syrian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and traders.	Miners.	Female servants.																
1902.	123	50	33	161	11	9	6	1	8	23	5	4	2	8	4	33	5	1	4	4	178	13	42	9	4	161	229							
July.	397	49	27	139	4	9	5	3	1	301	1	6	9	7	303	2	1	6	5	173	16	78	240	1	2	159	496							
August.	230	30	19	121	2	11	2	1	1	148	1	9	1	4	152	1	1	10	2	124	7	64	99	3	...	121	294							
September.	100	20	10	85	5	4	1	1	2	25	1	4	1	1	40	2	3	5	2	95	19	27	15	2	...	85	148							
October.	44	20	15	64	3	1	1	1	2	5	...	3	...	8	4	7	3	4	...	73	6	10	1	3	...	64	86							
November.	46	22	14	63	9	5	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	9	6	7	3	5	1	76	2	25	3	...	...	63	98			
December.	1903.																																	
January.	46	13	13	43	3	5	3	7	9	3	4	11	2	2	13	...	52	20	10	...	4	3	43	80						
February.	41	20	14	73	...	4	...	...	7	1	3	5	...	...	3	3	5	3	...	77	7	4	3	1	...	73	88			
March.	37	34	23	110	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	126	10	1	12	4	...	110	137	
April.	95	62	55	238	1	8	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	6	3	9	2	...	248	11	9	3	...	...	1	238	262	
May.	34	18	17	74	12	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	9	1	2	...	78	7	8	3	...	74	94	
June.	92	17	11	43	3	1	77	1	2	5	68	1	9	...	44	2	62	8	...	12	43	127						
Total.	1,285	355	239	1,234	9	44	33	6	26	6,352	26	595	15	10	7	38	4	47	39	637	32	12	61	14	1,314	120	340	387	2,139					

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of Children received at the Montreal Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date.	Name of Person in charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom Sent.
1902.				
July 12..	Mr. Thomas G. King..	44	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
Sept. 2..	Mr. A. Drummond..	33	Knowlton, P.Q.....	Mrs. L. Birt.
" 6..	Mr. C. Thomas..	28	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 6..	Mr. Arden	13	Montreal, P.Q.	" "
" 20..	Mr. Henderson.....	13	Stratford, Ont.	Miss McPherson.
" 20..	Miss Cross.....	6	Niagara, Ont.....	Church of England Waif and Stray Sy.
Oct. 7..	Mr. A. B. Owen.....	122	Toronto, Ont.	Dr. Barnado.
" 7..	"	127	Peterboro, Ont.....	"
" 7..	Mr. Struthers.....	47	Russell, Man.....	"
1903.				
Mar. 15..	Mr. A. Drummond....	66	Knowlton, P.Q.....	Mrs. L. Birt.
" 30..	Mr. A. B. Owen	263	Toronto, Ont.....	Dr. Barnardo.
" 30..	Mr. Struthers.....	50	Russell, Man	"
May 3..	Mr. Lupton.....	56	Montreal, P.Q.....	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 3..	Mr. George Washington	27	Ottawa, Ont.....	" "
" 10..	Mr. A. B. Owen.....	133	Peterboro, Ont.....	Dr. Barnardo.
" 10..	Mr. R. N. Render.....	46	Toronto, Ont.....	Mr. Fegan.
" 16..	Mr. James M. Merry..	66	Stratford, Ont.....	Miss McPherson.
" 16..	Mr. G. R. Thomas....	30	Ottawa, Ont.....	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 16..	"	19	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	" "
" 17..	Mr. A. Drummond....	51	Knowlton, P.Q.....	Mrs. L. Birt.
June 6..	Rev. Thos. Worthy....	15	Ottawa, Ont.	Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.
" 6..	Miss Barry.....	56	Montreal, P.Q.....	" "
		1,311		

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT D.—List of Immigrants wanted at the Montreal Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Class of Labour.	1902.					1903.					Total.	Remarks.		
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			May.	June.
Bakers	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	15	Local supply sufficient.
Blacksmiths	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	1	13	" "
Carpenters.....	6	7	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	6	9	6	40	" "
Clerks .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No demand.
Express drivers.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	5	18	Local supply sufficient.
Female—general servants..	29	26	29	26	30	24	27	24	19	22	20	18	294	Good demand.
" cooks	8	9	6	8	9	10	8	9	6	7	12	8	100	"
" housemaids	14	12	10	9	6	9	10	7	5	6	10	6	104	"
" laundresses	5	4	5	6	4	3	4	3	2	7	12	4	59	"
" waitresses	9	10	9	8	10	7	8	6	6	5	10	5	93	"
Farm hands	44	35	27	20	15	12	14	10	15	20	12	15	239	"
Gardeners	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	4	...	17	Fair demand in season.
General labourers.....	275	225	200	125	40	20	15	9	6	20	100	115	1,150	Good demand.
Grooms and coachmen.....	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	12	Local supply sufficient.
Machinists	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	9	5	...	34	" "
Miners	14	9	7	10	7	9	7	6	4	5	10	8	96	Good demand (W. Ont.)
Plumbers and tinsmiths. .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	...	4	22	Local supply sufficient.
Waiters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No demand.
Boys—office .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
" bell .....	...	2	1	2	...	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	21	Fair demand.
" care of horses . . .	4	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	3	5	6	7	55	"

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT E.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of food and fuel required by the working classes of Montreal, 1093.

Provisions.	Prices.		Provisions.	Prices.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon per lb.....	0 12	0 18	Oatmeal, per lb.....	0 2	0 4
Beef " ".....	0 6	0 15	Potatoes, "bush.....	0 50	0 60
Mutton " ".....	0 8	0 12	Mustard, " lb.....	0 25	0 40
Veal " ".....	0 10	0 15	Pepper, " ".....	0 20	0 40
Pork " ".....	0 10	0 12	Rice, " ".....	0 4	0 6
Ham " ".....	0 12	0 18	Salt, " ".....	0 1	0 2
Herring, per doz.....	0 20	0 30	Sugar, white per lb.....	0 4	0 6
Butter, per lb.....	0 18	0 25	" brown " ".....	0 3½	0 4
Cheese, " ".....	0 12	0 25	Coffee, roasted " ".....	0 25	0 50
Eggs, per doz.....	0 15	0 25	Tea, black " ".....	0 15	0 50
Milk, per qrt.....	0 5	0 8	" green " ".....	0 15	0 50
Bread, white, 4 lb loaf.....	0 16	0 ..	Soap, laundry " ".....	0 3	0 7
" brown, 6 lb loaf.....	0 16	0 ..	Tobacco, " ".....	0 15	1 00
Flour, per barrel.....	4 00	5 50	Coal oil, per gallon.....	0 20	0 27
" Buckwheat, per lb.....	0 2	0 4	Fire wood, per cord.....	4 00	7 00
" Cornmeal, per lb.....	0 2	0 4	Coal, per ton.....	6 50	7 00

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT F.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of raiment required by the working classes at Montreal, 1903.

Clothing, &c.	Prices.	
	From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed.....	4 00	6 00
" over, ".....	8 00	15 00
Trowsers, tweed.....	2 00	5 00
Vests, ".....	1 00	2 00
Shirts, flannel.....	0 40	0 75
" cotton.....	0 40	0 75
" under, woven.....	0 35	0 75
Drawers, woollen.....	0 40	0 75
Hats, felt.....	1 00	2 50
Socks, worsted.....	0 15	0 40
" cotton.....	0 10	0 25
Blankets.....	1 50	4 00
Rugs.....	0 75	2 50
Flannel, per yard.....	0 20	0 40
Sheeting, per yard.....	0 10	0 15
Cotton, shirting, per yard.....	0 10	0 15
Canadian cloth, per yard.....	0 40	0 75
Shoes, men's.....	1 00	2 50
" women's.....	1 00	2 00
Boots, men's.....	2 00	3 50
" women's.....	1 50	2 50
India rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 75	2 00
" " " women's.....	0 60	2 00

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT G.—Showing average rate of wages at Montreal, 1903.

Employment.	Wages.		Remarks.
	From.	To.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per month and board.....	10 00	18 00	The average cost of board and lodging for workingmen is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.
Female, farm servants per month and board....	6 00	12 00	
" cooks, per month and board.....	12 00	20 00	
" domestics, per month and board.....	8 00	18 00	
Gardeners, per month and board.....	12 00	25 00	The rent of workingmen's dwellings (three to four rooms) is from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. In the suburbs cheaper rent can be had.
Bricklayers, per day.....	2 50	3 50	
Carpenters, per day.....	1 75	2 25	
Electricians, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Engine-drivers, stationary, per day.....	2 00	2 50	
General labourers, per day.....	1 25	1 50	
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00	
Masons, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Mechanics, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Millhands, per day.....	2 00	3 00	
Miners, per day.....	1 25	1 75	
Saddlers, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Shipwrights, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Shoemakers, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Smiths, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Tailors, per day.....	1 50	2 00	
Plumbers, per day.....	1 50	2 50	
Wheelwrights, per day.....	2 00	2 50	
Lumbermen, per month and board.....	16 00	30 00	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY
MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

REPORT OF THE ANDREWS HOME, MONTREAL.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

THE ANDREWS HOME, MONTREAL, July 3, 1903.

The Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—I now have pleasure in forwarding to your department the annual report of immigration work at the Andrews Home.

Men's Department.

Individual visits to office	1,835
Total number of visits	2,863
Newly arrived men and lads	1,240
English letters received	290
English letters written	222
Canadian letters received	875
Canadian letters written	634
Letters received for immigrants	1,027
Lads under 20	270
Situations obtained	663
Moneys received for tickets and in trust	\$5,606 84
Moneys expended for tickets and refunded	\$4,908 99

Women's Department.

Visits to Matron's office	1,668
Applications for girls	589
Girls applying for situations	102
Situations obtained for girls	95
Newly arrived women	155
Newly arrived female children	101
Women passed through the Home	515
Total number of visits to both offices	4,531
Total number of situations	739

Your obedient servant,

J. FREDERICK RENAUD.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

87 OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL, July, 1903.

The Dominion Immigration Agent.
Montreal.

SIR,—In accordance with the request of the Dominion Government, contained in a circular dated June 6, 1903, I am directed by the president of the above society to forward to you a statistical report of the year's work, dating from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, for publication in the blue-book of the Department of the Interior.

Four hundred and fifty-five have passed through the Home.

English	294	Church of England	236
Scotch	39	Church of Scotland	23
Irish	43	Church of Ireland	19
Swedish	68	Church of Rome	29
Norwegian	3	Presbyterians	17
Canadian	5	Congregationalists	3
American	2	Baptists	22
German	1	Wesleyans	21
	—	Salvation Army	3
Total	455	Society of Friends	2
	—	Lutherans	72
		Methodists	4
		Unitarian	1
		Calvinist	1
		Jews	1
		Plymouth Brethren	1
		Total	455

Out of this number, 223 have been sent out by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the British Women's Emigration Association (London, Eng.), in parties varying in size, but each in charge of a competent matron. The majority of these proceeded to the North-west.

Yours truly,

MARION DRAKE,

Secretary.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY No. 1, MONTREAL.

*(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)*906 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET,
MONTREAL, July, 1903.The Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—Although our society has been formed only since January 1 this year, since the beginning of our work 920 Italian immigrants came to give their names at our office, but this has been only a part of those that came to Montreal, because we know that over 2,000 found employment through the different labour agents in this town since the beginning of the working season.

The Italian immigration is generally composed of young, healthy and able-bodied men, who seek employment as labourers on the railway, canal and road works. The object of our society is to change the present character of the Italian immigration, and try to bring here a more useful element.

The Italian immigrants are not rich, but they generally come here with enough money to support themselves for a few weeks, until they find employment, and if they come here in the proper season, there is no fear that they would become a charge on the Canadian people. It is for this reason that our society has tried to stop the shameful speculation of emigration companies, which used to send immigrants to Canada at seasons when it was impossible to find work for them.

In the beginning of last spring, for the reason above mentioned, we had in Montreal a large number of immigrants, and the season was not advanced enough to find work for them, but the society helped them with its own capital until work was found for them, and little by little all were sent out of Montreal, and now they are all working successfully, and giving their share of energy to the wonderful progress of the Canadian industries.

Nevertheless, the conditions of the Italian immigration will be improved day by day, and very soon, we hope, a house of refuge will be open under the patronage of our society, and, little by little, we shall be able to control Italian immigration all over the Dominion.

Yours truly,

THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY No. 1,

C. H. CATELLI, *President.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE HALIFAX AGENT.

(F. W. ANNAND.)

HALIFAX, N.S., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the arrival of passengers at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The total arrivals were:

Cabin	6,251
Steerage	33,563
Total	<u>39,814</u>

The general destinations of these were:

Cabin—	
Canada	6,086
United States	165
	<u>6,251</u>
Steerage—	
Canada	27,990
United States	5,573
	<u>33,563</u>

while they were divided as to sexes as follows:—

Cabin—Canada:	
Males	3,227
Females	2,578
Children	281
	<u>6,086</u>
Cabin—United States:	
Males	102
Females	51
Children	12
	<u>165</u>
Steerage—Canada:	
Males	17,529
Females	4,520
Children	5,941
	<u>27,990</u>

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Steerage—United States:

Males	3,650
Females	1,048
Children	875
	<hr/> 5,573

This shows a total increase over arrivals of last year of 15,573, or an increase in steerage of 15,618, and a decrease in cabin of 45.

The increase in the steerage arrivals was divided as follows:

Canada	15,251
United States	367
	<hr/> 15,618

Two hundred and eighty passenger steamers entered at this port during the year, which were met on arrival and from which passenger lists were received.

The phenomenal increase of immigrants arriving at this agency for the past fiscal year, compared with previous years, is not only remarkable for numbers, but in relation to the superiority of physique and intelligence of the immigrants.

Many brought considerable capital with them, to purchase farms or give them a good start on homesteads.

Others came to Canada through the solicitation of friends already comfortably settled in different parts of the Dominion.

The state of health of the immigrants arriving was good; few deaths occurred, the mortality being chiefly confined to the smaller children.

It may be mentioned that the demand for farm labourers, having a general knowledge of farming, far exceeded the supply, and extended to such labourers as were disposed to devote their attention to agricultural pursuits.

Railway labourers are much needed in Nova Scotia by contractors, to work on railroads now under construction. Coal miners are in more or less demand in Nova Scotia, but it would be wise for the intending emigrant to make inquiries as to his prospects, as at some seasons this class of labour is more in demand than at others. It is most essential that miners bring certificates with them from their late employers.

Domestic servants can always secure situations at good wages, providing they are competent.

Book-keepers and clerks are in little demand, the market being already over-supplied with people of this class.

The usual statements are herewith attached, as follows:—

Statement 'A.'—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

Statement 'B.'—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.

Statement 'C.'—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

Statement 'D.'—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

Statement 'E.'—Sexes, occupations and destinations of nationalities for Canada.

Statement 'F.'—Sexes and occupations of nationalities for United States.

Statement 'G.'—Sexes, nationalities and destinations of steerage by different lines.

Statement 'H.'—Comparative statement of monthly arrivals, 1901-2 and 1902-3.

Statement 'I.'—Comparative statement of nationalities.

Statement 'J.'—Showing arrivals according to ports of departure.

Statement 'K.'—The number of immigrants landed at Halifax, assisted to emigrate by various societies in Great Britain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I beg to acknowledge the courtesies extended to us and the interest shown by the railway and other officials, directly and indirectly concerned, to the immigration department.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT A.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Totals.	Months.	SEXES.				Totals.
	Adults.		Children				Adults.		Children		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
						1902.					
English.....	510	229	46	33	818	July.....	401	565	14	22	1,002
Scotch.....	68	23	2	2	95	August.....	538	468	15	9	1,030
Irish.....	11	6			17	September.....	292	249	7	6	554
Welsh.....	1				1	October.....	67	80	6	5	158
French.....	7	7			14	November.....	150	116	15	14	295
German.....	6	1			7	December.....	145	99	9	10	263
Newfoundland.....	188	82	12	16	298	1903.					
Bermuda.....	2	4			6	January.....	118	46	7	4	175
West Indies.....	5		1		6	February.....	180	80	7	5	272
United States citizens.....	13	4			17	March.....	443	156	18	22	639
Tourists.....	1,461	1,379	46	50	2,936	April.....	391	158	20	19	588
Returned Canadians.....	955	843	34	39	1,871	May.....	180	144	6	12	342
						June.....	322	417	17	12	768
Totals.....	3,227	2,578	141	140	6,086	...Totals.....	3,227	2,578	141	140	6,086

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Passengers for Canada and Sexes of Nationalities.

NATIONALITIES.												DESTINATIONS.											
English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	French.	German.	Newfoundland.	Bermuda.	West Indies.	United States citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.		
25	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	158	814	1,002	30	..	..	..	..	..	158	814	1,002
11	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	93	918	1,030	18	..	1	..	..	..	93	918	1,030
9	1	1	1	..	..	15	4	..	1	127	395	554	31	1	..	..	..	..	127	395	554
10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	131	13	158	14	..	..	..	..	..	131	13	158
86	6	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	171	16	295	63	14	11	10	8	2	171	16	295
21	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	176	51	263	27	3	1	4	1	..	176	51	263
46	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	95	23	175	49	1	4	..	1	2	95	23	175
33	4	1	..	1	..	26	..	1	1	146	59	272	52	3	2	6	1	3	146	59	272		
307	1	26	8	3	2	95	..	2	..	175	20	639	365	30	7	19	17	6	175	20	639		
221	30	3	..	..	..	74	..	2	2	164	92	588	172	30	15	72	22	21	164	92	588
26	14	..	9	1	..	49	..	..	4	267	41	342	86	2	2	4	..	..	267	41	342
23	3	..	1	3	..	11	..	..	2	228	494	768	39	1	3	3	..	..	228	494	768
818	1	95	17	14	7	298	6	6	17	1,871	2,936	6,086	946	85	46	118	59	34	1,871	2,936	6,086		

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT B.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers

Months.	ENGLISH.					IRISH.					UNITED STATES CITIZENS.				
	Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children			Adults.		Children		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1902.															
July	1				1						4	4		1	9
August										1	8	5	1		14
September						1					1				1
October											1	2	2	2	7
November											1	1			2
December	2				2						2	3		1	6
1903.															
January	1	3			4							1			1
February											1	1			2
March	4	1			5						12				12
April											2	1			3
May	2				2						2				2
June											1	1			2
Totals.....	10	4			14	1				1	35	19	3	4	61

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for the United States and Sexes of Nationalities.

NEWFOUNDLAND.					FRENCH.					GERMAN.					NORWEGIAN.				
Adults.		Children			Adults, Children					Adults, Children					Adults, Children				
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
3	2	1	1	5															
1	3	1	1	5															
	12			12															
7	1			1						1				1					
3	6	1		14											1				1
5	12	2	1	48															
5				5															
				1					1										
54	27	4	1	86	1				1	1				1	1				1

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada—Continued.

Months.	NATIONALITIES.																									
	Italian.	Flemish.	Bermudian.	West Indies.	Newfoundland.	Polish.	Romanian.	Russian.	Moldavian.	Servian.	Slovak.	Saxon.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turkish.	U. S. Citizen.	Maltese.	Persian.	Returned Canadian.	Tourist.	Total.	
1902.																										
July.	3	1	6	15	32	1	5	39	65	15	4	1	2	6	11	35	12	8	786							
August.	3	1	6	31	37	1	1	86	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	4	1					597	
September.	1	1	1	41	13	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	4	1					491	
October.	1	1	1	29	1	1	10	8	2	135	2	3	2	1	1	1	9	6	5	4					459	
November.	9	1	49	21	178	1	2	11	1	3	158	9	3	3	3	3	25	6	5	3					1,211	
December.	8	1	10	1	17	1	1	1	1	3	158	9	3	3	3	3	25	6	5	3					920	
1903.																										
January.	6	1	18	5	174	1	1	152	2	19	3	5	5	33	57	22	6	8							1,015	
February.	5	1	2	3	31	1	1	1	6	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1					861	
March.	18	1	15	18	85	1	4	1	38	33	6	128	112	168	22	6	6	8	108	4					5,616	
April.	359	1	38	9	398	1	56	1	9	17	73	6	161	170	45	5	5	5	5	2					7,698	
May.	73	4	50	38	24	145	3	2	29	8	41	109	3	3	21	43	4,975	21	43	3					4,975	
June.	31	4	5	42	11	113	1	3	13	5	26	17	1	1	11	2	3,398	11	2	1					3,398	
Total.	504	4	6	17	335	119	106	1,224	1	1	81	13	21	684	141	17	577	433	19	30	1	39	425	109	27,990	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada—*Concluded.*

Months.	OCCUPATIONS.							DESTINATIONS.								Total.		
	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		Returned Canadians.	Tourist.
1902.																		
July	178	144	7	14	16	10	431	786	85	75	22	338	215	16	...	11	8	786
August	67	129	1	18	12	3	300	527	117	85	3	208	61	3	...	35	1	527
September	49	126	1	27	32	12	238	491	127	119	13	165	104	8	...	10	5	491
October	62	98	2	12	22	12	251	459	154	107	15	90	71	107	...	15	1	459
November	121	350	71	43	32	97	530	1,214	289	200	212	318	100	34	...	56	3	1,244
December	172	306	54	52	30	52	254	920	112	212	251	228	51	30	...	34	1	920
1903.																		
January	227	234	57	67	18	55	357	1,015	132	220	201	316	55	26	...	57	8	1,015
February	85	310	55	143	18	36	214	861	184	97	192	263	63	34	...	22	6	861
March	1,330	1,545	676	385	70	85	1,525	5,616	464	439	1,135	2,548	819	95	...	108	8	5,616
April	1,436	2,773	821	477	93	91	2,007	7,698	602	598	969	4,411	958	110	...	45	5	7,698
May	882	1,283	229	225	85	119	2,352	4,975	533	170	230	2,685	1,193	40	...	21	43	4,975
June	534	777	74	70	50	27	1,866	3,398	578	132	102	1,544	1,011	18	...	11	2	3,398
Total	5,143	8,075	2,060	1,393	469	525	10,325	27,990	3,377	2,454	3,405	13,084	4,734	400	2	425	109	27,990

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes and Occupations of Nationalities for United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS.								
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Agricultur.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not Classed.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
English.....	82	21	13	14	130	10	33	20	11	8	5	43	130
Welsh.....	2				2					2			2
Scotch.....	18	5			23	2	5	2	6	3	1		23
Irish.....	23	11	8	3	45	3	15	3	1	1	4	18	45
Norwegian.....	741	171	56	43	1,011	51	658	30	1	1	94	176	1,011
Swedish.....	260	90	25	23	403	15	236	3	4	2	52	91	403
Danish.....	90	41	11	9	151	6	79	4	1		23	38	151
Icelandic.....	2				2		2						2
German.....	89	47	45	46	227	12	50	15	12		5	133	227
Russian.....	355	145	114	107	721	73	232	31	19		19	347	721
Dutch.....	2	1		1	4		2					2	4
Finnish.....	1,158	288	92	67	1,605	7	1,142	5	4		174	273	1,605
Austrian.....	433	72	35	21	561	94	325	6	8		5	123	561
French.....		1			1						1		1
Belgian.....	5	2	2		9		4	1			1	8	9
Hungarian.....	203	29	23	23	278	55	143	4	1			75	278
Galician.....	48	23	22	20	113	13	32	2	1			65	113
Greek.....	1				1				1				1
Bukowinian.....	11	1			12		4	7				1	12
Roumanian.....	13	10	7	13	43	4	8		1		1	29	43
Hebrew.....	3	3	2	2	10		2	1			1	6	10
Turkish.....	7				7		7						7
Italian.....	4				4		4						4
United States citizens.....	19	7	1	3	30		12	3	4		3	8	30
Newfoundland.....	71	80	7	12	170	2	56	8	5		38	61	170
Bohemian.....	1				1				1				1
Spanish.....	3				3		3						3
Croatian.....	1				1		1						1
Syrian.....	1				1	1							1
Bermudian.....	2				2		2						2
Tourist.....	2				2							2	2
Totals.....	3,650	1,048	463	412	5,573	348	3,957	145	81	17	427	1,498	5,573

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT D.—Showing monthly arrivals of

Months.	SEXES.					NATIONALITIES.											
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	English.	Walsb.	Scotch.	Irish.	Norwegian.	Swedish.	Danish.	Icelandic.	German.	Dutch.	French.	Belgian.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.													
1902.																	
July.....	123	73	39	30	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
August.....	49	25	13	10	97	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
September.....	47	37	10	12	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
October.....	23	21	2	5	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
November.....	294	116	51	54	515	6	..	3	9	52	74	23	..	5	.....	.....	.....
December.....	346	90	37	36	509	17	.	4	7	27	21	15	..	1	.....	.....	.....
1903.																	
January.....	254	63	25	27	369	18	..	..	11	40	14	3	..	15	..	1	..
February.....	273	56	13	10	352	21	1	2	1	38	29	20	..	2	.....	.....	.....
March.....	614	136	43	24	817	45	1	1	12	228	123	49	2	2	.....	2	.....
April.....	707	142	86	75	1010	16	..	7	4	269	91	15	..	94	3	..	2
May.....	543	157	89	81	870	1	..	6	1	227	4	10	..	50	.....	.....	.....
June.....	377	132	55	48	612	6	..	.....	.....	130	47	16	..	7	.....	5	.....
Totals.....	3650	1048	463	412	5573	130	2	23	45	1011	403	151	2	227	4	1	9

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Steerage Passengers for the United States.

NATIONALITIES.														OCCUPATIONS.												
Russian.	Finnish.	Austrian.	Hungarian.	Galician.	Bukowinian.	Romanian.	Hebrew.	Greek.	Turkish.	Italian.	Syrian.	Berunda.	Bohemian.	New- foundland.	Spanish. Croatian.	U. S. Citizens.	Tourist.	Total.	Agriculturist.	Labourer.	Mechanic.	Clerk.	Miner.	Domestic.	Not classed.	Total.
25	147	48	3	6	1	9	1	265	1	112	6	4	26	116	265
42	...	11	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	97	2	27	12	8	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
20	...	13	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....	1	1	34	.....	2	.....	106	9	30	1	7	.....	18	41	.....	.....	106
3	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	25	.....	4	.....	51	10	11	.....	2	.....	15	13	.....	.....	51
103	146	41	25	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	18	3	1	2	.....	515	32	241	4	12	5	66	155	.....	515
24	373	...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	509	2	336	3	5	.....	60	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	509
79	140	4	13	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	369	44	190	15	4	1	23	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	369
15	209	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	352	5	241	8	13	4	34	47	.....	.....	352
59	235	33	15	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	817	51	498	55	7	3	62	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
108	170	71	114	13	.....	1	7	1	.....	22	.....	2	.....	1010	28	659	10	8	2	47	256	.....	.....	.....	1010
135	112	158	75	73	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	870	105	416	15	5	2	28	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	870
108	73	165	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	612	59	296	16	6	.....	48	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
721	1605	561	278	113	12	43	10	1	7	4	1	2	1	170	3	130	2	5573	348	3057	145	81	17	427	1498	5573

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT E.—Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the different Nationalities remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS.										DESTINATIONS.							Totals.	
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classed.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.		Tourists.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																			
English.....	6,120	1,034	923	492	8,569	1,452	2,501	1,142	873	152	164	2,285	8,569	1,354	596	1,639	3,891	875	212	2			8,569
Welsh.....	101	14	16	11	142	36	26	18	11	10		41	142	40	3	15	51	30	5				142
Scottish.....	2,175	303	186	159	2,823	457	542	607	303	266	58	590	2,823	746	166	427	1,233	184	61				2,823
Irish.....	491	333	285	33	645	147	293	61	66	14	33	121	645	106	52	125	233	62	7				645
Austrian.....	108	26	25	19	178	36	59	7	6			67	178	23	14	26	50	65					178
Australian.....	18	5	1		24	2	4	2	4	1	1	5	24	2	2	2	14		2				24
Arabian.....	2		1		3		2					1	3		3								3
Armenian.....	3				6								6										6
Bulgarian.....	4				4		4						4										4
Belgian.....	23	14	4	6	47	4	17	1		1		22	47	20	2		6						47
Bohemian.....	6	3	1		10		3	1				3	10	3			1		4				10
Bukowinian.....	561	217	191	176	1,145	332	228		1		1	583	1,145	17	24	7	740	337					1,145
Dutch.....	12	3	2		19	5	6	1				7	19				6		9				19
French.....	50	20	4		78	19	16		27	3	3	25	78	28	42		4		4				78
Finnish.....	472	113	23	18	626	19	445	5	2	1	59	35	626	37	36	457	35	39	22				626
German.....	290	64	63	25	352	27	73	72	26	2	7	145	352	24	40	153	79	56					352
Galician.....	3,161	1,399	1,142	1,110	6,812	1,821	1,328	5	6	1	12	3,639	6,812	60	44	52	4,639	2,014	3				6,812
Greek.....	37	2			40		31		2			3	40		6	30							40
Hebrew.....	107	28	8		151	6	53	27	21		6	38	151	26	74	26	25						151
Hungarian.....	723	300	174	213	1,410	419	299	4		1	6	681	1,410	192	17	55	401						1,410
Italian.....	492	3	5	4	504	5	479	2	1	5		12	504	82	285	106	31		32				504
Japanese.....	2	1			4							2	4										4
Portuguese.....	3		1		4		1						4										4
Rennish.....	2				2								2										2
Rennish.....	2				2								2										2
West Indies.....	14	3			17		7	3	3		3	3	17			1	2						17
Newfoundland.....	176	119	21	19	335	1	150	17	8		43	116	335		2				1				335
Polish.....	80	17	12	10	119	11	57	7	1	4	3	36	119	35	23	27	26		8				119
Romanian.....	51	21	16	18	106	4	42	3	2			55	106	5	16	13	15		57				106
Russian.....	512	291	226	195	1,224	160	323	20	7	2	28	684	1,224	49	67	22	1,014		71	1			1,224

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

[illegible]

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT C.—Nationalities of Steerage Passengers brought by each Line, were as follows:—

Lines.	GREAT BRITAIN.				Austrian.	Australian.	Arabian.	Armenian.	Bulgarian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bukowinian.	Dernidian.	Dutch.	French.	Finnish.	Flemish.	German.	Galician.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Moldavian.
	English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.																				
Allan Line.....	7,098	141	2,808	615	29	23	3			56	5	5		7	70	2,112	4	136	25	15	91	50	32	
Furness Line.....	1																							
Furness Allan Line.....	4																							
Dominion Line.....	1,087		33	18	2			5							1	119		22				2		
Canadian Pacific Line.....	441	3	2	25	25	1				1	1	4		1	1			42	83	2	3	1	292	
Hamburg-American Line.....	1				685				6		5	1,148		8	7			379	6,817	24	67	1,635	164	1
Other Lines.....	67		3	2									8										20	
Totals.....	8,639	144	2,846	690	730	24	3	3	6	56	11	1,157	8	23	79	2,231	4	579	6,925	41	161	1,688	508	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT G.—Nationalities of Steerage Passengers brought by each Line, etc.—*Continued.*

Lines.	Maltese.	Newfoundland.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Saxon.	Syrian.	Persian.	SCANDINAVIAN.				Turkish.	West Indies.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Croatians.	Spanish.	Total.	
											Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.								
Allan Line	1	47	40	39	307	1	13	7	3	17	2	271	19	878	1,393	1	36	349	22	1	3	16,805
Furness Line					4							2										1
Furness-Allan Line												18	96	35	1			1				1,433
Dominion Line				11	180		56						6	13				7				1,432
Canadian Pacific Line				99	1,454		18	10	668	37		1			26		5	17				13,361
Hamburg-American Line			74				8									16	19	51	89			738
Other Lines		458	1											2								
Totals	1	505	119	149	1,945	1	21	81	13	685	39	292	19	980	1,444	26	17	425	111	1	3	33,563.

R. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT H.—Comparative Statement of Monthly Arrivals, 1901-2 and 1902-3.

Months.	CANADA.		Increase.	Decrease.	STATES.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTALS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.			1901-1902.	1902-1903.			1901-1902.	1902-1903.		
July.. .. .	339	786	447	.....	40	265	225	.....	379	1,051	672	.....
August.....	116	527	411	.....	29	97	68	.....	145	624	479	.....
September.....	125	491	366	.....	50	106	56	.....	175	597	422	.....
October.....	145	459	314	.....	39	51	12	.....	184	510	326	.....
November.....	526	1,244	718	.....	425	515	90	.....	951	1,759	808	.....
December.....	229	920	691	.....	120	509	389	.....	349	1,429	1,080	.....
January.....	142	1,015	873	.....	2	369	367	.....	144	1,384	1,240	.....
February.....	560	861	301	.....	207	352	145	.....	767	1,213	446	.....
March.....	1,838	5,616	3,778	.....	3,077	817	.....	2,260	4,915	6,433	1,518	.....
April.....	4,172	7,698	3,526	.....	647	1,010	363	.....	4,819	8,708	3,889	.....
May.....	2,073	4,975	2,902	.....	290	870	580	.....	2,363	5,845	3,482	.....
June.....	2,474	3,398	924	.....	280	612	332	.....	2,754	4,010	1,256	.....
Totals....	12,739	27,990	15,251	.....	5,206	5,573	2,627	2,260	17,945	33,563	15,618	.....

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT I.—Comparative Statement of Nationalities Remaining in Canada
1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

Nationalities.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	3,208	8,569	5,361	
Welsh.....	55	142	87	
Scotch.....	522	2,823	2,301	
Irish.....	203	645	442	
Austrian.....	27	178	151	
Australian.....		24	24	
Arabian.....	3	3		
Armenian.....	3	3		
Bulgarian.....	1	6	5	
Belgian.....	35	47	12	
Bohemian.....		19	19	
Bukowinian.....		1,145	1,145	
Bermudian.....		6	6	
Dutch.....	2	19	17	
French.....	61	78	17	
Finnish.....	424	626	202	
Flemish.....		4	4	
German.....	159	352	193	
Galician.....	4,593	6,812	2,219	
Greek.....	55	40		15
Hebrew.....	115	151	36	
Hungarian.....	270	1,410	1,140	
Italian.....	228	504	276	
Moldavian.....	279	1		278
Malay.....	5			5
Maltese.....		1	1	
Newfoundland.....		335	335	
Polish.....	70	119	49	
Romanian.....	103	106	3	
Russian.....	557	1,224	667	
Danish.....	61	141	80	
Icelandic.....	10	17	7	
Swedish.....	157	577	420	
Norwegian.....	570	433		137
Servian.....		1	1	
Slovak.....	27	81	54	
Saxon.....		13	13	
Swiss.....	1	21	20	
Syrian.....	611	684	73	
Persian.....		39	39	
Turkish.....		19	19	
West Indies.....		17	17	
United States citizens.....	7	30	23	
Chinese.....	1			1
Croatian.....	54			54
Returned Canadians.....	170	425	255	
Tourist.....	95	109	14	
Totals.....	12,739	27,990	15,741	490

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Arrivals according to Ports of Departure.

Ports of Embarkation.	Number.
England, Liverpool.....	18,060
" London.....	22
" Manchester.....	4
Scotland, Glasgow.....	2,863
Germany, Hamburg.....	12,654
France, Boulogne.....	707
United States, Boston.....	3,563
" New York.....	324
Newfoundland, St. John's.....	1,038
St. Pierre.....	10
West Indies and Bermuda.....	569
Totals.....	39,814

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1903.

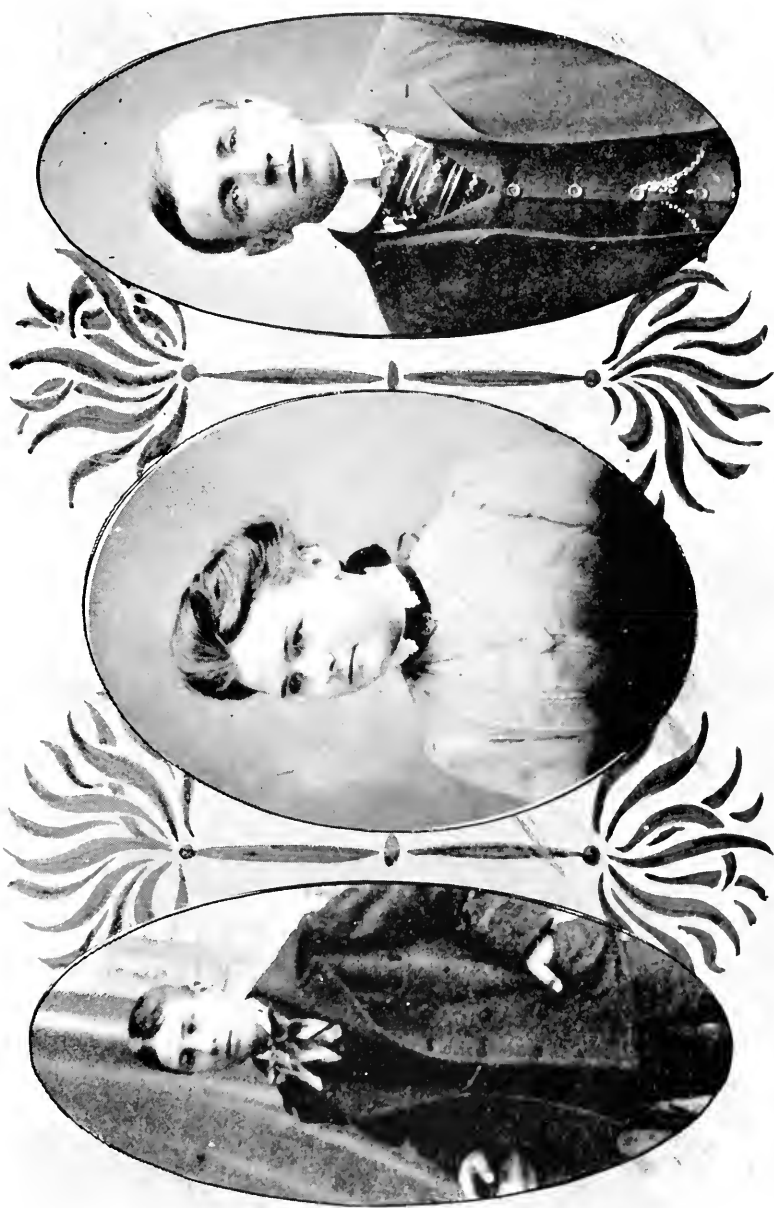
STATEMENT K.—Table showing the Number of Immigrants landed at Halifax assisted to Emigrate by various Societies.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Totals.	Destination.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Dr. Barnardo, London, G.B.....	6	.....	306	...	312	Toronto.
Children Home Orphanage, London, G.B.....	.....	.....	42	...	42	Hamilton.
Rev. R. Wallace, Belleville.....	.....	.....	35	19	54	Belleville.
Home for Waifs and Strays, London, G.B.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	Niagara on Lake.
Middlemore Home, Birmingham.....	.....	.....	82	45	127	Fairview, N.S.
Mr. Geo. Jackson, sec. Middlemore Home.....	16	7	.....	3	26	Throughout Canada.
Self Help Emigration Society, London, G.B.....	31	7	.....	.....	38	"
Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, London, G.B.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	Sydney, C.B.
	98	14	465	81	658	

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

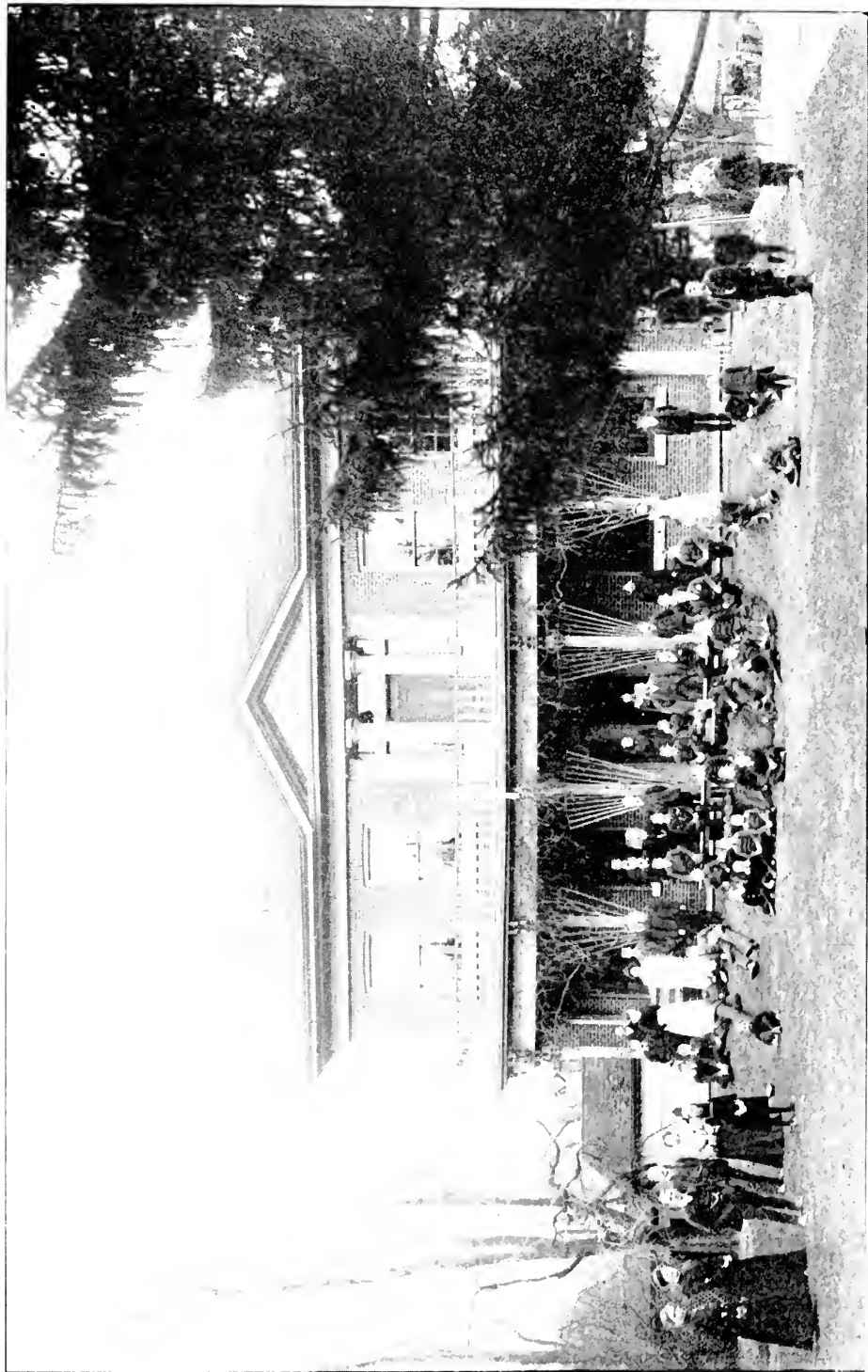
HALIFAX, June 30, 1903.



A BARNABO BOY.

A MIDDLEMORE GIRL.

A PORTSMOUTH BOY.



DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING HOME, HAMILTON, ONT.



A GROUP OF CHILDREN, PART OF THE SIXTY FIFTH PARTY FROM MRS. BIRT'S SHELTERING HOMES, LIVERPOOL, JULY, 1903.

No. 5.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT
CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report as Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in Canada for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903.

Greatly increased interest in the juvenile emigration movement to Canada is now manifested, and I believe that a favourable view of the movement is very generally held in Canada. As far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the only colony of the empire to which the emigration of dependent and necessitous children is systematically promoted. The annual inspection of children occupies my time very fully. The children are much scattered, and in the majority of cases off the line of railway, thus necessitating considerable delay in travelling through the country districts. A larger number of children than usual were sent to Manitoba and the North-west Territories in 1902, and on account of the increased number placed in the older provinces, I was unable to personally supervise the work in the western part of the Dominion. Under departmental instructions, I relegated that portion of my work to Mr. C. Mair, of the Winnipeg service. Mr. Mair made a minute and careful report on the progress of the children in their new homes, and the general satisfaction which he found that they were affording their employers. In concluding his report he states:—‘In a word, the benevolent institutions in England which prepare these children for distribution are doing a great, successful and salutary work, which deserves every species of encouragement at the hands of the Canadian people.’ Five hundred and fifteen children were inspected and reported upon during the past twelve months, and were distributed as follows:—Ontario, 347; Quebec, 58; New Brunswick, 69; Nova Scotia, 1; Manitoba, 22; and the North-west Territories, 18. At the various receiving and distributing homes I visited during the year there has been such active and untiring interest on the part of those entrusted with the work, that one could not fail to observe it with admiration. In view of the extraordinary demand, the details of which will be found appended, it is within reason to anticipate a still greater influx of juveniles from Great Britain during the approaching twelve months. The fitness of the immigrant boy for farm life and work is generally admitted. They are sought for, I may say, almost exclusively by farmers. I find, with very few exceptions, that they soon accustom themselves to their changed conditions and surroundings, and become very useful. On the whole they are bright and intelligent, and of those who are attending school not a few are regarded by their teachers as amongst their cleverest pupils. Not infrequently have teachers commented on the evident thoroughness of their previous tuition. It is difficult to determine with exactness the ratio of failures and successes, using the term ‘failure’ in a general sense, but, from personal observation and inquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that fully 95 per cent have proved satisfactory. The importance of the careful training which they receive previous to emigration cannot be overestimated. In general the health of the children under supervision has been most satisfactory. There need be no apprehension concerning the treatment of children by

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

their employers. Our social habits are such that any act of injustice towards a child would be quickly known and resented by people living in the neighbourhood. The demand for juvenile labour of this particular class has reached extraordinary proportions, and excellent homes and situations are available for carefully selected boys and girls. The societies have found it impossible to supply all applicants. I am convinced that those engaged in child emigration exercise their best judgment when selecting children for emigration to Canada. The proof of this may be found in the good behaviour of the great majority, and the general absence of complaints on the part of employers. Next to the selection of the situation, the most essential feature of the work is the periodical or annual visitation of the children. This is systematically done by nearly every agency. It entails considerable expense and a great deal of labour. By this means they are constantly kept in touch with the children, and their welfare, as well as the best interests of their employers, are safeguarded. The Local Government Board of England gives official recognition to a number of philanthropic societies in the United Kingdom which engage in child-rescue work, and permits the emigration by them of poor-law or union children to Canada. While my duties, generally, include the inspection and oversight of all juveniles brought to the Dominion by organized and accredited agencies, they more immediately appertain to the poor-law or union children. It may be interesting to note briefly some of the conditions under which the emigration of juveniles is allowed. The boards of guardians, in each case, are furnished with an undertaking, in legal form, by those societies entrusted with the emigration of children and with placing them in homes and situations in Canada. It is stipulated that immediately after a child has been immigrated and placed out in the Dominion, the Canadian Government shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and address of the person with whom the child is placed. A report containing similar information is furnished to the guardians of the union from which the child is taken. The board of guardians, upon the receipt of such report, cause a copy of it to be furnished to the Local Government Board. The society entrusted by the guardians with the emigration of a child receives notice whether the child is a Protestant or Roman Catholic, and furnishes an undertaking, if the child is a Protestant, that it will be placed with a family of the Protestant faith, or if a Roman Catholic, that it will be placed in a Roman Catholic home. Prior to emigration to Canada the child must receive instruction for at least six months under the board of guardians or in a public elementary school. That the work of the societies has never received due appreciation is in a measure attributable to the fact that it is a work for the future rather than of immediate effect, and in a measure to the further fact that for the past three decades it has been carried on unostentatiously. The point of view, therefore, from which a work of this kind ought fairly to be judged, is the general condition in which one finds the majority of the immigrants after having completed their apprenticeship, and the termination of the society's supervision of them.

During the year I had the pleasure of meeting several gentlemen from England who are prominently identified with the care and training of children, and their subsequent emigration to this country. The question of juvenile immigration was discussed, and much information was elicited concerning their work on the other side of the ocean. The object of these visitors was to personally investigate the condition and prospects of their respective children, and to determine on the advisability of a further augmentation to their schemes. Among these was Mr. Andrew Drummond, who has for many years been identified with Mrs. Birt's Homes in Liverpool; also, Rev. E. Bans, of London, Arthur Chilton Thomas, hon. manager Father Berry's Homes, Liverpool, and Mr. Cecil Arden.

There is labour in Canada for all who are willing to work, and being an agricultural country the very wise policy has been adopted by the societies of placing the children, as far as possible, with farmers. The result has been that thousands of worthy children, deprived of proper homes and opportunities in the old land, have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

been taught the sowing and harvesting of crops, care of stock, and, in short, the *modus operandi* of the farm. Many have become owners of farms, others tenant farmers, at a comparatively early age, and are participating in the general prosperity of the country.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

	Children Emi- grated.	Average Age.	Appli- cations Received.	Children Placed.	Children Returned.
		Yrs.			
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society (girls)	32	11-12	441	52	
J. T. Middlemore.....	127	3-18	800	127	3
Mrs. Birt.....	158	7-17	1,223	221	2
Rev. Robert Wallace.....	75	3-16	1,003	138	1
T. Bowman Stephenson.....	41	14½	531	42	
Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.....	125	13	250	125	
J. W. G. Fegan.....	46	14	400	71	1
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.....	1,150	12	7,591	1,823	15
Bristol Emigration Society.....	13	12	117	13	
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society (boys)	57	14	63	57	1
The Catholic Emigrating Association.....	151	13	1,800	350	
The East End Emigration Fund.....	4				

DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

Dr. Barnardo's operations have made astonishing progress. At the close of the last calendar year 13,192 children, the majority boys, had been sent to Canada under his direction. His immigrants may be found apprenticed to farmers in nearly every county in Ontario. The name 'Barnardo' has become a familiar one in the agricultural communities of Ontario and the North-west Territories. On several occasions I visited the Receiving and Distributing Home for Boys, at Toronto, but each time I found only a few children there. This home is the headquarters for their Canadian work. A large staff of clerks are employed here the year round. The children are visited systematically, a permanent staff being employed for this purpose. Every effort is put forth to cultivate a friendly relationship with all who have passed through their homes. A monthly periodical, called *Ups and Downs*, is circulated amongst their immigrants, and an association, known as 'The Barnardo Old Boys,' has been organized, with a large membership. The members meet in the autumn at Toronto. It is estimated that at least 500 of their former wards are now farming for themselves. A supervision is maintained over at least 5,000 children. No hard and fast rule is adopted with regard to the age of those visited, but when a visitor is in the neighbourhood he calls upon any who have ever passed through their homes. Cases of neglect or ill-usage are rare, and few are said to be dissatisfied with their lot, or would wish to change it for any other. Mr. Owen, the general superintendent, states that, as a rule, their boys are thrifty and saving, and that a large number are savings' bank depositors. If they learn nothing more from the Canadian farmer, at whose hands they receive their training, they undoubtedly acquire habits of industry and thrift. The work of this agency is well conducted. I found the boys, with few exceptions, in good situations and acceptable to their employers. An organized system of immigration is in active operation, and about 1,000 boys and girls are annually sent to Canada.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

In the months of July and August I inspected and reported upon 64 children emigrated by this society. On the whole they were found to be doing satisfactorily; several had left the situations provided for them, and I was unable to trace their whereabouts. This would have been obviated had they been placed out under a written indenture. There is no established receiving and distributing home for the society in Canada, but I am advised by their agent that they are permitted to utilize the Sailors' Home at St. John for this purpose. The society's operations are confined to New Brunswick.

'OUR WESTERN HOME,' NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

I visited this institution on October 3. There were 33 girls in the home, the majority of tender age. Twenty-one were attending the private school. They were bright and intelligent, and their personal appearance very satisfactory. The home throughout is neatly kept, and good discipline appears to prevail amongst the children.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION, ST. HENRI, P.Q.

This society was recently organized in England, under the presidency of Rev. E. Bans, Administrator of Reseue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children, London, England. Their first party of juveniles reached Montreal on May 4, and numbered 111 boys and girls. The home, which is pleasantly located on one of the principal avenues, is suitably laid out for its use, and possesses every convenience. The play-rooms, sleeping-rooms, &c., are comfortably furnished and were in splendid order. I inspected 11 children here, all under 12 years of age, and, with the exception of two small boys, who were about to be returned to England, they were all of robust appearance. The interests of the association are under the supervision of Mr. Cecil Arden, honorary manager. Mr. Arden spent some months in Canada, during 1902, visiting children and generally familiarizing himself with the work, and has, therefore, a knowledge of the requirements and the type of boy needed by the Canadian farmer. This society has taken over the work in Canada hitherto conducted by the Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society.

DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The governor, Mr. Frank Hills, advises me that the results of the year's work have been very gratifying. Few complaints were received from either child or employer, and the majority of the boys are well settled and contented with their lot. I have visited a number of their juveniles during the year, and found them in well-selected homes and giving general satisfaction. Their children are regularly visited each year. The home is well maintained. Mr. Hills states that 'the average child will always obtain in Canada more than average opportunities, and in this way is nearly sure to turn out in the end an average success.'

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

I visited this home in November. Although an increased number of children were brought to Canada this year, they are still in arrears with the demand. Complaints as to the behaviour or progress of the children have been few indeed. I personally inspected a number of their immigrants, and found them satisfactorily placed. The home throughout is well kept, and in every way suitable for its purpose.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MR. WILLIAM QUARRIER, BRIDGE-OF-WEIR, SCOTLAND, AND 'FAIRKNOWE,' BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Mr. Quarrier has not, as yet, resumed the emigration of Scotch children to Canada, and the result has been that a very small number of these desirable immigrants have been sent to Canada during the past few years. The demand for Scotch children in many sections is still great.

MRS. BIRT'S RECEIVING HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

Mrs. Birt's sixty-third immigration party arrived at Knowlton on March 15, and by special invitation I had the pleasure of visiting the home shortly after their arrival, and before any had been distributed. I spent two days at the home, and had an excellent opportunity to study their characters and examine many individually as to their training in the Liverpool homes. They were a very healthy lot; of good intelligence, and without exception a desirable type. Mrs. Birt's work is held in high esteem by the citizens of Knowlton, as was evidenced by the public reception given the children in the evening. The home is well maintained, but owing to the great demand for children, its accommodation is never taxed, except immediately following the arrival of their bands of immigrants. Rev. E. M. Taylor, Inspector of Schools, wrote to me recently with reference to Mrs. Birt's work, and I quote his letter in part:—'I have, since July, visited more than 150 orphan or homeless children brought to Canada by Mrs. Birt and placed in Canadian homes. The great majority of them are doing remarkably well. I am, in the course of my visitation, often entertained by those who years ago were brought out by Mrs. Birt. Some of the teachers, who for some time taught under my inspection, are persons who in early life were placed on farms by Mrs. Birt.'

MR. FEGAN'S HOME, TORONTO.

The majority of Mr. Fegan's boys may be found in the farming districts of western Ontario. Mr. Greenway, the superintendent of the home, advises me that their boys are well settled and, with few exceptions, giving good satisfaction. The boys are placed only in approved homes and under an indenture. They appear to be fairly treated by their employers, and complaints of dissatisfaction are few. A visitor is constantly employed visiting and reporting to headquarters on the progress of their children. The work of the home is efficiently conducted, and Mr. Greenway is deeply interested in the best welfare of the children.

• DR. BARNARD'S GIRLS' HOME, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

The work of this home is constantly growing, and a large staff of ladies are busily occupied throughout the year. There are approximately 2,000 girls on their visiting list and under supervision. During the year 370 children were received and distributed. A very careful oversight is maintained over them. I have visited a number of their girls this year, and found them, generally, in well-selected homes. Children, to the number of 240, whose ages range from 7 to 12 years, are being boarded out in Ontario. There were 33 girls in the home to-day; some were holidaying and others were changing places. Forty marriages were reported during the year. There has been little reason for complaint regarding the children's health—only three deaths occurred. The home is managed by an efficient staff of ladies. On the occasion of my visits I have always been hospitably received, and every effort was made by the superintendent and secretary to inform me of the details of the work of the home.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

MR. T. J. MIDDLEMORE'S HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX, N.S.

I made my third annual inspection of this home in July, 1902. One hundred and eighteen boys and girls were received and distributed throughout the maritime provinces, the majority under an indenture for a term of years. I found no children in

the home. Their immigrants are said to be giving general satisfaction. The superintendent informs me that he is unable to cope with the demand for children. As on previous visits of inspection, I found the home satisfactorily maintained.

'MARCHMONT HOME,' BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Seventy-five children, personally selected by Rev. Mr. Wallace in Great Britain, have been received and distributed from Marchmont this season. All were readily placed with farmers in eastern Ontario, and reports indicate that they are well settled. Of this year's parties 18 were of Scotch origin. One boy was sent to Canada under authority of the Leeds Board of Guardians. Applications have been made, approximately, ten for each child. The children are visited regularly each year, usually during the summer months. The work of the home receives Mr. Wallace's personal attention, and he is deeply interested in the welfare of all who have passed through Marchmont Home.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS' AND STRAYS' SOCIETY, 'GIBB HOME,' SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

This society place their immigrants almost exclusively with farmers in the Eastern Townships, as many advantageous homes and situations are available there. Very few complaints regarding the behaviour of the boys have reached the matron, and it would appear that the majority are giving general satisfaction. Some have deserted their situations and have, for the time, been lost sight of. Those of their boys who came under my observation during the year were found to be generally robust, and in suitable homes and situations.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903. The statistical tables hereto attached show the immigration recorded at this office for the fiscal year, and, for purposes of comparison, a similar table for the fiscal year preceding is also presented. Other statistics are attached, showing the total arrivals for previous years, together with other classified information regarding nationalities, sexes, occupations and distribution of immigrants.

I am glad to be able to report that the total immigration recorded at this office for the past fiscal year is 110,530, as against 55,261 for the fiscal year immediately preceding. From these 110,530 must be deducted the tourists, being persons en route for the western and Pacific states by way of western Canada, 4,959, leaving the net recorded actual settlers at 105,571. Forty-two thousand and twenty-four souls (including 28,068 male adults) are reported as arriving from the United States, but they represent only those with whom our agents have come in contact on railway trains, and it is only reasonable to add a fair percentage to these American records for those who come in at various points where we have no agent and those who drive into the country by trail. The international boundary, stretching 1,000 miles between Lake Superior and the Rockies, affords ample opportunity for many thousands to cross and settle in western Canada without coming in contact with our agents at all, and in view of the very large movement that has undoubtedly taken place by way of the wagon roads and trails, there is justification, I think, for continuing to add 25 per cent to those arrivals from the United States recorded in this office. Our returns of arrivals at immigration halls continue to show a very large number who have not come under the notice of our agents on the trains. This percentage for unrecorded arrivals gives an additional 9,724 souls, or a total net increase of 115,295 souls in the population of western Canada during the fiscal year now closed, of whom 5,206 souls went to British Columbia and 103 to Yukon.

Of the total number of immigrants recorded here, about 18 per cent declared themselves to be English; $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Scotch; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Irish; 20 per cent Canadian (including 3,462 returned Canadians); 13 per cent American born. The percentage of the United States immigration is not so large a proportion of the whole as was the case in the preceding fiscal year, but the British immigration has more than made up the difference.

Incorporated with this report are the statements of the various immigration agents, land guides and other officials directly connected with and under this office in western

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Canada, which will form very interesting reading, as indicating a large increase in the volume of business done by this branch of the public service.

One of the most gratifying features is that so few intending settlers find conditions not to their liking. It is only reasonable to suppose that there would be a fair percentage of dissatisfied persons amongst the many thousands who come from so many different parts of the world, but it is worthy of note that our agents on the railways have reported few, if any, who have left the country for other parts. It is, of course, impossible to account for all who leave the country, as many disappear by road as well as making their way east and west, where we have no agents at work. But the percentage of departures is so very small as to be scarcely worth noticing. This satisfactory condition can easily be verified by any doubter who will correspond with boards of trade or municipal authorities throughout western Canada, and it may be accounted for to a large extent by the excellence of the country generally; but the policy of the department in treating each individual case upon its own merits and procuring the most suitable location for the individual concerned has doubtless had considerable to do in bringing it about.

The immigration from the United Kingdom during the past fiscal year shows a remarkable increase, particularly during the first six months of 1903. From England we received 19,892 souls; from Wales, 445; from Scotland, 5,525; from Ireland, 2,475; being a total recorded British immigration of 28,337, as against 10,768 for the previous fiscal year—an increase of nearly 160 per cent over 1902, and 560 per cent over 1901. The largest proportion of these arrivals were young men with or without families, seeking experience in western Canada with a view to becoming farmers on their own account, and they were all readily placed with farmers immediately on their arrival; indeed, at the date of this report, several hundred applications for farm help have not been filled for want of men to take the places offered. It is one of the indisputable signs of the development of the west that so many can readily be placed as farm labourers in a territory which a few years ago contained few, if any, who required help of any kind on their farms.

During the fiscal year the 'all-British Colony,' promoted by the Rev. I. M. Barr, took on definite form, and early in April the party arrived, consisting of about 1 500 souls. It was not thought advisable to allow all in the party to proceed west until they had gained some experience in farming life; accordingly, between 300 and 400 were supplied with situations on farms in Manitoba, the balance of the party proceeded to Saskatoon, where the department had made temporary provision for their housing and accommodation. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Barr's arrangements between himself and the colonists failed to materialize, the department, through the energetic action of its agents, was able in the course of two or three months to get the majority of them located upon their homesteads. Disagreements, however, arose between Mr. Barr and his settlers, which culminated in his leaving the colony, and the charge of the internal and personal affairs (such as stores and commercial enterprises) was taken over by the Rev. George E. Lloyd and a committee of twelve colonists, while the location of the people on their homesteads, and their subsequent assistance by way of instruction, &c., were undertaken by the department. It was speedily discovered that a large number of people brought out by Mr. Barr were not agriculturists in any sense, and the presence of so many of these made the task of the department's officers a most difficult one—nor, indeed, can their duties be considered ended, as the inexperienced will require assistance in one way or another until a crop is reaped from the land. Much criticism of Mr. Barr and his methods has been heard, and it cannot be gainsaid that all other settlers who have placed themselves in Canada under the direction of officers of the department have succeeded more rapidly and more easily than those who ranged themselves under Mr. Barr's banner. It is well understood, of course, that the people, in choosing Mr. Barr's leadership, were pleasing themselves, but they were repeatedly told that it was not necessary to continue under his guidance if they preferred to do as all others had done, accept the independent guidance and advice of the department.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

During the past fiscal year 17,286 Canadians arrived in western Canada from the older provinces, and in addition 3,462 Canadians who had been residing for a long period in the United States have again made Canada their home.

The harvest of 1902 was exceedingly heavy, and celebrated for its uniform excellence throughout the whole of the west. Something like 17,000 harvest hands were carried from eastern Canada into western Canada for the harvest of 1902, and of this number probably between 3,000 and 4,000 remained in western Canada. The demand for such labour was so great that all obtained work immediately at good wages, and when the harvest work was at its height the demand for labourers could not be satisfied. Much credit is due to the officials of the railway company and the various governments interested for the work done in securing the much-needed help for the harvest of last year.

Léon Roy, our French interpreter, reports that up to the end of the fiscal year 822 French Canadians arrived in western Canada from the United States, and 610 from the lower provinces—making a total of French Canadian immigration into the west of 1,432 souls, an increase of 431 over the previous fiscal year. The increased exertions made by the department to induce French Canadians who had left Canada for the United States to return has afforded much satisfaction to their compatriots in the west.

In addition, there arrived from Europe 236 Belgians, 961 French, and 137 Swiss—making a total of 1,334. These, added to the others above referred to, make a total of French Canadian immigration to western Canada of 2,766 souls, distributed as follows:—Ontario 56, Manitoba 1,172, North-west Territories 1,404, British Columbia 133, Yukon 1. All these new-comers have made a good start and are progressing rapidly.

The immigration from the United States, apart from tourists and returned Canadians, as recorded in our office, shows that 35,433 souls, nearly all of the male adults being practical farmers, arrived in western Canada, and last year's figures show an increase of 15,863 souls over those recorded for the previous fiscal year. I would wish to repeat, in connection with these figures, that the close contiguity of the people of the northern United States to our southern boundaries permits the entry of very large numbers by wagon, and I am of the opinion that the suggested addition of 25 per cent to the recorded American immigration is fair and just, in order to bring the figures into accord with the real facts. The interest shown in western Canada lands by farmers in the United States continues very marked, but every one connected with immigration is now quite satisfied that the cessation of efforts in the United States to induce emigration therefrom would be immediately followed by a serious deficiency in our arrivals. It has become quite evident that the railway and land companies of the United States have felt the energy of the department, as seen in the departure of so many of their good farmers; and, having taken up the question seriously among themselves, are undoubtedly spending much time and money in a deliberate attempt to counteract the inducements held out by western Canada. It would seem to me that the department is justified, under the circumstances as they are shown to be, in putting forth greater efforts this year than ever before, and even with the added energy, for the cause mentioned, I fear our returns next year will not exceed those of the present.

During the fiscal year 1,218 Icelanders arrived in western Canada, 718 being direct from Iceland, and 500 from the United States, where they had been living for some time. The arrivals this year are fully equal to those which have preceded, and adequately maintain the reputation that the Icelanders have made for themselves in Canada. Their progress in professional and public life stamps them as being a class of people well fitted to become Canadians in every sense of the word. During the year Mr. Svein Brynjolfsson has spent a large portion of his time in Iceland, and while his efforts have been very successful, yet he reports that much greater business could be done if the people desiring to leave Iceland had the means to do so. The practice of sending for their friends is a very laudable one, and I am pleased to say, so far as the Icelanders are concerned, is a clear indication of the rapidity with which they

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

progress in western Canada and obtain the means wherewith to bring their friends from home. Our Icelandic interpreter, Mr. W. H. Paulson, has made two or three trips into the Icelandic settlements in the States, and already a number of families have crossed the line as a result of his exertions. A prominent feature among these people is that they desire to have the specific assistance of an officer of the department, and I would recommend that arrangements be made to have our interpreters spend more time in the Icelandic settlements above referred to, as those who have come from the States are very willing to recommend those they have left behind to follow. The Icelandic farmers are all progressing, and many of them are independently wealthy.

There is a gratifying increase in the number of Hungarian immigrants during the past fiscal year, 1,357 having arrived in western Canada, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the previous year, a large number having gone to their friends in the settlement near Kaposvar and Esterhaz, where 125 homesteads have been taken by them, and to Mathiasfold in Saskatchewan. These people have formed a nucleus of another settlement in Pheasant Hills; but, owing to a large quantity of land in the last named place being taken up by other settlers, a new locality for next year's immigration from Hungary will have to be selected. The crops are excellent in this colony. The reports from those who have been in charge of the several colonies of Hungarians are satisfactory in every respect, and, with the selection of a good and new location, they will probably be instrumental in bringing a large number during the next year.

During the past year certain agitators with pronounced socialistic opinions succeeded in persuading a number of Doukhobor settlers to start on a so-called 'pilgrimage.' One of the features of this was the turning loose of their live stock, without regard to the ability of the animals to take care of themselves. This live stock was taken charge of by officials of the government and was sold, and the proceeds went to the credit of those owning the animals, all expenses being paid out of the fund in question. After allowing the pilgrimage to proceed a certain distance, the department took means to return the people to their homes, where they have remained ever since, with the exception of slight disturbances of a similar character, which occurred during the spring of this year, and were terminated by the officers of the department, almost immediately the movement commenced. The arrival of Peter Veregin early in the year placed an acknowledged leader at the head of these people, and as he appears to be a man of intelligence and good judgment his influence will doubtless have a steady effect upon these people. Under his guidance they have taken homesteads as individuals, and are working on their farms most satisfactorily. They now own three steam-threshing outfits, and have purchased some saw-mills with which to provide lumber for their own people. A large number of the men have sought employment on the railways, earning good wages, and filling a vacancy in the labour market, which is still in great need of more manual labour. The indications are that these people are fast losing their Russian prejudices and ideas, and becoming more and more Canadianized in their beliefs regarding all that goes to make up a good citizen. Some of their children are already attending public schools, and it is expected, now that the homestead question is settled, that the many other points will be brought to a speedy termination.

A. Hallonquist, our Scandinavian interpreter, reports a very large increase of immigration during the last year. No less than 11,751 Scandinavians arrived in Canada during the last fiscal period, being an increase of 7,339 over the previous year. Of the total number there were 4,864 Swedes, 6,206 Norwegians, and 681 Danes. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (7,982) came from the United States, the balance from Scandinavian countries in Europe. It is gratifying to observe the very much improved character of the people comprising this nationality, the last year's arrivals comprise many men with capital; and, in individual cases, \$12,000 and \$15,000 in cash was brought with them. The immigration from the United States continues in a steady stream of people of a good class, mostly experienced farmers with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

capital. The Scandinavian people of all classes are prosperous, and are making excellent progress on their farms. Many of them are loud in their praises of the country, and are writing their friends to come and see for themselves. Our interpreters have no difficulty in securing work, at good wages, for this class of immigrant on farms and railway construction, and employment could be found easily for many thousands more, who are suffering on account of hard times in the north of Sweden, if some means could be devised of transporting them here. It is regrettable that it appears to be impossible to retain in Canada a large number of Scandinavians who are constantly passing through on their way to the United States. I can personally bear testimony to the efforts on the part of Mr. Hallonquist to induce them to stay in Canada, and he has been successful in some cases; but they appear to be going through to friends in the States. We have hopes of securing their return in the near future. A few Finlanders have arrived during the year, and have also been attended to by this interpreter. The great increase in immigration has brought with it a corresponding increase in correspondence, necessitating the employment of additional help for this class of immigration at some periods of the year.

John Wolff, German interpreter, Winnipeg, has had charge of German-speaking immigrants arriving from Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States of America, the total being double those arriving during the previous year. A number of these, new arrivals were in very poor circumstances; but, by their steady industry, they have secured sufficient means by the second year, not only to start farms on their own account, but to assist the friends they left behind to cross the ocean. With the United States immigrant the case is quite different, as he generally has funds to enable him to commence farming operations at once. The total arrivals of German-speaking immigrants during the last fiscal year amounted to 12,367, as against 5,647 the previous year. Of the arrivals now reported, 6,730 came from the United States; the balance from across the ocean. It is gratifying to note that the immigration from the German Empire is steadily increasing, and that the arrivals are good agriculturists. In addition to the above arrivals there have passed through our hands 693 Germans, who were destined (via Canada) for the United States.

C. Genik, Galician interpreter, like other interpreters, reports a very large increase in the number of arrivals during the last fiscal year. The number of Ruthenian people arriving from Galicia and Bukowina was 10,334, and of these 3,790 were men who were unmarried or had come without their families, leaving the latter to follow later on. He is pleased to note that this class of immigrants succeed so well that they induce their friends to come as soon as they can earn money to pay their steamship and railway passage. He reports that about 100 Galicians left western Canada for North Dakota to join some of their friends who settled there six years ago, but this exodus has been more than offset by the arrival of 200 Galicians from the same district, who have crossed the line and settled in Assiniboia and Alberta. During the year 1,006 Ruthenians arrived from Russia and went to Balfour, in the state of North Dakota, where their friends are settled. Some special attention might be given to this class, as there are a number of the same people settled in the Yorkton district. Six hundred and eighty-seven (687) people of Polish origin arrived during the year, some settling in the Yorkton district, and the remainder working in the city. Eighty (80) Slovacs arrived to work in the mines in British Columbia. One hundred and thirteen (113) Roumanians from Roumania arrived and settled in the Regina and Rosthern districts. The above mentioned 10,334 Ruthenians were distributed as follows:—

Working in Manitoba and the North-west Territories....	3,790
Located at Edmonton	1,150
Rosthern	480
Grenfell	650
Yorkton and Salcoats	1,750
Huns Valley and Shoal Lake	450

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Sifton and Garland	640
Pleasant Home and Gimli	420
Stuartburn	540
Grunthal	204
Whitemouth	120
Brokenhead	60
Poplar Park	20
Gonor	60

During the year this officer received over 1,400 letters and gave them careful attention and immediate answer.

At the time of the previous fiscal report the Welsh settlers from Patagonia had only arrived in Canada. They were immediately placed upon land south of Salteoats in Assiniboia, and closely contiguous to the new railway from Kirkella. Those of the party who were well supplied with means immediately erected homes and commenced cultivation of the land; but there were a few families who, on account of the expensive journey from Patagonia to western Canada, and the enforced sacrifice of their goods and chattels in South America, were left with less money than was necessary for their proper settlement. Through the kindness of Welsh people, aided by the department, those requiring assistance were provided with the necessities required, and all have crops in good condition this year. I desire to bear testimony to the efforts of the leaders in this settlement, who have shown untiring allegiance to the welfare of these people, and am glad to quote from a report from one of their number as follows:—

‘Our people are getting on fine. They all have teams except one or two persons. Many well-to-do Welsh people from the States and elsewhere have come in here, and the place is improving by leaps and bounds. I am sorry to say that all the available land for homesteads has been taken up, with the exception of an odd quarter here and there, not of the best quality, yet there is plenty of railway land for sale at \$5 per acre at the present time. The crops around this district are very good, and old settlers claim they never saw better. The crops of those who arrived last year are looking well, and our people are only sorry that there is no more land amongst our homesteads to which we might invite other people.’

The reports from the settlement of Moldavians, near Qu’Appelle, show that they have succeeded much better than during the previous year. The private assistance which these people received during the early time of their settlement has been gradually withdrawn, and they are now totally dependent upon their own exertions for success. Those of the party who had no taste for agricultural pursuits have left the settlement, and those remaining bid fair to become as successful as their co-religionists in other Hebrew colonies.

The Hebrew settlements near Wapella and Hirsch, Assiniboia, are thriving and successful to an eminent degree. The farmers of Hebrew persuasion in these districts are rapidly increasing their holdings, and are already comparatively well off.

With reference to settlements generally, I am pleased to be able to report that the numerous natural resources of western Canada have made it possible to distribute the large number of immigrants arriving during the last fiscal year, without any inconvenience to themselves or congestion in the work of the department. The settlements established from time to time in the past have all been largely augmented in numbers during the past year, and many new parts of the west have been opened up for settlement, which has required a large increase of officials in order to supervise and direct the many points at which immigrants desire to settle. The time is evidently fast coming when the vast stretches of land lying between the western boundary of Manitoba and Edmonton will be pretty generally occupied by farmers. The results continue to show the wisdom of the policy of intermingling various nationalities of agriculturists, and it is self-evident that all the settlers in Manitoba and the North-west are progressing in an entirely satisfactory manner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Having in view the fact that over 100,000 souls have travelled into western Canada during the past fiscal year, the remarkable absence of sickness amongst this army of people is very gratifying. Much care has been taken to detain at the Atlantic seaports all those physically unwell, and those passing westward have again been subjected to examination on the train by Dr. S. C. Corbett. In addition to these examinations, which require medical treatment in some cases, the agents of the department throughout the west have been very careful to report the presence of any sick persons among the new-comers. Thus, by prompt action on the part of the department, epidemics have been prevented, and only in a few cases have infectious diseases broken out. These, however, have been speedily treated by skilful medical officers, and Dr. Corbett reports that, with few exceptions, he found all immigrants passing through his hands to be particularly free from all infectious or contagious diseases. This is further proved by the fact that only 22 cases were sent to the hospital for treatment by Dr. Corbett. Generally speaking, the health of the various colonies throughout the interior has been excellent. The sporadic outbreaks of infectious disease have been very few, limited in extent, and speedily overcome.

I have found it necessary to deport 26 immigrants who were found to be physically unfit, and therefore undesirable.

The efforts, through our employment bureau, to bring together the farmer desiring help and the new-comer desiring work are much appreciated on all sides; indeed, it is now one of the essential branches of our work, without which many crops which will be harvested this year could not have been sown, and many miles of railway now being constructed would have been left undone. During the last fiscal year 7,084 new-comers applied for employment and personally registered at this office—5,325 of whom declared themselves to be English, 1,350 Scotch, 343 Irish, and 66 Welsh. About 5,234 of these we immediately placed through our labour bureau; the balance, after registering, having secured work without reporting their destination. In addition to the Britishers above referred to, several thousand foreign-speaking immigrants secured work, principally on the railways, they being more fitted for such rough labour than the new-comer from the old land. During the year 3,498 applications were received by correspondence with this branch from farmers in western Canada for experienced farm hands, 2,381 for inexperienced farm hands, 297 for experienced married couples, and 479 for family domestic servants. About 200 married couples registered here, and were furnished with suitable employment. Owing to the scarcity of hands during some periods of the year the rate of wages for unskilled labour was somewhat increased. This branch of the department has been closely allied with the work of bringing in during the past year 17,000 harvest hands from eastern Canada, whose coming means that a certain percentage stay in western Canada and farm on their own account. It is eminently preferable that these young men should be induced to come west than that they should seek their fortunes south of the international boundary.

Mr. Adamson reports that during the last fiscal year he has made two trips to Scotland, with a view of securing experienced farm hands, and the results of his efforts are as follows:—Experienced farm hands, 301; inexperienced, 27; one female (wife); total, 329. Of this number 308 were Scotch, 19 English, and 3 Irish. All of these were immediately and satisfactorily placed, and appear to give such good satisfaction that the demand for more of the same class has greatly increased. Owing to the scarcity of experienced farm help, the wages paid for this class of labour have risen from \$180 per annum in 1901 to \$225 per annum in 1903. This of itself is good evidence that experienced farm help of the right class can always secure immediate work at good wages. It is very gratifying to learn that those who came out with Mr. Adamson some two or three years ago have, in many cases, taken up homesteads and entered into occupation as farmers on their own account. This fact is being generally made known to their friends in the old country, and should be the means of inducing numbers of others to try their luck in western Canada. Notwithstanding the advantages, however, it is very likely to be more difficult from time to time to secure these

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

experienced Scotchmen, as there is a demand for such about their own homes, and at as high a rate of wages as they are offered here, the only strong inducement in favour of western Canada being the giving of 160 acres of land free.

During the fiscal year 69 girls were brought out by Mrs. Sanford, of the Girls' Home of Welcome, from the United Kingdom, and were all placed in desirable homes immediately on their arrival. They appear to be giving general satisfaction. The demand for this kind of help is great, and has in no way abated. Owing to the scarcity of English-speaking domestic help, girls of all foreign nationalities are being eagerly engaged for domestic service, and through the general kindly interest of their mistresses rapidly become thoroughly Canadianized.

During the year 107 American delegates passed through our hands on a critical and extended investigation of western Canada and its resources, and these have reported to those for whom they were acting in the most favourable terms. Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that the good opinion expressed by these delegates is largely offset by the interested exertions of real estate and railway companies, who object to American farmers leaving the Union. However, it may fairly be stated that the opinion of desirable classes in the United States is being engaged as rapidly as the department furnishes proof from time to time of the advantages western Canada offers over many of the states in the Union. The visit of a special party of editors of the leading agricultural journals in the United States was one of extraordinary significance, and the statements made by these distinguished writers through the columns of their journals is praise of which any country might well be proud. This special party, and all other delegates, have been accorded many courtesies by the railway companies.

In order to provide the stream of settlement with reasonable railway accommodation at as early a date as possible, the various railway companies have been engaged in considerable railway building, and by the close of the calendar year it is expected that the Canadian Northern Railway will reach Prince Albert from Erwood, and will have extended their line from Grandview, in Manitoba, to the Saskatchewan river, in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are connecting Arcola with Regina, and extending their Kirkella branch towards Saskatoon. The whole of western Canada would be immensely benefited by the early construction and completion of another transcontinental line, which would bring the goods of eastern Canada into the west, and take out the enormously increased quantity of grain which will be the result of this year's farming operations, to be followed by much larger areas during each succeeding season. The great cry among people in western Canada is for more railways; and, when it is considered that there are thousands of settlers to-day on their farms 200 miles from the nearest railway, their cry for accommodation is one that must appeal to the department to come to their aid as quickly as possible.

The conduct of our business has been largely assisted by the unfailing courtesies received from railway and steamship companies, who have done their best by prompt transport as far as the extraordinary increase of business has enabled them to do.

The township registers and maps are daily consulted by many intending settlers desiring information, and the supply of maps furnished from time to time speedily becomes exhausted. The demand for information regarding homesteads in surveyed townships shows quite clearly that special efforts will be required in order to sub-divide sufficient land for the requirements of next year's inflow of people.

The demand for a supply of grain, grasses, vegetables, wood, coal, fruits, and specimens of other natural products of western Canada has been incessant from all parts of the United States. They have been supplied for many agricultural fairs, and afterwards distributed for smaller exhibitions. The exhibits sent to the old country have, apparently, been used with good effect there, and the new offices of the department in the city of London will enable the Commissioner of Emigration to properly exhibit some of our best crops. The Winnipeg Industrial Fair is always an attraction to a large number of American citizens, and advantage was taken to supply these with literature and samples, which were quickly carried away with them for exhibition among their immediate friends.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The demand for shelter during the early part of 1903 required us to utilize the new hospital building for sleeping apartments for English-speaking people, and a large skating rink was fitted up as temporary accommodation for others. Notwithstanding the rush, at no time were we unable to furnish sleeping accommodation to any person. The erection of new and additional buildings of a large size for the accommodation of the increased stream of new-comers is urgently required.

The Dominion government have immigration halls at Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary and Stratheona; and have rented for the same purpose school-houses or other buildings at East Selkirk, Macleod, Saltecoats, Ponoka, Birtle, Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Qu'Appelle, Red Deer, Lacombe, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Rosthern, Grenfell, Olds, Wetaskiwin and Battleford. Hotel accommodation, although largely increased, was inadequate for the rush early in 1903, and suitable tent accommodation was furnished at the following points:—Sifton, Swan River, Winnipeg, Teulon, Osler, Dundurn, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Duck Lake, Alameda, Millet, Melfort, Olds, Didsbury, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Red Willow Creek, Dried Meat Lake, Duhamel, Weyburn, Halbrite, Saltecoats, Devil's Lake and Estevan. The department procured and distributed from every station at which immigrants were alighting, over 1,000 military bell tents, which proved absolutely essential from the fact that tent accommodation was at a premium, and the factories were far behind in their orders. Canvas tents are a source of considerable expense to the department, and only last a short while, but there appears to be no other means of meeting the emergencies, which so frequently arrive at new and outlying points.

The great increase in the number of homestead entries has brought with it the largely increased sale of lands by the companies owning the same in western Canada.

The number of letters received at this office during the last fiscal year was 27,039, and those despatched 24,482, in addition to 4,800 packages of literature.

The present arrangement of having travelling agents on all trains coming into western Canada works most satisfactorily, and only by this means can anything like an accurate record be obtained of all intending permanent settlers. Each person is courteously catechised and the necessary information obtained, so that the record of arrivals, as stated in this report, may be relied on absolutely. In this connection I would point out the large amount of additional labour which is thrown on this branch by the passing through to the United States of a large number of United States immigrants who arrive at Canadian ports.

J. M. McGovern, travelling immigration agent at Port Arthur, Ont., reports having more than the usual amount of work in checking trains, owing to the very largely increased immigration, necessitating his going a long distance east of Port Arthur in order to secure the information required for our statistics, and to enable him to properly care for the immigrants on trains whereon there was no special travelling agent. The work in connection with the checking of these trains has been steadily increasing for a number of years, and it necessitates our officers being on duty very many hours in the day and doing a great deal of travel otherwise. Counting special solid immigrant trains, Mr. McGovern estimates that nearly 300 trains have been required by last year's immigrants into western Canada, and the work has been largely increased by the fact that there are so many different nationalities to be dealt with. In one instance there were no less than thirteen nationalities on one train, and each one required some special attention—particularly those not familiar with the language or customs of the country. The exceptionally large number of arrivals from Great Britain was a noticeable feature, and a proof that our Dominion is attracting more attention than ever before. The arrivals from foreign countries compare most favourably with those of previous years, and it is pleasant to note that the immigration from the United States via the Canadian Pacific Railway and lake route continues to increase, and a very large number of people from the eastern provinces and Ontario brought stock and effects west in order to commence farming operations immediately. It is gratifying

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

to note that there was very little sickness amongst the vast number of immigrants who have been transported day by day, and, with the exception of an occasional case of measles, there were practically no contagious diseases amongst the immigrants.

D. W. Agnew, travelling immigration agent between Moose Jaw and North Portal, Assiniboia, reports that nearly 3,000 cars of settlers' effects and stock crossed the line at North Portal during the last fiscal year. Thirteen elevators have been built between Portal and Moose Jaw, and there is a grist mill under construction at Weyburn. The crops are looking first-class, and the people appear to be in a prosperous condition and well satisfied.

Samuel Gray, immigration agent, Lethbridge, Alberta, reports that over 3,000 settlers arrived from the United States by way of the railway and overland during the fiscal year, and of these 2,144 settled in Southern Alberta, 775 in Northern Alberta, 52 in British Columbia, 142 in Assiniboia, 26 in Saskatchewan, and 5 in Manitoba. The arrivals included 1,943 Americans and 295 returned Canadians. The output of Lethbridge coal for the fiscal year was 182,000 tons, giving employment to 380 men. An excellent flour mill is steadily running at Cardston, and a new flour mill has been erected at Raymond. It is expected the beet sugar factory at Raymond will be ready for operation on October 2, and will afford employment to a large number of people. The area planted in sugar beets is 2,500 acres, and they promise an abundant yield. About 50,000 acres of land are sown in grain in southern Alberta, and the indications show a very handsome return. There are in southern Alberta about 185,707 cattle, 21,189 horses, and 184,500 sheep. Homesteads are being entered for in every locality, and in addition large numbers are settling on the Irrigation Company's lands. Generally speaking, the settlers and ranchers in southern Alberta are well satisfied, and the prospects have never been better than they are at present.

David Morrison, immigration agent at East Selkirk, reports the arrival during the past fiscal year of 6,824 Galicians and Germans at his point, where they were distributed and destined to many stations in the North-west. He notes that there is a steady improvement in this class of immigration, due doubtless to the more thorough examination at the port of entry. A quantity of land in this district was taken up by English-speaking people some years ago, but was found too rough and wet for them, and was abandoned. This land has been taken up by Galicians, who have made surprising progress on the same.

Hugh Harley, immigration agent at Swan River, Man., reports that 76 car loads of stock and settlers' effects were unloaded at his point during the past year, and there were shipped from Swan River 120,000 bushels of wheat, which will be increased this year to 225,000 bushels. The Canadian Northern Railway is about to construct a 25-mile spur south-westerly from Swan River. This district is celebrated for first-class soil, excellent water, and abundance of timber. Seven portable saw-mills turned out nearly a million and a half feet of lumber during the past year. Swan River boasts a planing mill, a new flour mill, five general stores, three hotels, two banks, two schools, five churches, and a population of 500 souls. This is remarkable, when it is remembered that five years ago there was not an acre of land broken, or a house of any kind in the district. At the time of the previous annual report 15 school districts had been formed in this locality; now there are 23 such districts. The raising of cultivated strawberries has been most successful, and the fruit is being shipped out in large quantities each year. A new Scandinavian settlement has been formed on the west side of the Duck Mountains. The Doukhobors have made remarkable progress during the past year, nearly all of them having made entry for their homesteads, and making considerable progress on their farms. They have purchased hundreds of good horses, and a large number of binders, mowers, &c., and now own three steam-threshing outfits. They are also securing a portable saw-mill, so as to have lumber for improved buildings on their farms, and, judging by the quantity of land these people are breaking, the crop of 1904 should be twice as large as that of 1903. Some of the leaders of these people have taken contracts for building portions of the railway direct

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

from the railway company. The whole district appears to be progressing in a manner very satisfactory, and there is yet plenty of room for a large number of desirable people.

John McKinnon, immigration agent at Dauphin, Man., reports the careful placing of a large number of English and Scotch people with farmers in his district, and, as the acreage under crop is much larger than last year and there is much new breaking being done, the district can be considered in a very prosperous condition.

S. N. Foster, acting immigration agent at Yorkton, Assiniboia, reports all classes of settlers doing well, and a largely increased immigration throughout the year. The outlook for a prosperous crop return is all that could be wished for, and means a considerable financial return for the district, as it is estimated the acreage under crop this year is double what it was the previous year.

It is with much regret that I have to report the death of Mr. James S. Crerar, who was for so many years the energetic and valued officer of the department at Yorkton.

The Doukhobors are rapidly improving their agricultural holdings, and can secure unlimited credit from the tradesmen of the district, thus proving their worth and reliability to a marked degree.

P. M. Bredt, immigration agent, Regina, reports that the optimistic expectations for this year's immigration in his district have been more than surpassed. No less than 1,857 persons found accommodation in the small immigration hall at Regina, but these figures give only a poor index of the influx of people into and through Regina, as the immigration hall in question is only used by the poorest of the immigrants. I would strongly recommend that a new and convenient building be erected at Regina as quickly as possible, as, owing to its situation as a junction point on the main line, it will be, for a considerable time to come, an important distributing centre. It is to be noted that the class of immigrants coming into this district is improving each year, and reports show the crop to be something phenomenal.

Gerhard Ens, immigration agent, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, reports an enormous increase of settlers during the last year, a very large portion of whom were German-Americans, settling east of the Saskatchewan river, in the Hoodoo and Humboldt districts, and bringing with them large quantities of live stock and agricultural machinery. The Galician settlers in this district have progressed to a surprising extent, and some of them own two or three quarter sections of land besides their homesteads. The crops of the Galicians are excellent, and will yield high, and their live stock is very creditable in point of numbers and quality. About 500 Hungarian settlers arrived during the year, and located in the Crooked Lake district. These people have also succeeded in getting well started, and their success is already very apparent. A large number of American farmers and others have settled in the neighbourhood of the Doukhobors, and find their location and their neighbours satisfactory. The Doukhobors in this district are good people to work, and have good crops, and good cattle and horses. It is estimated that in this district over 70,000 acres are under crop this year.

James Winn, immigration agent at Calgary, Alberta, has a large district under his control, and one of the most important points in western Canada. No less than 1,519 immigrants were accommodated temporarily in the small immigration building at this point during the past year, their nationalities being as follows:—

English	333
Irish	23
Scotch	91
Germans	202
French	6
Scandinavians	213
Americans	355
Canadians	216
Other countries	80

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

It is estimated that over 17,200 immigrants landed at Calgary during the past year, and nearly 7,000 of these settled in what is known as the Calgary Land district. Seven hundred and sixty (760) cars of stock and settlers' effects were passed at the customs port in Calgary, and, judging by the congested state of baggage and freight rooms, the number of cars reported does not indicate by any means correctly the large quantity of settlers' effects that have been brought into the country during the last twelve months. Most of the immigrants arriving there were in fairly comfortable circumstances, and represent nearly every class of agriculture. Never in the history of the district have prospects for the farmer and rancher been brighter at this season of the year than at present. With the settlement of the country the old trails have to be abandoned and new roads made on the proper road allowance. This creates considerable difficulty, as the new roads are not in fit condition to travel. The grain and hay crop will be at least 25 per cent greater than the previous year. Particular attention is being given to experiments with fall wheat—one farmer having a field of ten acres which was heading out on the date of this report, and giving excellent promise. Little hay-feeding of stock was required during the winter, the horses and cattle being in excellent condition. On one farm our agent saw 17 fine-looking colts from 17 mares that had never been stabled all winter. Owing to the pressure of homesteaders, the ranchers are disposing of their grade stock and procuring thoroughbreds, so that with fewer cattle and more care they may make equally good profits on smaller areas of land. At the Calgary Spring Stock Show and Sale over 300 pedigreed animals were exhibited, and afterwards sold and shipped to various parts of the district. Much interest is being taken in the irrigation of the land along the Canadian Pacific Railway line east of Calgary, and as the land in the proposed scheme will be thrown open to settlers at reasonable prices, there is every promise of the project being successful from the commencement, and becoming a very important feature in Alberta's prosperity. The settlers in the district are contented and prosperous. The city of Calgary is improving rapidly every day, and bids fair to be one of the chief centres of western Canada.

C. W. Sutter, immigration agent at Edmonton, Alberta, reports a very large increase in the number of desirable settlers arriving in that immense district, and it is pleasing to note that there are a number from England and Scotland amongst the arrivals during the last twelve months. The crops of 1902 in the district were first-class, and the crops in the present year could not be better. The Galicians in this district have made remarkable progress, and have become a considerable factor in the producing wealth of northern Alberta.

L. J. Clement, agent of Dominion lands at Brandon, Man., reports a very large increase in the demand for homesteads through his office, and also for farm help on the farms. There is every prospect of an abundant harvest, all grains being in first-class condition. Permanent and steady improvement is to be noticed in town and country throughout this district.

John Flesher, agent of Dominion lands at Minnedosa, Man., reports the past year as being a very prosperous one, and a larger number of homesteads were granted than in any recent year. The area sown to crop is considerably in excess of that of any former year, and the present condition is excellent. In this district mixed farming is the rule, and good prices have obtained for the cattle the farmers have to sell. The general prosperity of the country seems to be reflected at Minnedosa as elsewhere, and results in more and better schools, increased membership and support for churches and kindred institutions, and improved social conditions generally.

F. K. Herchmer, agent of Dominion lands at Dauphin, Man., reports 4,453 homestead entries granted through his district during last year. The general progress has been marked, crops good, and fair prices prevailed during 1902. The area under cultivation is largely in excess of any former year, and indications point to another favourable harvest. During the early part of the year a large number of bush fires destroyed a quantity of valuable timber. Operations in the lumber camps and saw-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

mills during the past winter were on a very large scale, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000,000 feet of lumber were cut, not counting a million and a half feet cut by portable mills for settlers under permits. Live stock in all branches wintered well, as the weather was favourable and feed abundant. The demand for fresh meats and dairy products has always been in excess of the supply in this district, which shows a good opening for more farmers who will undertake to furnish these necessities. Fishing on Lake Winnipegosis and other large lakes has been a very profitable industry for a number of settlers, especially during the winter months, and there has been a steady demand for labour of all classes in this district.

J. W. Hannon, agent of Dominion lands at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that nearly 3,000 homesteads were taken in his land district during the past year, and that there has been a much larger British and American immigration than previously. He reports a large number of desirable Norwegians and Swedes, and that the centres of settlement during the year have been in the following localities:—Shellbrook, Duck Lake, Rosthern, the Elbow, Hoodoo Plains, Glen Mary, Melfort, and Star City. The crop prospects are excellent, and the apparent prosperity should result in a largely increased influx of people. He estimates the acreage under cultivation to be as follows:—Wheat, 100,000 acres; oats, 40,000 acres, and barley, 6,000 acres. All branches of business are expanding rapidly under the influence of increasing settlement, but one of the great essentials is increased railway facilities for this town and district.

R. F. Chisholm, agent of Dominion lands at Battleford, Saskatchewan, reports the arrival of nearly 2,700 immigrants in his district during the last fiscal year, which number includes those arriving under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Barr. Those of this party who are already on the land will be joined later by numbers who secured employment with farmers in Manitoba and elsewhere. The other chief source of immigration to this district has been the United States, and most of those coming from Dakota and Minnesota are farmers experienced and very desirable. Our agent is of the opinion that the intermingling of this class of settler with the inexperienced British immigrant is of much advantage to the latter. He notes with pleasure that a large number of those coming from the United States are of Canadian nationality, and many of them have never renounced their allegiance to the British Crown. This agent is of the opinion that in the near future the district will accommodate and have 30,000 farmers, whose products will be a source of considerable wealth to the country generally.

W. H. Cottingham, agent of Dominion lands at Red Deer, Alberta, reports that the crops harvested in his district in 1902 were exceptionally fine, and the weather all that could be desired for harvesting. The root crops were excellent, and thousands of tons of hay put up; but, owing to the mild winter of 1902-3, little of it was used; the cattle throughout the district were in excellent condition in the spring. A ready market and good prices was the usual thing. The creameries throughout the district have more than realized the most sanguine expectations, and two new ones have been built during the season, at Blackfalds and Lacombe respectively. Notwithstanding several storms during the spring of 1903, this agent was unable to learn of the loss of a single calf or lamb. This fact speaks volumes for the Red Deer district as a mixed farming country. The improved condition of the main roads is much appreciated, but a great deal yet remains to be done in order to prevent distress during the wet seasons. Many school districts have been formed and churches erected during the past year. The abundant supply of good building material in this district has relieved the settlers of any anxiety on that score. At the time of report grain of all kinds was looking better than ever at that time of the year, and the prospects of harvest were never brighter. The towns in the district have all made wonderful progress, and the new settlers coming in continue to be of a very superior class. The only attempt at a colony is a number of Swiss and Germans brought by Carl Stettler into Township 38, Ranges 18 and 19, W. 4 M. These people, in addition to mixed farming, will go largely into the manufacture of cheese, having already a large cheese plant on the ground, and specially selected cows

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

for their purposes. The settlers in the district appear to be prosperous, contented and happy, and look forward with every confidence to the grand future which awaits the development of the country.

A. G. Harrison, agent of Dominion lands at Edmonton, Alberta, reports that the class of settlers who continue to come through the Edmonton district are of a better class than ever before, and that 1,000 more homestead entries were made in his office than during the previous year. He estimates the increase in population for the year for the district to be about 12,000 souls. Settlement extends 80 miles east and 60 miles north of Edmonton. The area under crop will be at least 10 per cent greater than last year, and the yield promises to be much heavier. Sixty per cent of the crop is oats, 28 per cent wheat, and 12 per cent barley. A rough estimate of the acreage under crop would show that 125,000 acres in crop will yield about 8,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. Many settlers have taken advantage of the excellent provision of the regulations allowing a homesteader to obtain his patent by raising stock. This is tending to make the district a mixed-farming one. The live stock looks well, and good feed in abundance exists in all parts of the district. It should be understood that there are no homesteads within 40 miles of Edmonton, but there is plenty of land farther away and equally desirable. Edmonton is looking forward to the arrival of the new Trans-continental Railway, and the district continues to prosper.

A. J. Fraser, agent of Dominion lands at Lethbridge, Alberta, reports the class of settlers coming into this district have had ample means to begin on a firm foundation, and have now comfortable homes for themselves and family. Whilst most of the arrivals are from the United States, a number have arrived from Norway, Russia, Austria and other continental points. This officer is of the opinion, from inquiries made, that most of those who have settled in the district in the past year have already done fairly well, and should in the next few years be comfortably off.

J. M. Sutherland, agent of Dominion lands at Calgary, Alberta, reports that a large number of homestead entries have been made during the past year, the number being 1,916, an increase of 421 over the preceding twelve months. The settlers generally speaking have been a very good class, quite a number bringing in large amounts of money. The crops are looking exceedingly well, and with a good spell of ripening weather the farmer should reap a bountiful harvest. The country never looked better at this time for many years. The cattle and lumbering interests also appear to be in a very prosperous condition.

R. C. Kisbey, agent of Dominion lands at Alameda, Assiniboia, reports that during the past year 2,819 homestead entries were made through his office, an increase of 840 entries over the previous year. The class of settlers are of a most superior character, the largest proportion being from the United States, and amongst them being a great many returned Canadians. All these settlers were possessed of ample means, and many who took up land in 1903 have already many acres under flax. Most of the homesteads have been taken east of the Soo line, and settlers are being forced 15 miles west of that railway for free-grant land. In what is known as the Alameda district there are 162,078 acres under crop, and the estimated yield of wheat 2,500,000 bushels. Many farmers are building modern houses and substantial barns, and there is a general air of prosperity.

James Bannerman, the agent of Dominion lands at Kamloops, B.C., reports receiving a large number of inquiries from intending immigrants now living in the middle and western states, the chief inquiry being for land in the Okanagan and Kootenay districts. The last year, on the whole, was a success for farming and ranching, and although last winter was a hard one, yet the stock, with few exceptions, came through in good order. Fruit is an abundant crop this year. The grain and hay, owing to backward spring, will be below the average; but the root crop is good.

John McKenzie, agent of Dominion lands at New Westminster, B.C., reports a considerable increase in the business of his office during the past year, there being many inquiries from persons desiring to go into fruit-growing. The provincial government

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of British Columbia have been very active in their efforts to supply information and induce desirable people to go into business on land in that province.

S. B. Paul, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Moosomin, Assiniboia, reports that nearly all the available homestead land in his district has been taken up. A large acreage is being broken up for crop. The class of settlers received during the past year were American, Canadian and British, and apparently well pleased with their conditions. This agent estimates that upward of 200 families have settled in the district tributary to Moosomin during the past twelve months, and that the increase of land under cultivation during this year will reach 15 per cent over the previous year.

Spencer Page, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Wapella, Assiniboia, reports that 232 applications for homestead entry were made through his office during the last year, and a considerable number of settlers have located on purchased lands, there being little free homestead land left in this district. The crop report from this district is very favourable, and wild hay is very promising in quality and quantity.

R. B. Taylor, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Grenfell, Assiniboia, reports a busy time at his point, as over 1,000 immigrants alighted at that station, and many of them secured homesteads, the balance going to work on farms.

J. H. Gooderham, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Touchwood Hills, Assiniboia, reports the gradual opening up of his district for settlement, notwithstanding its distance from a railway at the present time. He says there is no more suitable tract of country than the Touchwood Hills for mixed farming, as it has all the requisites—good soil, timber, hay and water; and those settlers who have already gone into grain-raising have proved that the product is of a very superior quality. Owing to the distance from railway, this district has not been largely favoured by immigrants, but those who went there a number of years ago from Ontario and the old country, with practically nothing of commercial value, are to-day independent, and have secured every reasonable comfort. With the advent of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this locality will form a very desirable location for a number of settlers from this time forward.

F. J. Musgrave, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Estevan, Assiniboia, reports 523 homesteads applied for through his office, and about 10,000 acres of land under cultivation in the immediate district, the greater part of which is under flax. All settlers appear to be well pleased with the country, and the conditions of the weather have been such as to make crop prospects all that could be desired.

R. M. Mitchell, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Weyburn, Assiniboia, reports the arrival of a large number of American settlers of a thrifty class, and creditable to any nation. They appear to be anxious to find out the laws of Canada and obey them. It is pointed out that there is a large quantity of good land south-west of Weyburn, yet unsurveyed, which could be immediately settled if the new-comers could be properly located. One thousand one hundred and ninety-five (1,195) homesteads were taken through this sub-agency during the year.

John R. Bunn, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Milestone, Assiniboia, reports 170 homestead applications through his office during the last fiscal year. Eighty (80) cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at his point. The majority of incoming settlers during the last year were from the United States, making the settlement in the neighbourhood about equally divided between Americans and Canadians. It is gratifying to learn that several homesteaders have within two years put all their 160-acre homestead under cultivation. Two farmers in the district have, since arriving two years ago, put over 500 acres under cultivation, and many have upwards of 100 acres in crop this season. On the first day of April, 1902, there were only four buildings in the village of Milestone; in fifteen months thereafter it has been incorporated, and in addition to residences it now boasts a school-house, two churches, three grain elevators, three general stores, one hardware store, two butcher shops, one harness shop, two lumber yards, five implement warehouses, two furniture stores, one restaurant, one livery stable, two hotels, one bakery, drug store, two blacksmith shops, and four flour and

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

feed stores. The acreage under crop tributary to Milestone is slightly over 10,000 acres—about 75 per cent of which is in flax, 20 per cent in oats, and 5 per cent in wheat. Flax gave a handsome return during last year, and there was produced a remarkable crop of oats by Reginald Downing, formerly of Simcoe, Ont., whose crop weighed 50 lbs. to the measured bushel, and the yield per acre by weight was 140 bushels. Being a particularly good sample, he sold the oats for seed at 50 cents, receiving \$70 per acre off his first crop. This agent reports a large area of land south of Moose Jaw Creek still open for entry and suitable for ranching or mixed farming.

R. Newth, sub-agent Dominion lands, Fort Qu'Appelle, reports that during the year he received 321 applications for homestead entries through his office. The continuation of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a large tract of valuable country within his district, and the number of settlers coming in is increasing every week.

Seymour Green, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, reports 508 homestead entries through his office during the fiscal year. A large colony of Swedish settlers from Minnesota and Dakota have located south of Moose Jaw and are doing well. A large number of English people have located homesteads north of Caron, and are getting into good shape rapidly. The crop prospects for this district were never better. Last year it is estimated that 1,800,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in the district, and this agent estimates this will be increased by at least one-third during this year.

R. W. Oxley, sub-agent Dominion lands, Hanley, Assiniboia, reports that 129 homestead entries were made through his office during the last fiscal year, and that the incoming settlers appear to be well satisfied.

Robert McIntosh, sub-agent Dominion lands at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports that over 1,500 homesteads were located in his district during last year. The prospects of crop are excellent.

Joseph Lapointe, sub-agent Dominion lands at Willow Bunch, Assiniboia, reports regarding that district and the Wood Mountain country. Few applications for homesteads have been made, as railway communication is somewhat distant. The past winter was very favourable for ranching; very few losses were reported, and only a few head of old cattle needed any feeding during the season. This agent reports some loss of lambs during a snow storm which occurred in springtime, but at present all kinds of stock are in fine condition. He estimates that there are in the district 6,762 head of cattle, 2,495 horses and 6,720 sheep. A cheese factory is in operation, and with good soil, coal and hay in quantities, this district is well adapted for mixed farming as well as ranching.

M. J. Dubois, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, reports 313 homestead entries made through his office during the year; the acreage under crop: 20,000 acres of wheat, 6,000 acres of oats and barley, all looking well, and, if present favourable weather continues, the crop will be as large as last year. The old settlers are prosperous and the new settlers well pleased.

Baron Huysman De Deftal, sub-agent Dominion lands at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, reports that the crop of 1902 yielded a high and satisfactory quality of grain, and that the crop of 1903 is most assuring. The increase of acreage under crop is probably 20 per cent, making a total of 70,000 acres under crop in this flourishing district. The number of applications for homestead entry made through his office during the fiscal year was 1,368. A large portion of the new arrivals are composed of German-Americans, who are a valuable addition to the country, as they come from states of the Union where conditions are in several respects similar to those of the Canadian north-west. The Hungarian settlement near Crooked Lake received a large addition this summer, and the people had sufficient means to make a good start. The Galicians settled in the same district have shown great adaptability to the conditions of the country, and have been very successful. The village of Rosthern points with pride to its business concerns as an evidence of its prosperity, there being now three banks and seven elevators, with three more elevators in course of construction.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A. E. Wild, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Melfort, Saskatchewan, reports that there is a prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the whole district. The acreage sown has been very large, and possibly 25,000 acres are in crop east of Range 22, W. 2 M. A large acreage is being broken for next year's work. The class of settlers has been mostly American and British, added to a large number of Scandinavians. The people in this district are looking anxiously for the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway.

J. J. English, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Maple Creek, Assiniboia, reports that the last fiscal year has been an exceedingly prosperous one, and all the new settlers locating are well satisfied and contented. The number of stockers brought into the district during the year was: Cattle 21,000, horses 2,789, mules 42, sheep 5,000, and the number of beef cattle shipped out 5,500, and in addition 2,000 horses and 5,000 sheep. The wool crop was not as good as the previous year, but prices were better. The setting apart of certain portions for sheep grazing was a wise determination on the part of the department, and has resulted in much better feeling between the various owners of different live stock. The district immediately about Maple Creek appears to be developing and providing good dairying and mixed farming opportunities. This will be a continual benefit, as there is a good creamery at this point.

L. B. Cochran, sub-agent Dominion lands at Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, reports that the past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity and rapid development, and the setting aside of separate districts for the grazing of sheep meets with general approval. The shipments of beef cattle from Medicine Hat number 10,714 head, nearly three times that of any former year; horses, 3,941 head—many times more than any previous season. Shipments of sheep and wool about the same. Prices for horses and cattle exceptionally good. Good crops of grain were harvested last year, and great quantities of fodder crops cut. Five hundred and seventy (570) homestead entries were made through this office during the fiscal year. It is gratifying to learn that most of the new settlers are engaged in dairying as well as ranching, and have put in grain crops.

At Irvine, 20 miles east of Medicine Hat, some 300 settlers, including many Germans, have arrived. As an instance of the extension of the ranching business during the last fiscal year, 55,000 head of cattle and 4,500 horses were imported and placed upon the ranches. The town of Medicine Hat continues to grow, and the natural gas is not only a great attraction, but it is the basis of considerable financial prosperity in the district.

W. E. Holmes, sub-agent of Dominion lands at High River, Alberta, reports that since the opening of his office in May, 43 applications for homestead entry were received, and all settlers express themselves as pleased with their prospects.

Joseph Nixon, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Macleod, Alberta, reports receiving nearly 500 applications for homesteads during the year. The settlers around Claresholm, where the Norwegian colony from North Dakota settled last year, are in a very prosperous condition. At the present rate of progress a few seasons would dispose of all free homesteads within a radius of 50 miles of Macleod. The class of settlers is very good, and the past season has been very favourable. In addition to the large numbers arriving by train, the well-known 'prairie schooner' can be seen almost daily on its way from the United States.

C. O. Card, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Cardston, Alberta, reports both fall and spring wheat in first-class condition, and indications are that this district will have a most bountiful harvest. The sugar factory at Raymond is well on to completion, but the great necessity of the district is more railway transportation. Most of the homestead land in the district has been taken, and many people are going much further north to search for free farms. The cattle all look well, notwithstanding the severe storm that passed over Montana and touched this portion of western Canada in the month of May. The cattle in the district that perished then were those that were fenced in and imported during the past year. The loss of cattle is estimated to be 5 per cent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

A. E. Cox, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Pincher Creek, reports that the demand for homesteads has changed the character of the district considerably, and very few of the large herds remain, as the major portion of the district is now occupied for mixed farming with a combination of stock-raising. Increased attention is being paid to the raising of hogs, and the whole character of the district is being changed from the unimproved, unfenced prairie to occupied, fenced and cultivated farms. Brome grass and timothy are raised in large quantities for home consumption and export. Fall wheat has never yet been a failure in this district, and covers twice the acreage of the previous year. Last year's crop of oats realized from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. The crop prospects of the present year have never been exceeded, and there is a full and growing confidence among the settlers from the United States that they have bettered their condition by becoming citizens of the British Empire. Two hundred and sixty-four (264) homesteads were taken through this office, and the population of the district within a radius of 30 miles of Pincher Creek has increased by fully 1,000 souls during the last twelve months.

O. S. Moore, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Olds, Alberta, reports about 6,000 acres in crop and preparations for doubling this amount by 1904. The Olds district has a population of 2,500, and the business men in Olds turned over \$500,000 in the past year. Nearly \$50,000 was expended in buildings in the village during the last twelve months, including a four-roomed brick school-house. The output from the government creamery for the month of June was 13,000 lbs. The agent reports that homesteads can still be got within 20 miles east or west of Olds—clear prairie to the east and park country to the west.

H. M. Douglas, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Innisfail, Alberta, reports that during the past year 296 applications for homestead entry were taken by him. The increase of acreage under cultivation is 20 per cent, and the prospects for a good harvest very promising. There is plenty of hay, and it is exceptionally good this year, so there will be plenty of food for the stock during the winter. Dairying is largely and successfully carried on in this locality. During the last week of the fiscal year the creamery put out 6,700 lbs. of butter. The district appears to be in a prosperous condition.

C. C. Reed, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Ponoka, Alberta, reports 16 per cent more homestead entries than during the previous year:—

	Per cent.
Increase in breaking	100
do in new fencing	300
do fairly passable new roads	200
do wheat acreage	50
do cattle	75
do of cream shipments	100

Frank Vickerson, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Lacombe, Alberta, reports receiving during the fiscal year 457 applications for homesteads, all, with few exceptions, actual settlers, and commencing residence forthwith. Twenty thousand (20,000) acres are under cultivation this year around Lacombe, and this acreage will be increased 50 per cent for next year's crop. The district is rapidly settling up with an excellent class of people, and the prospects for a good crop are exceedingly fine.

David Wood, land guide at Teulon, Man., reports the past year has been one of the most successful in the district, and that the present prospects are very encouraging. A large number of people, mostly Galicians, have gone into the country north of Teulon, but there is still room for thousands of homesteaders, particularly those who will go in for raising cattle.

Alexander Stenberg, land guide at Ohlen, Assiniboia, reports that the district immediately adjacent has 10,000 acres under crop looking almost as well as last year. About 100 homesteads were taken in the district during the fiscal year, and this about exhausts the supply of free land in that immediate vicinity.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Walter Tullock, land guide in the Stonewall Lake district, in Assiniboia, reports the arrival of a very large number of immigrants by way of Yorkton, and a large number of families already on their land, having brought with them bands of cattle and horses, and everything necessary to farm successfully. This agent reports that in all his 22 years of residence in western Canada he has never seen crops and cattle looking better than they did at the time of his report.

Aleide Marcotte, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports that the German settlers whom he has been instrumental in settling in Townships 39, 40 and 41, Ranges 25 and 26 W. 2 M., are very prosperous, having broken already 1,500 acres of land, and cropped about 500 acres of the same, the crop being principally flax and vegetables. This land guide settled about 30 families of French-Canadians, chiefly from the United States, in Townships 38 and 39, Ranges 26 and 27, W. 2 M., and they are doing well. He has also located about 35 families of British immigrants belonging to the Barr colony in Townships 37 and 38, Ranges 2 and 3, W. 3 M. These people have secured good homesteads, and being located near the new line of railway upon good land, with water and timber, they have done considerable breaking, put in some crop, and appear to be thoroughly satisfied.

Rev. D. Laurent Voisin, land guide at Bonne Madone, Saskatchewan, reports an exceptional increase in the settlement of his district during the last twelve months, 62 homesteads being taken in his district by French-Canadians during that period, and fully as many Hungarians. The prospects for the district this agent considers most excellent, as the soil is some of the richest in the Saskatchewan valley.

William Plaxton, government land guide at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that 885 souls were accommodated in the immigration building at Prince Albert. A large number of the new settlers are locating in the Shell River district, west of Prince Albert, and many more are following. The crops are looking well, and comprise a larger acreage than the previous year. Many new settlers have gone in for raising flax, and throughout the district east and west of Prince Albert there is abundant evidence of prosperity.

A. E. Guinn, land guide at Melfort, Saskatchewan, reports the arrival at his point of 138 settlers during the year, and that most of them secured suitable homesteads in that district.

John B. Smith, land guide at Claresholm, Alberta, reports that in his district, which is a new one, the fall wheat, although the acreage is small, is in prime condition, and arrangements are being made for a large acreage next year. This district has been for many years considered suitable for ranching only, and it is with pleasure that a report is received that one farmer, on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-12-27 W. 4 M., has 130 acres in wheat and oats; another settler in the same township has 125 acres in oats and flax, and another farmer six miles away has nearly 500 acres in wheat, oats and vegetables. All these crops are doing splendidly, and the settlers are in excellent spirits.

B. P. Dick, land guide at Didsbury, Alberta, reports 100 families unloaded cars of effects at his point, being mostly from the United States. He is of the opinion that the fall wheat crop will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, and that oats and barley are looking well and will yield heavily. The cancellation of the land grant for the Red Deer Valley Railway has been a boon for the district, as the opening up of the townships in question has drawn a large number of very desirable settlers into that district. As an illustration of the rapid progress of the immediate district, Mr. Dick reports that four years ago there was only one building on the town site; whereas to-day there are five general stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, two doctors and druggists, five churches, large hotel, bank, school-house, two lumber yards, and first-class creamery, besides residences of all kinds.

J. I. Geissinger, government land guide at Red Deer, Alberta, reports the crop prospects beyond improvement, acreage being nearly double, and settlers doing all the breaking of land possible for next year. Cattle wintered in fine shape, and prices are good for all kinds of stock. A large number of land-seekers have passed through the hands of the department at this important point.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

Joseph N. Tice, land guide at Lacombe, Alberta, reports that 457 homestead entries were made at his point during the last fiscal year, and 162 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Lacombe station. About 80 per cent of the new settlers are from the United States, and are of a good desirable class. The crop bids fair to be the best so far.

Matthew Cook, land guide at Lamerton, Alberta, reports the rapid settlement of his district, the erection of scores of new farm buildings, and the introduction of thousands of head of cattle and horses by the American settlers coming into that part of Alberta. The season has been very favourable so far, and a grand harvest is anticipated. The tide of immigration is setting past Lamerton, and going eastward and southward towards Lake Sullivan. The district is an excellent one for mixed farming and cattle-raising, and is attracting very considerable attention from people in the United States.

Thomas Baird, land guide at Red Willow, Alberta, reports the crops of all kinds in good condition except the grain which was sown on the sod. The crops of this district are largely oats, barley and flax. The results show that potatoes and all kinds of vegetables do well, and for a new district the prosperity is very gratifying. It is estimated 2,000 acres will be broken this year, which is an excellent showing for such a new settlement. The cattle came through the winter in good shape, and are now in the pink of condition. Horses also are doing well, with no losses reported.

F. C. Case, land guide at Ponoka, Alberta, reports the crops and cattle to be at their very best, and the district settling up very rapidly. Fifty-six (56) cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point during the past year.

J. S. McDonald, land guide at Duhamel, Alberta, reports that a large proportion of the land is taken up in his district by a class of people who are fairly well-to-do, and are admirably suited for the district. A number of the farmers who came into the district in 1902 have 30 or 40 acres under crop this season. Good frame houses are the rule for buildings on farms in this district, and the conditions are favourable for a bountiful harvest.

J. H. Vanalstyne, land guide at Leduc, Alberta, reports the crop area in his district as one-third larger than last year; and, as the crop is in splendid condition, he confidently hopes there will be two-thirds more grain reaped than was gathered last year. The number of cattle is increasing very fast, and they are all in first-class condition. Owing to the establishment of a large pork-packing factory at Leduc, the farmers of the district are going largely into raising hogs.

Benoit Tetreau, land guide at Vegreville, Alberta, reports his district developing very fast and prosperous; the prospects for an immense crop at the time of the report were excellent, and many new houses are going up on all sides, indicating the settlement of a large body of desirable immigrants.

CROPS.

A much larger area is under crop in western Canada than ever before.

<i>In Manitoba.</i>	Increase over		Decrease under	
	previous year.	previous year.	previous year.	previous year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	2,442,873	402,933	.....
Oats	855,431	130,371	.....
Barley	326,537	.....	3,253	
Flax	55,900	14,700	.....
Rye	4,899	2,340	.....
Pease	2,357	761	.....
Corn	1,923	.....	212	
Brome	27,734	15,249	.....
Potatoes	27,198	5,193	.....
Roots	12,251	76	.....

Making a total area under grain crops, 3,689,990 acres (an increase of 547,640 acres), and a total area under all crops, 3,757,173 acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following table for convenience of reference gives a comparison of the area in crop in Manitoba for the last four years :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940	2,442,873
Oats	429,108	689,951	725,060	855,431
Barley	155,111	191,009	329,790	326,537
Flax	20,437	20,978	41,200	55,900
Potatoes	16,880	24,429	22,005	27,198
Roots	7,482	10,214	12,175	12,251
Total crop area	2,122,500	2,961,409	3,189,015	3,757,173

The average yield of potatoes in Manitoba for 1902 was 157 bushels per acre.

The average yield of roots in Manitoba for 1902 was 265 bushels per acre.

Native hay yielded 1.7 tons per acre.

Cultivated grasses yielded 2.06 tons per acre.

Poultry disposed of by Manitoba farmers:—

Turkeys	83,905
Geese	34,270
Chickens	363,020

New farm buildings in Manitoba during 1902 are valued at \$2,228,575.

Manitoba farmers marketed 2,509,425 pounds of butter during 1902 at an average price of 14.92c. per pound, and produced in addition 1,406,450 pounds of creamery butter at an average price of 18.60c. per pound, together with 1,093,653 pounds of cheese at an average price of 10.19c. per pound.

At the end of 1902 there were in Manitoba 1,824 threshing outfits.

At the time of making this report—

16,902 farm hands are employed in Manitoba.

5,158 more hands are required.

3,960 female servants are employed on farms in Manitoba.

3,153 more female servants are required.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Area in Crop in the North-west Territories for the last five years

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899.	363,523	134,938	14,276	
1900.	412,864	175,439	17,044	
1901.	504,697	226,568	24,702	
1902.	584,988	276,152	29,772	17,007
1903.	727,998	365,719	42,445	27,599

The expectation of crop from the area under cultivation this year is as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	15,000,000
Oats	12,000,000
Barley	1,000,000
Flax	250,000

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

These figures are especially interesting, in view of the fact that the largely increased area under crop in 1903 will probably be very greatly exceeded in 1904. The reports from the North-west Territories show that the crops have been growing throughout the whole of the various districts in a wonderful manner, and in some parts, particularly in southern Alberta, the crop seems to be a record-breaker. If the present favourable conditions are realized the result will be fully equal to the previous fiscal year.

Land values in western Canada have continued to increase, with the additional satisfactory fact that more has changed hands to actual farmers than in any previous year. This means that instead of the land lying dormant, it will be brought under cultivation at a very early date.

I cannot close my report without urging in the strongest possible terms the immediate necessity for much larger office premises and accommodation in the immigration buildings at Winnipeg and many other points in the west. It is quite impossible to carry on the work with accuracy and efficiency, and provide reasonable shelter and convenience for the travelling immigrants unless this is done.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,

Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE No. 1.—Recapitulation and distribution of Immigrants reported at Winnipeg for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

Months.	NATIONALITY.																										
	Armenian.	Austrian.	Australian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Burmahian.	Canadian.	Chinese.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	French.	Finnish.	Greek.	German.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.	Icelandic.	Irish.	Negroes.	New Zealanders.	Norwegian.	Portuguese.	Persian.	Polish.	Russian.
1902.																											
July	1	13	13	13	5	5	518	67	1	9	607	15	154	128	30	22	133	251	113	1	1	1	360	202	21	41	
August	5	10	10	10	6	6	3,293	33	1	1	779	66	55	174	80	60	351	351	165	2	2	2	360	202	7	64	
September	6	13	13	13	13	13	1,022	49	1	1	691	89	96	425	38	126	90	15	144	1	4	4	328	421	11	19	
October	1	23	23	13	46	7	668	75	2	2	746	96	69	1,031	10	37	37	38	154	1	1	1	485	1,038	19	24	
November	1	13	9	4	9	9	487	45	1	1	368	36	91	1,193	37	92	37	40	120	2	2	2	530	1,368	14	30	
December	1	26	12	4	4	4	360	15	1	1	261	14	130	439	23	10	67	5	73	1	1	1	190	190	9	31	
1903.																											
January		13	14	7	6		346	25		9	246	10	61	799	19	31	37	11	30	1	1	1	94	28	3	73	
February		3	1	14	11		584	15		5	429	31	59	410	14	12	41	128	83	1	3	3	128	421	18	10	
March		20	22	11	11		3,858	85		1	2,447	116	66	1,051	46	238	312	25	307	1	5	5	421	1,038	8	61	
April		65	3	30	31		3,702	95		24	6,534	173	139	24	2,441	30	407	251	56	522	1	1	1	1,368	216	164	
May		65	68	36	36		1,522	103		22	4,516	149	211	7	2,324	18	163	101	55	443	1	1	1	1,368	255	211	
June		55	3	30	17		926	75		114	2,268	177	151	1	1,349	41	183	565	646	321	3	1	1	1,061	62	275	
Totals	2	1	326	18	6	239	17,286	682	4	189	19,892	972	1,285	38	12,367	376	1,357	2,048	1,218	2,475	12	10	8	6,205	2	28	1,006

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TABLE No. 1.—Recapitulation and distribution of Immigrants reported at Winnipeg for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903,—*Con.*

Months.	NATIONALITY.															Total.	VIA							
																	Ocean.			United States.				
																	Adults.		Under 12.		Adults.		Under 12.	
	Roumanian.	Ruthenian.	Returned Canadians.	South African.	Slovaks.	Swiss.	Swedish.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Scotch.	United States citizens.	Tourist.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1902.																								
July.....	5	570	263	8	16	203	1	1	233	902	708	...	30	...	480	346	270	2,020	600	216	186			
August.....	...	428	297	1	2	212	1	257	1,304	311	311	...	22	...	412	280	226	2,131	435	231	182			
September.....	...	158	217	1	2	200	7	262	1,189	324	324	...	37	...	338	174	157	2,132	430	213	266			
October.....	1	28	319	2	12	380	243	243	1,686	259	259	...	34	...	337	208	179	3,035	533	402	349			
November.....	3	214	242	9	5	273	5	204	993	128	128	...	12	...	418	217	208	2,163	379	273	246			
December.....	...	14	166	6	5	144	9	111	404	89	89	...	8	...	440	108	99	889	251	145	106			
1903.																								
January.....	8	126	147	2	8	82	8	97	366	112	112	...	4	...	330	231	201	689	176	80	87			
February.....	...	29	81	...	...	131	...	116	491	101	101	...	6	...	394	58	48	891	211	136	103	
March.....	15	415	373	10	10	263	6	415	1,341	283	283	...	51	...	447	253	183	2,634	733	521	458			
April.....	41	2,110	568	15	15	887	7	1,426	1,916	278	278	...	96	...	1,604	1,203	1,009	4,239	1,133	885	773			
May.....	27	3,658	391	18	46	996	7	1,282	1,358	189	189	...	106	...	2,002	1,370	1,278	3,688	743	538	535			
June.....	13	3,184	398	8	17	1,049	7	879	1,485	317	317	...	39	...	2,652	1,443	1,264	3,556	700	350	378			
Totals.....	113	10,334	3,462	280	141	4,864	146	5,525	13,435	3,129	3,129	2	445	20	8,738	5,926	5,185	28,068	6,337	4,010	3,609			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Months.	Via				Occupation.								Total.	Destination.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number and sexes of arrivals reported at Winnipeg during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Port.	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Winnipeg.....	20,013	11,992	32,005	38,746	16,515	55,261	81,865	28,665	110,530

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the nationality of arrivals reported at Winnipeg during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Nationality.	1901.	1902.	1903.
England and Wales.....	2,962	6,665	20,337
Ireland	340	1,187	2,475
Scotland	992	2,903	5,525
Canada	8,604	12,530	17,286
United States citizens	6,565	7,783	16,897
Scandinavia, viz.: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.....	2,501	4,462	11,751
Icelanders.....	1,063	617	1,218
Germans from Germany, Austria and Russia.....	2,251	5,647	12,367
France and Belgium.....	304	554	1,211
Ruthenian; Galicians and Bukowinians.....	5,050	5,708	10,334
From other countries.....	1,373	7,205	11,129
Totals.....	32,005	55,261	110,530

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

WINNIPEG, August 1, 1903

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of my work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

During the month of July I inspected the various colonies settled in western Canada, as well as accompanying important delegations into different districts. Particulars of inspection are found in report dated Winnipeg, July 9; also reports on Saskatchewan and the Welsh settlers from Patagonia, settled at Saltecoats, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 10, 1902; also a report on the Galician settlers in the Saltecoats district, and on the Doukhobors, dated July, 1902.

During the same month I accompanied some American settlers in the Saskatchewan country, founding a new colony and developing a very important district. Report dated July, 1902.

I also inspected the Crofters' settlement, established in 1888 at Killarney, under the Imperial Colonization Company. Report dated July 19, 1902.

I also submitted reports and observations pertaining to eastern harvesters, addressed to the superintendent, July, 1902. Also report with reference to certain recommendations pertaining to delegates and others from the United States, dated July, 1902.

I also submitted full report of Crofters' settlement in Saltcoats, established in 1889. Report dated July, 1902.

In August I sent report to superintendent pertaining to distribution of certain stock to the Doukhobors, including that supplied by the Philadelphia Quakers. During the same month a strange religious mania seized a few of these people, whereupon they abandoned their stock. Particulars submitted in report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated August 11, 1902.

Made inspection of Crofters' settlement south of Moosomin and Wapella. This colony was founded in 1883. Particulars submitted in report dated September, 1902.

Made subsequent reports on the Doukhobor community, dated September 9, 10, 12, 24, and October 14, 21, 26, 27 and 30, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

In the month of November, and until the early part of December, my time was occupied in dealing with the portion of the Doukhobors affected with religious mania. Particulars submitted in reports dated November 6, 9, 11, 17, 20 and 26, and December 26, and also report of inspection of Saskatchewan colonies, dated December 13, 1902.

During the months of January and February I was called to the United States, and addressed a number of public meetings throughout Missouri and Kansas, assisting American agents in their various districts. Public meetings were addressed in Stannberry, Guilford, Whitesville, Rosendale, Savannah, and also in Sedalia, Warsaw, Dell, Frisco, Avery and other places. Town halls, opera houses, churches, &c., were freely given by the people for use, and a great interest manifested. I found the work in the United States had assumed great proportions, and the state agents were very busy preparing to move train loads of people to western Canada. This is a growing movement, and I feel persuaded if the same activity is displayed by agents of the department throughout the United States, that it will largely increase year by year.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

My time was occupied in March in looking into the accommodation required at important points for the great influx of settlers in the early spring. Reports pertaining to United States work, dated March 9, and subsequent report pertaining to the care and reception of immigrants from the United States, dated March, 1903. During the latter part of the month I was engaged in connection with the large British colony directed to Canada through the instrumentality of the Rev. I. M. Barr. In all, about 1,800 souls arrived early in April. Ample provision was made for their reception. They had chosen a piece of country 180 miles in the interior from Saskatoon. Provision was made for their care along the entire journey by wagon; the founders of the colony retaining the right to provide the transport, to control the necessities and accommodations, as well as to largely supply the equipment. Great difficulty was encountered owing to the long journey. About 200 of these settlers were placed in positions to earn money on their arrival in Manitoba. About 200 more I induced to accept work in Saskatoon, and employment was secured for them; the remainder, after purchasing their equipment, started for the colony. A strong British sentiment permeated these colonists. They were a lot of excellent people, and, notwithstanding many little initial troubles and complications, will, I am sure, develop into a thrifty and progressive community. I placed about 102 families of these settlers north and east of Battleford, and many others are scattered in Saskatchewan further east. Particulars of this large movement of British settlers will be found in reports dated at different dates in March, April and May, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration. The feeling of loyalty amongst these colonists to their leaders was very strong, and it was only after reasonable time that they were satisfied to settle in other good districts. I may say that the Barr colonists are good labourers, and the domestic servants are giving good satisfaction.

I have spent considerable time during the past fiscal year in selecting suitable districts well adapted to the colonization of the different nationalities who are coming to Canada. I beg to mention the large German colony in Saskatchewan, where 500 families have been placed in one district. The large increase of English-speaking settlers who have come into Canada during the last year should be very satisfactory. We have placed about 41,500 English-speaking settlers, about 12,500 Germans, and about 15,000 Scandinavians. This would show about 68,000 of the most desirable settlers any country could wish for. In addition to these, we have placed over 10,000 Ruthenians, and a large number of other progressive and frugal settlers belonging to other nationalities.

It will thus be seen that the class of immigration coming into Canada is of a superior quality.

I also beg to mention, in conclusion, that the progress and prosperity of all nationalities settled within the last few years have been highly satisfactory. The settlements throughout the territories are penetrating far into the interior, and it will be difficult to construct railways to meet the requirements and carry the produce of these districts to profitable markets in time to suit settlers. I may say that the district between Yorkton and Prince Albert is almost one continuous settlement, a distance of 300 miles, and the same may be said between Prince Albert and Edmonton, a distance of 400 miles approximately. This may be called one continuous settlement, with a thrifty, progressive class of people, who are only waiting the construction of common carriers, which can scarcely be termed a colonization road, as colonization has preceded construction, and already the products of these districts warrant a carrier.

There is a promise of an abundant harvest, and the improvement in conditions, the betterment of surroundings, and the contentment of the people all give evidence that great prosperity abounds throughout western Canada. We have vast areas of fertile lands awaiting development, and for years to come can give good productive homesteads to all and sundry who come to our country.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,
General Colonization Agent.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting my report of the work done in the United States during the past year, it is not thought necessary to give figures showing the number of those who have gone from the United States, the number of carloads of effects that have been sent forward, nor the value of stock and effects that have accompanied these settlers. The figures for the first are more readily obtained at the boundary points, and will doubtless appear in the report of the Deputy Minister; the customs entries will show the number of carloads of settlers' effects that have crossed the Canadian border. As to the value of the effects and cash, that is more or less conjecture, as, notwithstanding the efforts of the agents to secure the information, as a rule the settlers are indifferent to impart it. From such information as can be secured, it would be safe to place the estimate at over \$6,000,000.

In carrying on the work during the past year, it was not thought advisable to make any change in the methods pursued during the past few years. These proved quite successful then and since. Marked improvement in the results have been shown from year to year, with the past year showing markedly superior to any previous.

Each succeeding year proves that immigration, like every other business, is largely commercial, and in order to keep it up it is necessary to be watched with the greatest of care, and the utmost vigilance is essential. There is no period when it grows slack, or when attention is not required. The agent has his busiest time during the winter months, when he travels about from district to district in the territory assigned to him, addressing meetings called by those who are interested, calling upon those who wish to move in the spring; in this season he makes his arrangements with the railroad companies, and probably enlists the services of their travellers. And even during the winter season requisitions are made upon him for certificates which entitle the holder to reduced railway rates. The winter has no longer the dread for the settler in the early part of the work, and many who wish to get on their farms early prefer moving when their goods can be more easily hauled over the snow.

The spring of the year is the season when good advertising can be done, and the agent finds his time very fully employed in looking after the numerous excursion parties. In fact, this work runs on through the summer and into the fall. During the fall his time is largely occupied with the attention given to the exhibits of grains and grasses of western Canada, which he is making at the state fairs and at many of the county fairs. This method of advertising has proved so successful that it has been adopted from year to year, with increasing beneficial results each succeeding year. The exhibits are always arranged in a most attractive manner, and call forth the praises

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

of both fair officials and spectators. While in some places space is not granted, or is granted very reluctantly, in many places requests have been made upon the agent to put in an exhibit. It is always a drawing card, and is always the leading agricultural display.

The regular method of advertising—that of advertising in the newspapers in the district in which our work is being carried on—has been given special attention. Last year display advertising (with occasional reading notices) was placed in nearly 8,000 papers. These papers comprise those of respectable standing, having large circulation amongst the class of people it was intended to interest. It was most satisfactory, and as a result of it, hundreds of thousands of applications for information came into the hands of our agents. It is not thought advisable to carry the advertising through any but the months in which it is thought those interested can give their attention to newspaper reading. The advertisements are carefully worded; facts only are dealt with, and those displayed in such a way that the reader becomes impressed with them. The following are samples of the advertisements used last year:—



Western Canada

Land of the Sunshine,
Grain Growing,
Mixed Farming.

The Reason Why

more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight.

Area Under Crop in Western Canada 1902—1,987,330 Acres.

Yield 1902—117,922,754 Bu.

Abundance of water and fuel. Building material cheap. Good grass for pasture and hay. A fertile soil. A sufficient rainfall and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. All these conditions are found in Western Canada.

160 Acre Homesteads FREE

The only charge being \$10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, showing location of lands in Western Canada, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized agent of the Canadian government—



Western Canada

The Vast Areas of this Remarkable Agricultural Country

are attracting more attention than any other District in the World.

"The Granary of the World."
"The Land of Sunshine."

The Natural Feeding Grounds for Stock.

Area Under Crop in 1902—1,987,330 Acres.

Yield 1902—117,922,754 Bu.

Abundance of water. Fuel plentiful. Building material cheap. Good grass for pastures and hay. A fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth.

Homestead Lands of 160 Acres FREE.

The only charge being \$10 for entry. Close to Churches, Schools, etc. Railways tap all settled districts. Send for Atlas and other literature to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—



The liberal amount of advertising given to the papers not only brings about splendid results in the matter of inquiries from home-seekers, but it accomplishes another purpose, which of itself is very valuable. It could hardly be expected that the efforts being made by the department to secure settlers from the States would be allowed to proceed without some opposition. And we have had it; but I am pleased to say that it has been greatly checked owing, to a large degree to the fact that our opponents were unable to find willing co-operation in the newspapers in which the departmental advertising is carried on. Still the opposition existed, and it was found necessary in two or three instances, when use was made of letters with falsified statements, to correct them. This, of course, was at a cost of further advertising, but was absolutely necessary. In a portion of one state the opposition took so strong a form that I am seriously considering the advisability of suggesting changing the agent to another territory. But, on the whole, the sympathy of the man looking for a new home is with the work of our agents.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

During the past year several editions of the 'Atlas of Western Canada,' in English, French, German, Scandinavian, Polish and other languages, have been published. This is a most popular work, and demands have come for it from teachers and scholars in every state of the Union, in Great Britain and Ireland, and it has a large circulation in Canada, the scholars looking upon it as a most valuable text-book.

The work of the agents has been continuous and very satisfactory. It has become a personal matter with them, and a healthy rivalry exists, as to which one shall secure the greatest number of settlers. Without advertising, the agent would have a most difficult task, and without the agent to follow up the advertising the expenditure for the latter would be largely lost. During the past year agencies have been in operation in the following places :—

Agency.	State.	Name of Agent.
St. Paul.....	Minnesota.....	E. T. Holmes.
Grand Forks.....	North Dakota.....	Chas. Pilling.
Watertown.....	South Dakota.....	W. H. Rogers.
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	W. V. Bennett.
Kansas City.....	Missouri.....	J. S. Crawford.
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	C. J. Broughton.
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	T. O. Currie.
Wausau.....	".....	J. M. McLachlan.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Michigan.....	J. N. Grieve.
Marquette.....	".....	C. A. Laurier.
Detroit.....	".....	M. V. McInnes.
Toledo.....	Ohio.....	H. M. Williams.
Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	J. C. Duncan.
Great Falls.....	Montana.....	B. Davies.

Early in the year some changes were made, Mr. Holmes being transferred to the St. Paul office, Mr. Davies going to Great Falls, Montana, where it was deemed advisable to establish an agency. The work done by Mr. Davies there proves the wisdom of this action. Mr. J. C. Duncan, who had been an assistant in the Omaha office, was given charge of the Indianapolis office, taking Mr. Holmes' place. Mr. Pilling, who had been in the St. Paul agency, was given charge of the state of North Dakota, with headquarters at Grand Forks. This territory had been in charge of an agent working on a commission basis. Its importance as a field from which to secure settlers made it necessary to establish a regular salaried agent, and the change was made.

Owing to the number of applications coming from the neighbourhood of Wausau, Wisconsin, it was thought advisable to open an office at that point, with Mr. McLachlan, formerly of the Milwaukee office, in charge, and this was done.

These agents have all worked hard during the year, with varying success, and I have pleasure in reporting that their work has been very satisfactory. It is possible that in one or two instances changes of territory may be necessary, but as that is a matter that requires considerable careful thought, I do not care at the present time to outline the suggestions that I think would prove profitable to the work.

In almost all the states where active operations are carried on, the state agent has under his charge sub or local agents, who work on a commission basis. Some of these are very active, and prove quite useful in forwarding the work. I would, however, recommend that additions be made to the office staff from time to time, so that the work could be handled more directly through the head office in the state. A good deal of the commission which is now paid to sub-agents would be saved, and the work would be as satisfactorily performed.

In my last report I spoke of the extension of our work into other states, and we have since been able to cover some of the territory I then referred to.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

I take the present opportunity of recommending that a salaried agent be placed in charge at Spokane, Washington, where much excellent work could be done.

A large amount of correspondence is received from New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, at the head office, and also from the several state agents. I believe the work could be increased were a salaried agent placed at some important point in this territory, but I hesitate to recommend it, if it would mean the withdrawal of any of our forces from the territory now occupied in the west and middle west, which promises to be excellent for some time to come.

The heaviest draft of settlers for western Canada is from the very best localities in the western and middle states, and comprises a class of people that is a credit to any community; but what is of equal importance is the desire of the prospective settler to advise himself concerning the laws of Canada, and his expressed willingness to conform to them, and become as soon as possible as much a Canadian as the native-born Canadian is. As a rule the settler takes with him most of his household and farm effects, and is in a position, as soon as he gets on his land, to begin active operations.

A feature of the work in the United States to which I would ask your special attention is the Scandinavian work. This is under the charge of Mr. C. O. Swanson, who has now his headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota. These comprise Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, and they are now beginning to move to Canada in large numbers. As the districts to which they go are specially adapted to this class of settlers, they send back splendid reports to their friends. As a result this work is increasing rapidly, and we may look for a large number to move during the next few years.

A very gratifying feature of the United States work is the large number of ex-Canadians now returning to Canada. They were amongst the first to realize the importance of returning to their native land, and they have inspired many of their friends and neighbours to do likewise.

It is not alone into the district known as western Canada that settlers have been sent during the past year, but the reports of our agents show that large numbers have gone into Ontario, and also into what is known as new Ontario, the latter proving to be very popular and the reports coming from there being very favourable.

What is important in this connection, as applying to western Canada, is the construction of railroads. Owing to large immigration it is now found that homesteads are no longer available along the constructed lines of railway, and it becomes necessary to go back 20, 30, or as much as 60 miles. To-day there are large settlements tilling farms fully 60 miles away from the railroads. They are satisfied for the present, kept thus from the fact that they have splendid land and from the assurance that railroads will reach them shortly. The future success of the work in the States will depend largely on these districts being made accessible, either by railways or the making of roads.

The prospects for 1903-4 are very satisfactory, and it is safe to predict that fully as large an immigration as that of the past year may be expected.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

ROOMS 7 AND 8, AVENUE THEATRE BUILDING,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

From Michigan and other states of the Union, comprising the territory I work in, there were sent out to western Canada, by me and sub-agents under my control: via Windsor, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chatham, the Canadian Soo, Emerson, Man., Portal, Assa., and Huntingdon Junction and Vancouver, B.C., settlers—including women and children—to the number of 2,493, and to western Canada, New Ontario and the province of Quebec, via Canadian Pacific Railway excursions and American lines of railway, 918 male settlers, making a grand total of 3,411 souls, and composed of 1,821 men, 608 women and 982 children. The stock, farming implements, household goods and agricultural necessities, together with baggage and personal effects, brought into Canada by the settlers, filled 125 freight cars, and comprised 3,000,000 pounds weight of freight and baggage. The total value of these possessions, together with the cash brought into Canada by the settlers, would amount to the very considerable sum of \$1,015,000.

Add to this, besides the daily general work of the office, the distribution throughout the United States, of 238,000 books, pamphlets, atlases and other items of literature, and you have the substantial evidence of the results of last year's labours.

We have a large and varied correspondence with all parts of the United States, and, outside of Michigan, notably from New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. This correspondence is steadily increasing as western Canada becomes more widely known, and to give it prompt attention has taxed our resources to the utmost.

During the months of March, April and May, we put on special excursions every Monday to all points in western Canada, as far as Edmonton, and our efforts in this respect have been rewarded by a splendid success.

I have been able during the year to despatch several Hungarian families from western Michigan to the 'Klein' and 'Esterhaz' colonies in Assiniboia, and I am assured that a largely increased number of these people will join their compatriots there next fall and the following spring. They make good settlers.

I wish specially to note that, after many conferences, I succeeded in arranging the immigration of nine police officers and eleven firemen from the Detroit city force, with their families and effects—81 persons in all—to the Battleford district of Saskatchewan, during last April. A delegation composed of one policeman and one fireman visited the locality last autumn, at my instance, and, being greatly taken with the soil, the climate and all the surroundings of the Battleford section, decided to change their residence to Saskatchewan. Last April they all threw up their city employment, and with four carloads of valuable stock and effects moved out to Battleford. Their families followed, and, as they are now well settled and on the road to prosperity, it is anticipated that many more of their old companions will join them in the near future. These men are valuable settlers; they were nearly all reared on farms, and have the added and valuable experience brought to them in their respective spheres of city life.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

For several months past much of my attention has been directed to the working up of several large parties for the west, one, in and around Lansing and Ingham County, headed by Mr. Hugill, an active and representative farmer. He has already about 50 in his party, with well-founded hopes of increasing it to 100. Another in the county of Lapeer, is led by Mr. N. W. Stock, a bright, intelligent farmer, representing some 35 families of excellent material for settlers. They intend to move into western Canada next month, and locate in a favourable section all together. From these sources I perceive the nucleus of two very promising and progressive communities. It will always be my pleasure to note their advancement and assist their growth.

Last September I attended the Michigan State Fair at Pontiac, in Oakland county. The managers very kindly allotted to me a space 124 feet long by 30 feet high, and of sufficient width for all purposes, the largest of the sort, accorded to any one applicant, and there I put up a general exhibit of the products of western Canada. I was assisted by Mr. James Grieve, and for five days we entertained an admiring and interested crowd of farmers. They were amazed at the wonderful samples of grain and grasses exhibited, and expressed a general desire to see the great country and the wonderful soil that produced them. This exhibition was conceded to be a decided success, and I had the pleasure of being assured by the governors of the fair that our western products made an excellent showing, and that our efforts were most highly appreciated. It is very satisfactory to note that first-class diplomas were awarded the Canadian exhibit of grains and grasses.

I was also in evidence at nine other county and local fairs in agricultural centres of Michigan. At these I made the same display as at Pontiac, though on a smaller scale, and at every place met with pronounced success. There is no more desirable locality for an exhibit of Canadian products than at a small agricultural fair. Those who attend are farmers almost to a man, and the seed sown at such places bears rich fruit. I believe I have succeeded in obtaining more settlers for the west from the effects of small fairs, such as these, than from the larger exhibitions of the state. At the county fair you appeal to a strong agricultural element, and your appeal seldom fails.

It must not be supposed that our course as United States colonization agents is characterized by plain sailing. It is not so. Western Canada is surely becoming better and more favourably known every year, and the influx of immigrants to that highly-favoured land continues, but to keep the ball rolling and the interest in our western country keen, requires watchful attention and the exercise of constant vigilance. We have well-organized and well-paid opposition in the western and southern railways. They have active travelling agents ever on the move up and down the lines, advertising cheap and available western lands, scattering their literature broadcast through the country, and always on the alert to gain colonists. Their efforts, indeed, are not without success. Their honied words are frequently swallowed by the unwary, and their alluring offers too often accepted; but I am glad to report that we are heading them off at all points, and more than holding our own whenever we meet them.

The German-American settlement in the Moose Mountain district, Assiniboia, of which the progressive town of Alameda is the headquarters, still thrives and expands. Already it has attained to a large growth, and, with the colonizing pluck and tenacity of purpose that invariably characterize the German-American, we may confidently look for an extended and model colony in the near future, firmly planted in south-eastern Assiniboia, whose residents have principally gone from Trenton, Wyandotte, Ecorse and other suburban towns of Detroit, and not a few from the city itself, and whose value as intelligent settlers is second to none in western Canada. Many active Germans have joined this colony during the year, and many more are preparing to follow, and will do so, with all their belongings, at the earliest opportunity. I bespeak for this excellent settlement a prosperous future.

It is with pleasure I note that our genial friend, Mr. Peter Muirhead, familiarly known as 'the half-million-dollar settler,' returned during the year from his splendid

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

country residence at High River, Alberta, to visit his old friends at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and take many of them back with him. He has a large following in Oakland county, Michigan, and is doing excellent work among them as a volunteer colonization agent for Alberta. His friends are gradually coming after him—many of them have already departed, and more will follow as time goes on. Mr. Muirhead, who is a clear-headed, intelligent farmer, is strong in his advice to all those who can sever their connection with their homes in Michigan and leave behind them old associations, as he did, to follow him as soon as possible, assuring them, in his quiet but effectual manner, that health and prosperity most surely await all active and enterprising husbandmen who throw in their lot with him and his friends in the Canadian west.

In conclusion, I am happy to remark that the outlook for our work in the coming year is bright, and that there is every prospect of our meeting with continued success.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

No. 3.

REPORT OF JAMES GRIEVE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., July 13, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The number of settlers sent, including those that went to Ontario (largely to New Ontario), the province of Quebec, and the maritime provinces, was 2,160 souls, distributed as follows:—

To Ontario	629
Quebec	686
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	125
Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia.	720
	<hr/>
To all points	2,160

As will be seen by comparison with former reports, the immigration to the North-west has been gradually increasing.

The exorbitant freight rates charged on the local lines in this state prevented a great many from taking their full outfit of effects with them; but, notwithstanding this fact, some 22 carloads, and many thousand pounds in less than car load lots, of settlers' goods found their way from Michigan farms into western Canada.

Each year we are securing a more desirable class of settlers, financially and otherwise. Very few but have enough ready cash to purchase the cheap railway lands, make their first payment, and have plenty left to keep their families for at least 12 months.

The methods employed were practically the same as in former years. The system of advertising in the local papers is, undoubtedly, a good one, as the correspondence falls off at least three-fourths when the advertisements are discontinued. If any change in this part of the work is to be made, I would certainly advise a more liberal and extended use of the columns of the local papers, as it is largely through such means that we are brought into personal communication with many who are disposed to make a change.

The annual state fair held at Pontiac early in September, which I attended in company with Mr. McInnes, of Detroit, was not the success of former years, owing entirely to the downpour of rain that continued without a break for three days; but, notwithstanding the wet weather, our exhibit, which was conceded by all the finest on the ground, was at all times the centre of an admiring throng of visitors. I also exhibited at the West Michigan Fair, held at Grand Rapids, and there had a most successful exhibit. During the week over 150,000 visitors passed through the agricultural building, where our exhibits were arranged. The management very kindly allowed me fully one-half of the entire building, and, as at other points, the people were simply astonished at the quality of the grains, grasses, roots, vegetables, &c. I also had upon exhibition some samples of Manitoba apples, which were considered quite a curiosity. Mr. Smith, the commissioner at Winnipeg, supplied me by express with excellent specimens of roots and vegetables, also butter and cheese. One ton of literature, principally

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the Atlas of Canada, was handed out during farmers' day. I also attended as many county fairs as the season would permit, with equally gratifying success. Everywhere the same marked interest in the products of western Canada was apparent.

The general result of this system of bringing samples of the products of the great North-west before the people has been most gratifying, and many of the most desirable emigrants are daily leaving through such means for our western country.

The system formerly in vogue, of sending delegates to the west, has in a great measure been discontinued, as the country is now becoming so well known. Some few weeks ago a delegation of Chippewa county farmers visited the North-west, travelling principally through eastern Assiniboia. They have just returned, and while their reports have not been received, they each and all express themselves as delighted with the country, and have shown their faith in a substantial manner by taking up homesteads and purchasing railway lands. It is their intention to return with their families as soon as they can dispose of their holdings in this country.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the outlook for next year's emigration from this state is much better than at any time during the six years I have been in charge of the work. A great deal, of course, will depend upon this year's crop. Should present predictions be realized, the coming year will see a greater emigration to western Canada from this state than during any year in its history.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GRIEVE.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 4.

REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year just closed, being from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

It is just one year since I took charge of the states of Minnesota and eastern Iowa, during which time I have visited the principal districts several times, and have pretty well covered my territory. I have found at many points in these states that the Bankers' Association and the real estate men, who are interested in lands on this side of the line, are doing everything in their power to stop the tide of immigration to western Canada, some of the real estate men even going so far as to publish long accounts of disappointed settlers, and crops being frozen in Canada. One firm located in St. Paul sent a circular letter to every newspaper in Minnesota and Iowa, asking them to use their efforts to stop the migration from these states to Canada, as many of their best farmers were going across the line, taking large amounts of capital with them. All of these obstacles have to be contended with, and one of the most effectual ways seems to be continually advertising the country in farm papers, and distributing such literature as we have been supplied with.

The exhibit we put in at the state and other fairs, of grains and grasses grown in western Canada, always attracts a great amount of attention, and convinces visitors that western Canada as a farming country is all that it is claimed to be by our literature.

The movement this year has, I think, been the most substantial Canada has ever known, as a great majority of those who have moved in this year from the States are people with from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in cash, aside from taking in with them from \$1,000 to 2,500 worth of farm stock and implements.

The following is a list of inquiries received by mail, actual settlers and cars of effects sent to Canada through this office:—

Letters received	12,462
Settlers	7,871
Cars of effects	317

Your obedient servant,

E. T. HOLMES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 5.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

No. 430, QUINCY BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1903.The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with the work of immigration in Illinois for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the past year this office has received 5,390 letters, and has sent out 5,984 letters and 3,242 atlases, pamphlets, &c., besides a vast amount of literature, which was personally given out.

Last November it became necessary to move from the Monadnock Building, and I secured the present office, which is very much more satisfactory than the old one.

Since July 1, 1902, we have sent, on certificates from this office and sub-agents, 727 people; about 100 more were ticketed through on cheap rates—that is to say, that the rates to points in Canada made less on a through ticket than by using a certificate. The land companies have sent 250 settlers, making a total of 1,077 souls from Illinois. Sixty-two cars of freight also left this state.

The majority of these emigrants were personally met by me in Chicago, or if I did not meet them they were met on arrival by representatives of the railroad over which they left. The majority came through the Chicago gateway, and, as far as I can learn, all are satisfied with their new homes in western Canada. So far, there has been no complaint from any of them, although some of these started very early, which I think is a mistake. I do not think any one ought to leave Illinois for western Canada before the middle of April, but it is exceedingly hard to convince them of this. Most of these settlers had a fair amount of means. I took several over to the Bank of Montreal, where they purchased drafts for from \$500 to \$8,000.

There are a great many land companies in St. Paul who, after selling land to people, advise them to purchase their tickets only to St. Paul, and then they either give them their own certificates or give certificates issued through our office there, which makes it hard to keep an absolute check on the people who move.

The passenger rates have been very fair all this season.

I would briefly mention sub-agents, of whom at present there are only four. The commissions accruing to these agents, in some cases, are a benefit to them to help them pay for the cost of moving to our country, and they do considerable work even after they have left this state.

This office not only has calls regarding immigration, but people come in and ask regarding duties, mining laws, &c., &c.

Last year we again had an exhibit at the State Fair at Springfield, which was very well patronized by farmers and very highly spoken of, and it is a good means of showing to the farmers and the public in general what we can grow and what we do grow in western Canada. The fair is growing larger and more attractive, and next fall it will be held for ten days instead of a week as heretofore, and I think this year we will have a larger fair than ever.

Next year I think we will have 1,500 people, as I fully expect 700 between January, 1903, and the end of December.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

During the year I visited a great many counties in the state, and the atlases which were given out, also the information given, were everywhere well received. The advertising done under the supervision of Mr. W. J. White is of great benefit, as it keeps Canada in front of the people of this state all the time.

There is quite a movement to New Ontario, and while I have no way of getting at the number gone already, I should say it is a low estimate that 150 people have left this state for New Ontario. We are receiving inquiries daily regarding the land there.

In conclusion, would say that during my absence from the office Miss Glock, my assistant, attends to all matters. The Wisconsin Central Railway did everything in their power to make it pleasant for these settlers, and during the great famine that we had in this country for cars this spring, they made unusual efforts to supply us with their cars to load emigrants' moveables.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 6.

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report of work done by me and sub-agents of the territory under my charge—namely, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, since November, 1902.

In October last I received advice from Mr. Pedley to proceed to Great Falls, Montana, and, after looking into the situation there regarding emigration, to submit a report thereon, which I did.

After being in Great Falls some three weeks, I received instructions to rent an office on the second floor of the Ford Block, First avenue. I opened up here on December 1, 1902.

I advertised western Canada in the usual way. Emigrants began moving in March, which was a fairly good month; April, better; May fell off a little, on account of a heavy blizzard, which lasted a full week; June was a banner month for this new territory. You have been kept in touch with my work through weekly and monthly reports, and can form a good opinion of the prospects of future emigration from these western states. My opinion is, the results will be heavy and far beyond anything anticipated when this agency was opened.

The results depend on judicious advertising, exhibiting samples of grains in the straw and threshed, grasses and other products, and following this up by advertising and by visiting localities where emigration is likely to be obtained. At present visiting outstanding localities cannot very well be done, although I have visited considerable, when I had some member of my family conversant with the work keep the office open during my absence; otherwise, I should have had to remain in Great Falls, as the office would have to be closed.

Letters from the states mentioned at the beginning of this report come to hand daily, asking all kinds of questions on the Canadian west, chief among them being as to freight and passenger rates. To answer these promptly and quote freight rates is one good smart man's work. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (1,736) letters were received at this agency from December, 1902, to June, 1903. The number of visitors calling during the same period was 943. Each and all of them received an 'Atlas of Western Canada' and other publications, also full information regarding the country.

562 certificates were issued to intending settlers from this
agency from January to June 30, 1903.

972 certificates were issued by sub-agents working under
this agency.

1,534 in all. The value in cash and effects taken in by these
settlers was \$1,265,550

The names received from parties by letter requiring information, and by lists of names secured with post office addresses, were mailed to the department, and atlases

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

and other publications on western Canada were sent to them from there, thus carrying out one of the many ways of giving the public reliable information.

It is my intention, with your sanction, to put up a good exhibit of western Canada's grains in the straw and threshed, also grasses and other products, such as vegetables, &c., &c., at the Great Falls, Mont., county fair, to be held here in October next. This is another excellent way to advertise.

Indications point to an increased emigration from these western states. I form my opinion from letters of inquiry, from visitors to this agency, from information and reports of sub-agents, and by visiting and talking with farmers and others.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 7.

REPORT OF CHARLES PILLING.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA, July 16, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. The work in North Dakota has been carried on by me on similar lines to those observed while in Minnesota—that is, by correspondence and personal visits to inquirers in response to advertisements inserted in the newspapers and agricultural publications by the department, and also attending auction sales, fairs and other public functions where large numbers were gathered, distributing literature and discussing the prospects for settlers in western Canada.

In accordance with instructions, I attended the Minnesota State Fair, the first week in September, assisting Mr. Holmes, the Minnesota agent, who had arranged an excellent exhibit of western Canada products in the agricultural hall, which, as usual, attracted marked attention, and provided an excellent opportunity to enlarge upon the fertility of the Canadian west, and to distribute large quantities of advertising matter to the thousands who were attracted by the display.

From September 23 to 26 I exhibited at the North Dakota State fair, held at Mandan, and our exhibit was quite the feature of the show.

When it is considered that many of the conditions in the greater part of North Dakota are very similar to those prevailing on the Canadian side, the largely increasing number of settlers from this state locating in our country apparently furnishes reliable evidence that the methods, as carried out under the direction of the department, are those best calculated to obtain the desired results.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PILLING.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 8.

REPORT OF J. M. MACLACHLAN.

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN, August 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

In my work I have continued along the same lines as I did last year. I have held a large number of meetings and visited a great many families in nearly every county in my territory. The meetings, I am pleased to state, were in the majority of cases well attended, and much interest manifested.

Since my last report I have received about 1,300 letters, mailed 1,735, besides 560 atlases and other publications. In addition to the above I have forwarded to the department lists representing 1,100 requests for literature. From my office I have given out nearly 900 publications.

In connection with my correspondence, I might say that in many cases I follow up the pamphlets sent out by the department in my territory, with a letter about two weeks afterwards, and I find that it has been productive of good results. People have communicated with me that otherwise would not have done so, and in this way they have become interested. I have then held meetings in their neighbourhood and eventually succeeded in securing settlers.

I have issued certificates to 305 persons, and these settlers took with them 37 cars of stock and effects, together with sufficient capital to give them a good start in their new homes. Recognizing the fact, during a residence of 18 years in western Canada, that men without means and experience very frequently become discouraged and prove a detriment to the country, I have, therefore, in my work made it my one aim not to encourage too strongly this class of emigrants. In our efforts to secure settlers, it appeals to me that it is best to let them know exactly the condition of life and labour to which they are going, and then men with moderate means, as well as those inexperienced in the methods of agriculture necessary in that new country, go there knowing what they must adapt themselves to in order to succeed.

I believe much good is accomplished by sending intelligent and practical delegates to look over the country, and I still adopt this course whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I regret to report that I have met with very strenuous opposition in my work during the past six months, and principally in my own city. Infamous reports were published in the local press containing information gleaned from persons who had gone out with a party from Wausau in April last to the Edmonton district, and had returned apparently dissatisfied. I have been informed that two of this party were sent out by interested capitalists, with this object in view. Marked copies were sent throughout the state, and gladly published in many instances.

It is hardly necessary to say that when I investigated this matter, I found that the assertions made by these parties rested upon no foundation whatever, unless their own vivid imagination could be regarded as affording the necessary basis. I obtained from reliable men, who were members of the same party, letters contradicting the statements made, and had them published.

As I stated in my report of last year, there are still immense tracts of wild cut-over lands in this as well as in other counties to the north of us in this state, selling

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

at from \$3 to \$15 per acre, and as a large portion of these lands are held by local capitalists, they naturally resent our working in this field, and were the originators of the trouble I have experienced here. In many of the places I have visited during the past few months, I have been met with these slanderous reports, but was in a position to refute them in a large measure.

Last year I attended the fairs held at Steven's Point, Wausau, Green Bay, New London, Weyauwega and Shawano. When I applied for space at the fair to be held in my own city, I was informed by the secretary that it was not considered desirable to have our display. I at once rented a vacant store in a good location, and by a liberal distribution of handbills, large crowds were attracted to our exhibit during the days and evenings of the fair. I merely mention this incident in order to show some of the obstacles to which we are subjected in our work in this territory. The officers of Brown, Waupaca and Shawano county fair associations presented me with diplomas. At all these fairs I distributed a large quantity of our literature. This year I shall attend fairs in other counties in addition to those of last year, deeming it good policy to have our exhibit in as many different districts as possible, as it certainly awakens deep interest among all classes of people wherever shown. Although several counties to which I applied refused me space this season, others again granted it, but in some cases making a nominal charge, which I am paying, being particularly desirous of getting into those sections where opposition has been so evident. In several instances I have secured advertising space in their premium lists, calling attention to the fact that we would make an exhibit of western Canada products at their fair. By this means I think we will create a widespread interest in our display and people will look for it.

Notwithstanding the many discouragements met with, I am looking for a continued increase in the emigration from my territory during the current year, as people are only beginning to realize the wonderful magnitude of western Canada and its untold resources and advantages.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLACHLAN,
Canadian Government Agent.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 9.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEB., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year just ended.

The number of emigrants as actual settlers that have gone and settled in the Province of Manitoba and the Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 3,228. These settlers took with them 310 carloads of effects, and the valuation in money and settlers' effects taken with them amounted to \$4,228,380.

The majority of the settlers went to the Alberta territory on account of the climate and fuel.

I have found that the remainder of the settlers are pretty equally distributed between the other territories and Manitoba, and all seem to be well satisfied and contented and prosperous, and a great majority of them are urging their friends and relatives to come and cast in their lot with them, and procure homes of their own.

The outlook for the coming year is equally as encouraging as the last, and with fair crops, good prices, and with the same treatment that has been accorded the new settlers for the last few years, the percentage should increase from year to year.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 10.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

822 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report on immigration work for our country in the states of Kansas, Missouri, and tributary territory to Kansas City by railway, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During this time I have sent 1,680 settlers and 140 cars of settlers' effects to our North-west. In addition to the above, I have good reason to believe that many others have gone from my district of whom I have no report. In addition to above, quite a large number of cars of live stock have gone, also not reported.

In many cases during the year I have had satisfactory reports from those who have moved and are now occupying our lands. I understand the same class of reports have been forwarded to their old homes here, which, a little later on, will do our work much good.

A large quantity of literature has been distributed during the year in response to requests arising from general advertising; also at the state fairs held in the fall, this being the only kind of fair of use to us in our work, as the time of county fairs is now devoted to street fairs and horse racing, no opportunity being given for exhibits of products, where much good can be done.

I continue to send delegates to examine the country, and find good results from the work, which is valuable for the succeeding year, utilizing 'home-seekers' dates and rates, and think in order for best work parties should be accompanied personally more than in the past, as not so many are likely in that case to be discouraged by the action of those interfering for the sale of land.

During the winter and spring of this season, I was unable to visit districts for meetings as usual, on account of the generally bad condition of the roads. Heavy rainfalls have prevailed to such an extent as to prevent the people from getting out to do their ordinary business. I had the valuable help of Mr. C. W. Speers for some meetings.

Last season a large number of the ranching class of the south have been looking over our country, and as a result have moved their stock there; many others intend going later on. Delegates seem to be favourably impressed with the conditions found there.

The literature supplied my office during the year has been of a good class, and will more than compare favourably with issues of same class in the south and southwest by the railways, who are now in a combine to protect themselves against Canadian work.

Have only a few sub-agents in my territory, as their work has not generally been satisfactory; seem not to be able to get men who can afford, or are willing, to devote their time to the work needed; distance from our country against this class of work.

Correspondence during part of winter and spring was heavy, keeping up fairly good until now. Necessary to be in office most of the time for this.

Attended fairs at St. Louis, Sedalia, Hutchison and Wichita, and was supplied with a fine exhibit for each point by the Winnipeg office which was a draw at all points. Accommodation for grain exhibits was not good at most places.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRAWFORD.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 11.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

WATERTOWN, S. DAKOTA, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Though an unusual number of influences were in operation to offset, as far as possible, the movement to western Canada, yet we are glad to be able to report a gratifying increase of immigration over previous years. This is but a sparsely settled state, and yet some 3,400 persons left for the north-west, either as actual settlers or land-seekers. Of that number 2,110, with 560 cars of effects moved to our country, and have become permanent settlers, while a large percentage of the others secured land, either by purchase or homesteading, and intend to move there in the near future.

We are specially gratified over the fact that we are getting each year an increasingly large percentage of the most desirable settlers. Not only have they considerable means, but they also possess those qualities which go to make up first-class citizens. Several families brought with them, in cash and effects, amounts varying from \$20,000 to \$30,000—quite a number from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It is safe to say they will average \$5,000 per family.

The methods of operation were practically the same as those outlined in previous reports. One feature of the work which called for special attention was the activity of agents from other states, aided by local men, in inducing land-seekers to go to the states they represented. Among the many inducements held out was that of free transportation. This feature emphasized more than ever the importance of direct personal contact with the people. With a large class it is often the only way to reach them—to counteract the influences of representations as well as misrepresentations.

Excellent results were produced by our exhibits at the fairs held in different parts of the state. These results were specially evident in those places from which we were excluded in previous years. Though debarred from the exposition building, the people received us gladly, and gave us every assistance in securing a suitable room, which, throughout the fair, was thronged with interested people. As a direct result of these object lessons and the information given, scores of people have settled in the north-west—and the end is not yet.

The prospects for the coming year are decidedly bright. If the expectations for another bountiful harvest in the north-west are realized, it is safe to predict the stream of emigration from this country to our Canadian west will reach high-tide during the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

No. 12.

REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 2, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903, during which time I have been operating in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

The number of immigrants from my territory who went to Canada during the last twelve months was 103 souls, distributed as follows:—

To Manitoba and the North-west Territories	74
Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, Ont.	22
Province of Québec	7

taking with them three carloads of settlers' effects and some live stock, besides many hundreds of pounds in less than carload lots; the whole, from a conservative estimate, amounting to \$150,000 value. Considering the short time during which the immigration work has been carried on in this territory, and the strong opposition we meet from the local land companies through the efforts they make to dispose of their lands, my work shows a gratifying increase over that of last year.

I have attended three county fairs, and made exhibits of western Canada's grains and grasses at each one, which excited comment from the local press and admiration from the people, who pronounced them the best ever seen in this section. I also took advantage of these occasions to distribute our literature to the hundreds of visitors, who seemed all anxious to get it.

From my personal experience, I should say that attending county exhibitions and sending delegates for investigation in the North-west are the best system of advertising that can be pursued, and I shall by all means keep it up in the future.

From the increase in the number of letters of inquiry I am receiving daily, over that of last year, I am led to believe that during the next twelve months the emigration from this section will triple that of the year just ended, with the co-operation of Messrs. A. Lind and C. A. Berg, our sub-agents, who are working among the Swedes and Finlanders, residents of this territory.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LAURIER.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 13.

REPORT OF H. M. WILLIAMS.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the month of July last I, with a party of ten or twelve persons, made a tour of western Canada, returning the latter part of August. While away we visited the Winnipeg fair, which was a most pleasant surprise to the delegates. From that we visited Brandon Experimental Farm, Prince Albert and north-eastern Saskatchewan; then Indian Head Farm, Calgary, Edmonton and northern Alberta in various places. The trip revealed to all a country that far exceeded their expectations for quality of soil and general productiveness, with a desirable healthy climate, and partially settled with a contented and prosperous people. The effects of the visit have been good. Immediately on arriving back to Ohio, I began to attend the fall fairs throughout the state, with a general line of products grown and produced in western Canada. I think this one of the best and most practical methods of gaining the attention of the farming class. Everywhere great interest was manifested in our exhibit.

During the winter months I was kept very busy answering correspondence and travelling about to see those whom I considered needed me most. The first four months of this year the inquiry was very great, caused by more extended advertising and an increasing interest. I was kept almost exclusively in my office (and very long hours at that) answering the inquiries about western Canada. Latterly again I have been able to get out among the people. While but a few hundred people have gone to our country from Ohio, the outlook for a good healthy movement, and of a most desirable and substantial class, is very encouraging for the next fiscal year. Letters received by those who have gone indicate very strongly their contentment and the superiority of the country. A good correspondence has also been received from the eastern and south-eastern states, and many have gone to Canada from those parts.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. WILLIAMS,

Canadian Government Agent.

No. 14.

REPORT OF REV. M. BLAIS.

MONTREAL, July 6, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. The result of my work is almost the same as that of last year. Besides several trips which I have taken to Manitoba to take good and numerous colonists there, I have organized several excursions to the west, which have given a very practical and satisfactory result. I have also contributed in sending numerous labourers for the harvest last fall. I have made several journeys to the New England States. Besides the repatriation of a large number of our people, I have succeeded in moulding the opinion of the leading class to the advantages of the Canadian west, in interesting them in my work, which will make it easier for me with a large number of persons who think seriously of coming back to Canada.

I have visited families at their homes a great deal. My office work has increased considerably. Besides a large number of interviews, letters have come to me, in larger numbers than in the past, from France, from Belgium, from the United States, from Ontario and from Quebec. I have sent out a large quantity of French literature.

You will be pleased to learn that the settlers whom I have taken to Manitoba and the west are improving their condition from day to day, and declare themselves satisfied and full of hope for the future.

Your obedient servant,
M. BLAIS, *Priest, O.M.I.*

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 15.

REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on immigration work for the last year.

I have had nine excursions, six from St. Paul and three from Montreal, and on all of them I had bona fide settlers and delegates. Have had some difficulty in satisfying some of the delegates, as there were a good many who wanted land for friends and neighbours. Free homesteads along the railroad are all taken up. My last party went out 100 miles, and took homesteads and bought railroad land, and some bought improved farms. Settlers are all doing well, and seem to be prospering.

In the village of Wetaskiwin two Swedish churches have been built, and both are fine structures—the best of the seven churches in town; four other Swedish churches have been built east of Wetaskiwin, within 20 miles. I speak now of the settlement where I put in my first settlers. They have fine school-house buildings and good schools. Roads are also being improved, notwithstanding the settlers had to go 45 and 50 to 100 miles from the railroad to get homesteads. In the month of May last, 107 free homestead entries were made in Wetaskiwin land office, and in the month of June, up to the 18th, there were 115 entries, and most of them were taken by Scandinavians, and in almost all cases railroad lands were bought by those who took homesteads.

It is really remarkable how much money these people bring into the country. I went with several of the people when they went to the bank to deposit their money, and talked with the manager of the bank, who said ‘The people are well off who come into the country lately.’

If things continue to prosper in the United States, so that the farmers can sell their properties in North and South Dakota and Minnesota, they will continue to come to Canada. Inquiries about land are increasing, and we have lots to do. I have personally answered 3,000 letters during the past year.

The immigration from Sweden and Norway has more than doubled, and I think will increase. Many of the people who come from the United States, more or less, have friends who want to come out, and they will be advised to come direct to Canada. In the near future, when the midsummer and Christmas excursions are advertised by all the leading steamship lines, we will see lots of Canadian Scandinavians amongst those of the American Scandinavians who visit their native land at those seasons. Those people are the best immigration agents.

In regard to the Scandinavian servant girls, we have brought out the last year 117, who were placed by my sister, Miss Christina Swanson, of Waterville, P.Q., and her assistant, Miss Irma Hoglin, 73 Mansfield street, Montreal, P.Q. The girls are placed all over Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver; and if we could get 500 of these girls every year, there are plenty of places open for them.

We have had a good year in the immigration business, and I, for one, look forward to a great prospect for the future, and I want to live long enough to have a trip over the Canadian Northern, from Port Arthur to Edmonton, and also on the Grand Trunk Pacific from Halifax to Peace River and the coast. These roads will have all the business they can do.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE LAKE ST. JOHN REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

QUEBEC, July 27, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit to you the sixth report of our labours for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Our work during this period has created a greater influx of settlers than during any preceding twelve months, and a great increase in the number of visitors and of the society's members and friends. But if our success as colonizers has been great, there can be no doubt that the wise policy of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company has very largely contributed to this result, for, as we already know, it affords free transportation to all settlers and their household effects. We are in a better position than ever before to receive and locate new settlers. In the eastern States we have extended and improved our means of operation by establishing agencies in all the important centres. This is also true of the principal cities of Europe, where the society, its objects, and the territory in which it is interested, are known and well in evidence. New settlers have taken up homesteads in the Lake St. John and Saguenay regions, as shown by the following comparative table :—

New Settlers.	1901-2.	1902-3.
From the United States		1,378
Canada	2,077	1,050
France	163	142
Belgium	179	72
Finland	62	190
Norway	33	42
England	0	27
Sweden	0	15
Switzerland	0	9
Scotland	0	29
Germany	0	17
Denmark	0	10
Austria	0	20
Totals	2,514	3,001

Increase for 1902-3, 487.

Allow me to particularly draw your attention to the large number of settlers from Europe. You will see that we have parties from eight new countries of Europe, which accounts for the increase for 1903 over 1902. This gives some idea of the work carried on by our society, in conjunction with the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company.

All through New England the Lake St. John region is the one best known and most sought after by our compatriots who wish to return to Canada. With a view to maintaining and stimulating the movement, we have opened agencies in all parts of the country, and we have named six agents, who are spreading through New England the idea of coming back to Canada, and especially the Lake St. John region. That is to say we are doing in the east the same work that is being done for the west by the agents of the Department of the Interior. Our efforts in this direction are certain of

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

success for the following reasons :—The emigrated Canadians already know the province, and its conditions of life and climate ; 2nd. There is undoubtedly on foot a reversion to agricultural life, especially amongst a number of our fellow-countrymen who have lived in American towns. Many of those who have emigrated from our midst assure us that if we had lands to offer them when they first crossed the American boundary they would have at once gone to them, but this failing they had to make a living. Now, however, is the propitious time, and we trust that the provincial government will prepare to meet the situation, and benefit by the movement created and encouraged by our society, with a view to bringing back to our land these fine fellows, who only need a sign, a tap on the shoulder, to be induced to come.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, who has taken over the local Department of Colonization, at once looked into the movement, and seems desirous of encouraging it. Let us hope that his expectations will be realized. He can always, in any case, rely upon our society to help him in the noble work, in which we wish him every success.

In Europe our work is gradually taking root, and we must necessarily keep it before the eyes of those concerned. As in every other undertaking, the first stages are slow and irksome. All our European agencies, which are enumerated below as well as those in the United States, have instructions to spare no pains in propagating the gospel of the beautiful and fertile Lake St. John country.

Although delegations were a little less numerous than during the year previous, all the delegates who visited Lake St. John during 1902 returned delighted with all they saw. As in the past, they were carried by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway free of charge.

From January 1 to December 31, 1902, we had
156 delegates, representing
80 parishes in Canada,
5 United States and European towns,
27 different counties of this province.

Apart from these ordinary deputations we also had visitors who travelled on single fare tickets, issued to all who present certificates from the clergymen of their respective parishes, certifying their intention of settling in the country. During the year just finished 191 of these tickets were issued on the recommendation of our department.

The year 1902-3 furnished an exceptionally large number of visitors who availed themselves of extremely low rates in order to visit this region in search of homesteads.

The dates of these excursions and the numbers participating were:—

July 1	533
August 19	239
September 9	127
September 23	206
October 14	152

Total number excursionists or visitors 1,257

During the preceding year the total number of visitors was only 838, which gives an increase of 429, or near 50 per cent.

And now, to give some further idea of the popularity and usefulness of our office, we may recapitulate as follows:—

New colonists	3,001
Delegates	156
Single-fare visitors	191
Excursionists	1,257

Total of persons who have visited us with a view to
either definitely settling in the country or paying
a visit of inspection to it 4,495

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Besides all this, we have answered over 1,500 letters asking for information about the district.

Our lectures have not been neglected. I myself have given 18 illustrated ones in the French-Canadian centres of the United States, as well as in Canada. Twice I have had company. On one occasion I had with me Mr. Girard, the patriotic and indefatigable member for the federal House, and on the other Major LaVasseur, who takes a deep interest in our work.

The enormous increase in our office work frequently interferes with these lectures, which we are obliged to reduce in number, though, in my humble opinion, they are productive of much good. We should have at least two lecturers continually at work through the United States and Canada; but in this, as in other things, we are continually hampered by the want of that sinew of war—funds.

The industries in our region continue to progress. Work has been resumed upon the buildings of the Metabetchouan Pulp Company, which were abandoned some time ago, and they are now almost completed. By the end of next September they should be grinding out wood pulp.

The Ouiatchouan mills have been in full operation since last September; and now we hear of a company formed to develop the water power at 'Chute à l'Ours.' We wish it every possible success.

The Messrs. Price have purchased the mills at Metabetchouan belonging to Messrs. Desbiens & Levesque, and also the Jonquière Pulp Company, and these purchases should give quite an impetus to this part of the world, especially as regards industrial development.

The Messrs. Nordin have taken over the saw-mill and spool factory of Mr. T. T. Delisle, Lac Bouchette.

A new saw-mill has been built at the Lac des Commissaires colony, which is controlled by the eminently patriotic St. Sauveur Colonization Society, to which we desire here to give all due credit for its activity and its excellent work in founding this important and flourishing settlement.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company is even now erecting new works which will double its present output, and there is at present on foot a movement in favour of doubling the capacity of the mill on the Little Peribonca.

It is hardly necessary to add that these new industries, with those which at present exist, form a considerable additional inducement for the new settler, and especially for those who have not much capital at their disposal. He is always certain of remunerative work from them, for the wages for shanty work are from \$1 to \$1.50 a day, or \$20 to \$25 a month. Another source of revenue open to him is the sale of his wood to the pulp manufacturer, who gives \$3, \$4, and even \$5 a cord for the timber removed in clearing land. The settler thus makes double money in preparing his lot for the purposes of agriculture.

The *Lac St. Jean*, the new organ of the society, which replaces *Le Colon*, is distributed free to those who use it in the interests of colonization of the Lake St. John region.

As in past years, the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway carried all our settlers free. Three hundred (300) pounds of baggage per adult and 150 per child are also carried without charge.

In 1902, Hon. Mr. Gouin, Minister of Colonization, recognizing the importance of the work of our society, revived an old subsidy in favour of the steamboat 'Le Colon,' in order to insure a means of transportation for settlers in the various parishes. This service had been discontinued for many years, but much to the detriment of the work of colonization, and this Hon. Mr. Gouin understood. The service during the past year has been as good as the height of water permitted. 'Le Colon' is now undergoing a complete transformation in upper works and machinery, which will make her stronger and faster, and render her service more effective. It is to be hoped that the local government will continue to keep up this special steamboat service during the present year, as it would be detrimental to our colonization movement to drop it.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

During the past year the provincial Minister of Public Works has opened:

12 miles of winter roads, and

23 miles of carriage roads ; or

—
35 miles in all.

The summer roads are as good as any one can desire, and would make the people in many older parishes of the province blush with shame.

Telephonic communication has also been greatly improved, and all the Lake St. John settlements now have connection with Chicoutimi county.

The fleet now navigating Lake St. John consists of 17 vessels, operated by steam, gasoline or electricity.

Thanks to the efforts of the federal and provincial members, Messrs. Girard and Tanguay, the postal service has been much improved, and is now equal to that of the large centres.

In Europe the prospects for settling the Lake St. John region are excellent. Although our society is, so to speak, only beginning operations, 573 Europeans have already settled in the Lake St. John and Saguenay regions, and we have opened at Stockholm a new agency for Norway and Sweden. In Scotland the outlook is most encouraging. The prospects are that in 1903 there will be laid in this country, where the people are by character and education so desirable, the foundations of a model farm, under the control of the 'Scottish Labour Association,' over which Mr. D. M. Stevenson, of Glasgow, the big coal mine proprietor, presides. It should do much towards settling our country.

In the United States the movement in this direction has grown to such a degree as to indicate that in New England Lake St. John is the favourite colonization centre. In order to keep up and increase the movement our directors have, as already mentioned, seen fit to establish agencies in the most important centres. The agents' duties are to arrange for lectures, which the secretary will deliver, and to give intending settlers all the information they may desire, either by means of printed booklets or by verbal instruction. It is superfluous to add that these agencies, like those at Lake St. John, have greatly increased the work of the head office in Quebec.

Our service for the reception and forwarding of settlers on their arrival at Lake St. John has much improved, as we have established one or two agencies in each parish of Lake St. John and Saguenay counties. Their total number is 56. In addition to receiving and placing settlers these agents are instructed to secure new members. This idea, we may say, *en passant*, has been suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who takes a lively interest in our work. These are known as 'interior agencies,' while those in Europe and the United States are known as 'outside agencies.' At Roberval and Peribonca our two buildings devoted to the settlers render valuable service, and our uniformed agents at these places receive the settlers on their arrival at the trains and boats.

We cannot pass by in silence the progress made by our society. This year we have over 1,400 members, or an increase of about 600 over last year. We have, then, the largest and finest colonization society that Canada has ever seen.

Last year Hon. Mr. Gouin, Quebec's excellent Minister of Colonization, said of our society that 'of all these societies it is the one which has shown the greatest activity,' and we then had only 500 members.

Your obedient servant,

RENE DUPONT,

Secretary, Lake St. John Colonization and Repatriation Society.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 17.

REPORT OF A. RIBOUT.

MATTAWA, July 7, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the following report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During the summer months I devoted my time to visiting our colonization districts, encouraging the new settlers and giving advice to those I had induced to come in, and also inspecting the townships newly opened by the Quebec and Ontario governments.

During the winter months, from October to the end of May, I delivered in the eastern States 30 lectures and 2 in the province of Quebec. In every case the audience was large and attentive. I must say that the French-Canadian people in the eastern states are very anxious to know about the constant progress, agricultural and industrial, in Canada, and after my lectures I have had to answer many special questions about the country. In my lectures I have called attention to the advantages offered in the New Ontario and Northern Témiscamingue settlements to settlers with a small capital.

Colonization in the New Ontario and Northern Témiscamingue, especially the districts of Nipissing, Algoma East and County of Pontiac, has been very successful. One hundred and ninety-six (196) families settled during the year.

I have also directed many settlers to the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, to the agents residing there.

During this spring many delegations from the eastern states, sent by prospective settlers, came to visit the different settlements and report to their friends. I attended and went with them myself every time I was able. They were all satisfied with the country, and in many cases located lots for themselves and for those who had sent them. I believe that next fall will be a great success, and that many families will return from the United States.

The capital in money and stock taken in by those I have reports from, amounts to from \$200 to \$800 each; some have \$1,000 and others \$1,200 to \$1,500.

I must also say that a certain number of families went to those settlements without calling at my office for information; they were directed by the General Colonization Society, of Montreal.

I attended to a very large correspondence this year. I have answered over 900 letters of inquiry, many of which came from the western States, principally from Michigan.

I have distributed by mail through the eastern and western States over 3,000 pamphlets and 300 special maps concerning New Ontario and Témiscamingue. I have also distributed over 2,000 pamphlets concerning Manitoba and North-west Territories. These have been asked for very often, and during my lectures I had very often to deal with these countries. I did so to the best of my knowledge; but, not having visited them personally, it was not very easy for me to give satisfactory answers to all the questions asked. I think that it should be of great importance for the department to give me permission to go there this summer, and spend three or four weeks inspecting and making myself acquainted with the country. I could then speak with more certitude, and make profitable work.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

For the New Ontario and Témiscamingue settlements I consider that this year is very successful, and I must say that the prospects are very good for 1903-4, if the work of propaganda is continued on the same lines, and if the local governments are willing to help us in giving satisfaction to the new-comers.

Four hundred and eighty-five (485) new settlers for my territory arrived during the year from the United States; 7 from Scotland, and 490 Canadians—making a total of 982.

Your obedient servant,

A. RIBOUT,

Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 18.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., July 21, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of immigration work done in western or New Ontario for the year ending June 30, 1903. I will adopt the same order as formerly, and arrange report under the following heads, viz.: I. Plan of Work; II. Results; III. Prospects for 1904.

The plan of work which I find most successful is first to get the people interested enough to read our literature. An unusual number of articles setting forth the interesting romantic features of pioneer life have appeared in papers published in the United States and Europe. An article published in the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* brought to my address 148 letters. Here were 148 new centres. Having secured the attention of these people, I supply them with a quantity of literature showing all of the advantages attainable in New Ontario. While we refer to the mining of gold, silver, copper, iron, and our lumbering and fishing industries, we place special stress upon our agricultural possibilities, and demonstrate by every means possible the unlimited productiveness of our soil.

A settler from any part may obtain absolutely free 160 acres. The timber on the land affords an immediate and visible means of support. We do not advertise after the ordinary real estate method. When a person's interest is sufficiently awakened to cause him to ask for literature, we educate that person. We keep him supplied with souvenir post cards, books, and brooches (New Ontario maple leaf pins). These may be given away.

We publish yearly the 'New Ontario,' containing nothing but letters from our settlers. This is a popular method of utilizing our settlers. Thirty-five thousand private pictorial post cards of seven different cuts (New Ontario views), printed in seven different colours, were distributed to home-seekers—each person receiving seven cards. Twenty-five thousand 'New Ontario as an Agricultural Country' and 'Questions Asked and Answered,' and numerous other publications outside the ordinary line of government literature, helped to carry on the propaganda more along commercial lines. This literature has gone into the hands of desirable tenant farmers, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the settlers arriving this year are valuable additions to our population.

Representative men are secured yearly to pay the district a visit. All of these men at once realize the advantages attainable here, return to their homes with a fund of reliable information, and become interested in promoting the material interest of their friends. These people are kept supplied with literature, and persons within 25 to 100 miles of them, writing for information, are directed to call upon them. This method is very satisfactory. Last year the Agricultural Department of the Ontario government supplied funds, and we gathered from the farmers of New Ontario grains and other exhibits, with over 50 enlarged pictures, to the extent of a carload, and put up an excellent exhibition at the Toronto Industrial. This was visited and commented upon by thousands of people. People from the United States were invited to come to Toronto and see the products of our land. The department was so well pleased that I was requested to take them to the Model Fair at Whitby.

Being secretary of the District Fair, our aim is to encourage the farmer. We purchased 200 bushels of seed pease in eastern Ontario, securing from the Canadian Pacific Railway free transportation. These pease were given to the settlers at cost. In every

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

way possible the settler is encouraged. Prospective settlers are asked to come at fair time (which is usually the last of September) and see for themselves the wonderful products. We also have supervision of the immigration building. When settlers arrive they are given a temporary home for a week or ten days; fuel, water, cooking-stoves and utensils are supplied. Families are furnished with rooms. We secure low transportation for all settlers to the different colonies. We believe in colonization. Concentration gives strength.

We provide all settlers with land guides free, and direct them where to go. The Crown Lands Department of the province pays for the services of the guide. We supply blank reports and assist new colonies to procure schools. The Educational Department of the province gives \$100 per year to each new school.

Being a native of the United States, and possessing a thorough practical knowledge of farming, and knowing the condition of the tenant farmer and others who are being oppressed, and being located in the very heart of New Ontario, my opportunity for promoting the work is, to a more or less degree, unique, and the primary motive which induced the taking up of this work was a desire to help poor people to get homes.

My plan of work on the field is thoroughly systematized. First: Attract the attention of the would-be settler. Second: Afford low transportation to the country. Third: Supply free temporary homes for families, and look after their immediate wants. Fourth: Assist the settler to procure a home by sending him to a colony, and placing him in the hands of a competent land guide. Fifth: Take a general interest in his material, moral and spiritual welfare, until he is established and practically independent.

II. Results—This year has witnessed an unprecedented influx of settlers into the Rainy River district. Premier Ross, in his Budget Speech, stated: 'Last year 500 heads of families went to the Rainy River district.' About the same number came to Thunder Bay district. These are not simply settlers of limited means, but men of capital, who came to invest their money in improved farms. One gentleman was advised to come and spend his vacation here fishing. He spent \$25,000 in real estate. Another gentleman on his way here, via Winnipeg, was so delighted with the outlook that he invested \$50,000. A large number of my people from Illinois, interested in Canada, but desiring prairie land, went to Manitoba and Alberta.

Arrivals in my district from—

United States	315
England	85
Scotland	15
Ireland	1
South Africa	4
Europe	20
Canada	509
Total	949

Several dairy farms have been started. One man came to Port Arthur with 20 head of Jersey cows. The greatest difficulty met with in the colonization of this wooded country is the lack of road accommodation. It has been utterly impossible to secure from the provincial government sufficient aid to establish roads fast enough to meet the requirements of the incoming settlers on Rainy River and other valleys. The settlers have been greatly inconvenienced. The government will make better grants for the ensuing year.

Regarding surveys, it will be interesting to know that all the land surveyed in Rainy River was taken by settlers, and many were forced to look elsewhere for land. For 1902 the provincial grant for surveys was \$20,000. For 1903 a grant of \$100,000 has been made.

The White Fish River valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, south-west of Port Arthur 30 miles, has witnessed during the year a phe-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

nomenal growth. Several new townships have been taken up. In the township of Strange, we established what the people are pleased to term 'The All-British Contented Colony.' The township of Connec has been opened up to an 'All-Illinois Colony.' The Finland colony in Lybster continues to grow. They are asking for two schools. Great prosperity prevails throughout this valley. Colonization roads are being constructed. School-houses and post offices are being secured.

The Slate River valley, south-west of Fort William, has witnessed a healthy growth. People are coming from South Dakota and other states. These men are all practical farmers, having been renters of large farms. They have found a climate adapted to mixed farming. The people are prospering. They have erected a brick township hall, and will put in telephone connection with the lake towns.

The colony established in Dorion township, on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Port Arthur, is slowly assuming substantial proportions. Several families have arrived from England and the United States. A store and post office have been established, and a school applied for.

The Ontario Experimental Farm is located at Dryden, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The settlement in this portion of the district has not been as satisfactory as we could desire, owing to the fact that all of our other land is free-grant, and the land at this point has a charge of 50 cents per acre placed on it. However, the settlers who are coming in are satisfied and prosperous.

The townships of Gorham and McIntyre, north of Port Arthur, on the proposed line of the St. Joe Railway, are being settled mostly by French-Canadians from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and by Italians. New colonization roads are being constructed.

In the township of Oliver, all of the partially improved farms available are being purchased by well-to-do settlers from abroad. Everywhere new houses are being erected and clearings made. Another school has just been completed. The prosperity of our settlers everywhere is a theme commented upon by every one who goes into their midst.

Great prosperity prevails in Port Arthur, Fort William, and all towns of the districts. Property has advanced 50 per cent, and there is a big demand for real estate. Hundreds of new houses in Port Arthur and Fort William are in evidence, and houses to rent cannot be had—even rooms are held at a premium. Skilled and unskilled labourers are flocking in, and finding employment. Our industries are varied, and the prices paid so good that no man need be idle for a day.

More than 1,500 people have arrived from Europe and the United States. Two families came from South Africa, and one family came from South America. Some came with earloads, and others with from 500 to 10,000 pounds of effects. Some 50 earloads of effects from the eastern provinces and old Ontario have been handled. Few of our settlers go away; they are pleased from the first, and are lavish with statements of satisfaction.

III. The prospects for 1904 are very flattering. The knowledge of the advantages available here is becoming widespread. The railroads and steamboats afford low transportation. Extensive preparations are being made for the New Ontario exhibit at Toronto. The Ontario government has given liberally towards the formation of the New Ontario Exposition. Space has been secured for New Ontario exhibits at St. Louis. Nothing will be left undone to make New Ontario and her great resources known. The policy of people everywhere is becoming: 'Build up New Ontario.' We have yet more than 16,000,000 acres of good agricultural land to be settled. We can give homes to many thousands of families, right in the heart of this great Dominion.

I know of no more promising field for operation on the continent where men of limited means can acquire a competency sooner, and where wealth can be utilized to better advantage.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 19.

REPORT OF REV. H. L. VACHON.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

During that period I travelled through the French settlements of North Dakota and Minnesota. I also visited a few such settlements in Wisconsin and Michigan. From each place visited but one I induced the people to send delegates to the Saskatchewan district, and report to their friends on the advisability of settling in our country. I myself last fall accompanied a delegation of 15 settlers from Belle Prairie, Duluth District, Minn., and West Superior, Wis., and this spring I took another delegation to Saskatchewan, composed of people from Minneapolis, Brainerd, Kendall, Turtle Lake, and Hamel. The reports of the delegates from the above named places were very favourable. All of them took homesteads and advised their friends to do the same. From the reports received of the different localities where I have sent settlers, I find that 206 homesteads have been taken and that a great number of settlers besides have squatted on unsurveyed lands near Muskeg Lake. All those who have taken land are not yet established on their homesteads. So far as I have been able to ascertain, about 300 of them are now residing in the Saskatchewan. These people have brought with them 29 carloads of effects, and money to the amount of \$213,700. One family alone from Iowa, whom I induced to come and settle in our country by writing, had a capital of \$40,000.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of Rev. Father Myre, parish priest at St. Isidore de Bellevue, Sask., who by his untiring efforts has contributed in a great measure to the success of my work in that part of the country. In some instances he acted as land guide and lent his own house to land-seekers, and by so doing has kept many settlers from going back, who stayed only through meeting his timely help.

The people from the United States are easily convinced to come and see our country, but great difficulties are often encountered in locating them. In some parts of the country the survey is old and the posts are burnt or removed; another reason is that the flow of land-seekers is so great, land guides cannot be had when needed.

In the course of last year I have written 289 letters and delivered 29 lectures. I may also add that I have secured through the country the help of several disinterested persons, whose work has been very effective. All the new-comers are well satisfied with the country, and they will strive to have their friends to share their lot.

The prospects for next year are very good, and I feel confident that my work will show an increase over that of the year just ended.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. VACHON, *O.M.I.*

No. 20.

REPORT OF REV. L. LAGANIERE.

MONTREAL, June 22, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that since the date of my appointment, *i.e.*, April 1, about 30 families have settled in the district of Edmonton, North Alberta, having been induced by me to do so. Of that number 15 came from Quebec, 12 from the United States—all French-Canadians, except two that came from France.

The prospects for next year are fine, especially from the United States.

Your obediënt servant,

L. LAGANIERE, O.M.I.

No. 21.

REPORT OF DAMASE GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

With the intention more especially to favour the districts of Lake Témiscamingue and Lake St. John, I visited these two colonization centres during the spring of 1902.

In obedience to instructions received towards the end of the spring, 1902, I visited the eastern United States, where there is a strong population composed of French-Canadians, whom I have influenced to come and live in Canada.

During my mission I have laboured at Nashua, N.H., Newport, Vt., Manchester, N.H., Lowell, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Salem, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Chicopee, Mass., Ware, Mass., Indian Orchard, Mass., Northampton, Mass., Fitchburg, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Marlboro', Mass., Hudson, Mass., Providence, R.I., Woonsocket, R.I., Fall River, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Waterville, Me., Augusta, Me., Westbrooke, Me., Worcester, Mass., North Adams, Mass., Adams, Mass., Williamstown, Mass.

I have laboured in the interest of colonization also in the province of Quebec, particularly at St. Lin, and in the Laurentides, but without neglecting the eastern United States, for which parts I was assigned.

I have made many personal visits, and have also written a large number of letters, all in the interest of immigration and colonization, but my principal means have been to organize meetings, giving lectures on the colonization of Canada. I gave 30 such lectures.

I have forwarded nearly every month to the department lists of names with addresses, asking that pamphlets and maps on the different colonization centres should be forwarded to each of them. I have furnished similar lists to the Colonization Society of Montreal and the Lake St. John Colonization Society. In short, I have worked to the extent of my talents and of all my power to make Canada known, and particularly our colonization centres, speaking all over about Lake Témiscamingue, Lake St. John and the Canadian west.

I am happy to be able to say that the public opinion about Canada in the eastern United States has undergone a considerable change. It is three years since I commenced my work. I at first met with a great deal of hostility from the leading classes, but now they approve of and favour my labours.

Our French-Canadian families will come back to their native country in numbers. I have not the least doubt that this movement will not only continue, but still more increase. The prosperity reigning in our country, the progress in agriculture and dairying industry, and, on the other hand, the influence of socialism among the labouring classes and the frequent conflicts that occur between capital and labour, serve only the effect of turning the regards of our brethren in the United States towards the beautiful lands of Canada.

Your obedient servant,

DAMASE GAUTHIER,

Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 22.

REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, August 28, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

We secured space at the State Fair, where thousands of people visited us daily, and expressed themselves as being more than pleased with our exhibit. We began our exhibits in August and continued until October, being visited by thousands of people at each of those fairs, and, during the winter and spring, we reaped a glorious harvest from the seed sown last fall. We sent, directly through this office, 675 persons to whom we personally issued certificates, 32 others going without certificates by way of the Iron Range and into northern Ontario, while 16 others went without certificates by way of Sault Ste. Marie to work in the pulp mills and secure homes in northern Ontario. We have given all the assistance in our power to our local agents throughout the state. Our exhibit at Eau Claire has had a telling effect each year we have exhibited there, as our local agent testifies; he having sent, during the year, 198 persons and 33 carloads of freight. Agent Grasse sent 52 persons and 3 cars of freight. Agent Kissack sent 5 persons and Agent Hegge 3. I received a report from the St. Paul office that 215 persons went through that office from this state, and about 40 cars of freight. I have also received word from Mr. Parker, of Duluth, that he issued certificates to Wisconsin people to the number of 205, and 20 cars of freight. In corresponding with and visiting people of the Superior district, I have advised them to secure their certificates at the Duluth office, and thereby save time. I have also advised people all over this state not to waste time waiting for certificates, as they could call at our office in St. Paul and be fitted out any time in a few minutes. We learned, during the winter and spring, in travelling over the state, of over 200 people who, through our efforts, went to western Canada, but, by some means, were handled by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, while all other land companies in St. Paul have their own special rates with the railroads whereby those going through them do not need certificates. We are fully satisfied that over 2,000 people have gone from this state during the year, of which we have an exact record of 1,743 persons and 211 carloads of freight. These people have brought with them about \$2,500,000 in cash, and while as much cash has not gone this year as last, it has been more equally distributed, and we do not know of one who did not go with sufficient capital to make a comfortable start in life. With regard to the class of people we have sent from this state, there need be no fears as to their loyalty to the Dominion of Canada, as fully 75 per cent of them are ex-Canadians or the sons and daughters of some of the people who came to this state in the early forties, and, when bidding them good-bye, it was good to hear them say, as I have heard hundreds of them express themselves, that they were returning home. By faithful work, hoping, trusting that we will be even more successful in the future than in the past, I am, sir.

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, August 25, 1903.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, as agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal, to submit to you to-day the ninth annual report of the operations of this society for 1902-3.

The statistics gathered at our offices show that 1,553 persons registered during the year ending June 30 last. The following is a summary, showing destinations, of the number of settlers above mentioned :—

North of Montreal	1,095
Lake Témiscamingue	163
Matapedia and Gaspé	67
Lake St. John	55
Northern Ontario	82
Western Canada	91
Total	1,553

As to places where they came from, the city of Montreal and the surrounding districts furnished as in the past, the greatest contingent, namely, 1,374 persons; 119 have come from the United States, and 60 from Europe.

The development of the Labelle district, the nearest and the most directly placed for the operations of the society, continues to be remarkable, both in regard to commerce and industry. The construction of the Colonization Railway of the North steadily advanced, and an abundant harvest, the equal of which has never been witnessed, add to the general prosperity of the country, and ought to help forward its progress. It is, however, strange, to have to report, in spite of circumstances so favourable, the number of settlers this year shows a decrease. The reason of this is mainly the want of lots immediately available, of which there is a complaint in all the colonization districts of the province of Quebec. The provincial Parliament, at its session before last, formed a special committee to deal with this matter, the report of which all friends of colonization await with anxiety. On the other hand, it is my agreeable duty to record that the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently made some special concessions of a nature to greatly facilitate the labours of our society, and to render its organization still more efficient.

The directors of the Colonization Society of Montreal desire me to express their gratitude for the increase of the subsidy to the society this year. They, and with them all sincere friends of the work, rejoice at this additional proof of interest in the colonization movement in the older provinces. Our ambition shall always be to accomplish the most advantageous work at the least expense to the country, and we hope to establish a record in this direction during the year just beginning.

Your obedient servant,

DR. T. A. BRISSON,

General Agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal.

THE NEW
PUBLIC
AUG 7 1925

Colonization

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

ON

IMMIGRATION

PART II., ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1905

Canada. I
113

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT
ON
IMMIGRATION

PART II., ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1905



IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1904.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the reports which follow, from the officials of this branch, in Canada, Europe and the United States, referring to their work for the fiscal year now ended.

The work at headquarters has been quite heavy, 59,404 attachments having been made to our files, and we have responded during the year to 217,680 requests for information through the mails, besides attending to many personal inquiries at the offices in the Imperial buildings. Two million seven hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty-six pamphlets, &c., have been sent out during the year.

On the recommendation of our agents in the United States, we procured transportation during the year for three delegates to western Canada from the state of Massachusetts, thirteen from Ohio, two from South Dakota, from Michigan twenty-nine, Illinois three, New York one, Wisconsin four, Indiana two and Idaho one; total fifty-eight. We also arranged transportation for one delegate from Austria, and for the British Chamber of Commerce party, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, besides arranging their itinerary. The reports of these visitors are used in our literature and advertisements, and help to make known the character and capabilities of the Canadian west in a very effective manner.

The following is a statement showing quantity of immigration literature ordered for distribution during the fiscal year 1903-1904:—

Name of Publication.	Quantity Ordered.
Geography—(English)	225,000
“ (Bound)	1,000
“ (French)	100,000
Atlas— (English)	160,000
“ (Folder)	300,000
“ (French)	15,000
“ (German)	60,000
“ (Dutch)	25,000
“ (Norwegian)	15,000
Observations on Canada's Great West (Iddings)	5,000
Cartoon Book	300,000
Prosperity follows Settlement	52,250
Edmonton Bulletin	1,400
Selkirk Board of Trade	1,600
Souvenir Book	100,000

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

Per Ocean Travel—

Quebec.. . . .	45,987
Montreal.. . . .	5,316
Halifax.. . . .	25,598
St. John.. . . .	8,259
	<hr/> 85,160

From United States, not including 58 U.S. citizens by Ocean Ports—

Montreal.. . . .	2,496
Winnipeg, &c.. . . .	33,266
Lake St. John.. . . .	1,114
Rainy River.. . . .	500
Montreal Colonization Society.. . . .	114
Temiscamingue District.. . . .	202
Customs entries.. . . .	7,479
	<hr/> 45,171
	<hr/> 130,331

REPORT of Immigrants arriving by months, for twelve months ending June 30, 1904.

Month.	1903.				1904.			
	Males.	Females	Childr'n under 12	Total.	Males.	Females	Childr'n under 12	Total.
July.....	4,650	1,812	1,923	8,385	6,678	2,151	2,475	11,304
August.....	4,794	1,296	1,151	7,241	5,877	1,993	1,679	9,549
September.....	4,320	1,346	1,229	6,895	4,786	1,873	1,624	8,283
October.....	5,038	1,450	1,714	8,202	4,449	1,753	1,975	8,177
November.....	4,020	1,184	1,323	6,527	3,343	1,341	1,373	6,057
December.....	2,203	686	723	3,612	2,020	774	772	3,566
January.....	1,794	526	576	2,896	1,420	422	381	2,223
February.....	2,113	494	440	3,047	2,299	550	519	3,368
March.....	9,106	1,655	2,319	13,080	8,147	1,586	1,640	11,373
April.....	14,576	2,936	3,939	21,451	13,450	2,706	2,971	19,127
May.....	15,224	3,800	4,952	23,976	13,864	4,218	4,490	22,572
June.....	10,648	3,373	3,786	17,807	9,200	3,098	3,025	15,323
Total.....	78,486	20,558	24,075	123,119	75,533	22,465	22,924	120,922
From U.S. for fiscal year.....				5,245				9,409
Grand total.....				128,364				130,331

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1903 and 1904, showing increase and decrease for each country.

Country.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
English and Welsh.....	32,510	36,694	4,184	
Scotch	7,046	10,552	3,506	
Irish.....	2,236	3,128	892	
Total British.....	41,792	50,374	8,582	
African, South.....		21	21	
Australian.....	46	58	12	
Austrian.....	781	516		265
Bohemian.....	16	91	75	
Buckowinian.....	1,759	1,578		181
Croatian.....	1	16	15	
Galician.....	8,382	7,729		653
Hungarian.....	2,074	1,091		983
Slovak.....	82	116	34	
Belgian.....	303	858	555	
Brazilian.....		2	2	
Bulgarian.....	7	14	7	
Dutch.....	223	169		54
French.....	937	1,534	597	
German.....	1,869	2,966	1,097	
Prussian.....	5	11	6	
Saxon.....	13	8		5
West Indian.....	17	52	35	
Bermuda.....	6	3		3
Greek.....	193	191		2
Hebrew.....	2,066	3,727	1,661	
Italian.....	3,370	4,445	1,075	
Newfoundland.....	335	519	184	
New Zealand.....	2	23	21	
Polish.....	274	669	395	
Persian.....	40	5		35
Roumanian.....	437	619	182	
Moldavian.....	1			1
Russian.....	5,505	1,955		3,550
Finn.....	1,734	845		889
Memnonites.....	38	11		27
Spanish.....	7	5		2
Swiss.....	73	128	55	
Servian.....	2	10	8	
Danish.....	308	417	109	
Icelandic.....	917	396		521
Swedish.....	2,477	2,151		326
Norwegian.....	1,746	1,239		507
Turks.....	43	29		14
Armenians.....	113	81		32
Assyrian.....		22	22	
Egyptian.....	1	3	2	
Syrian.....	847	347		500
Arabian.....	46	58	12	
Maltese.....	2			2
Sicilian.....	1			1
Total continental, &c.....	37,099	34,728		2,371
United States.....	49,473	45,229		4,244
Total Immigration.....	128,364	130,331	1,967	

SESSICNAL PAPER No. 25

The work of directing, sheltering and generally caring for immigrants and their families is now thoroughly well organized and effectively carried on; and this department of our work will be still further facilitated by the new accommodations at Winnipeg, when they are ready.

The chief medical officer, Dr. Peter H. Bryce, entered on his duties during the year and his report appears with the others herewith submitted. The proper organization of the work of medical inspection of immigrants was a much needed improvement.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION IN
GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

11-12 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C., June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa

SIR,—The emigration propaganda on this side of the Atlantic has been carried on during the fiscal year which has just closed very largely upon similar lines to the preceding two or three years. In the first place special care was exercised to retain connection and communication with previous inquirers at the various government offices throughout the United Kingdom. In addition, the addresses of particular classes likely to be interested in emigration, of the character desired in the Dominion of Canada, were procured through directories and voters' lists, and nearly a million publications were mailed to post office addresses.

A series of experiments have been carried on during the last two years, with a view of finding out the character of advertising which is likely to give the most satisfactory results. During what is known as the off-season last year a series of advertisements were continued in the religious press, circulating somewhat largely among what might be known as the restless or emigrating classes, and while these advertisements were running there was a fairly constant stream of inquiries resulting from them.

For the purpose of testing the relative advantages of advertising in what may be known as country newspapers and metropolitan journals, the regular advertisements during the present year were started in the country newspapers several weeks earlier than in the city or central press. The inquiries received at the various offices during the time that the earlier advertisements were running did not lead to the conclusion that this class of advertising furnished the best opportunities for reaching the emigrating classes. As soon, however, as the advertisements appeared in the metropolitan newspapers a marked change was evident in the interest created among the emigrating public by a very considerable addition to the inquiries and correspondence in the various offices.

Upon two or three occasions special arrangements were made with the most largely circulating newspapers for display advertisements of a marked and enlarged character, and the returns in the way of inquiries were singularly evident for several days following the appearance of these advertisements.

The result of these experiments apparently justifies the conclusion that a much more immediate return is secured from advertising in the large centres of population rather than in the rural sections. It does not, however, follow that the inquiries, as the result of these advertisements, come from the centres of population, as a careful analysis of the correspondence from time to time plainly indicates that the city papers, in point of fact, reach almost the entire emigrating classes throughout the United Kingdom, and that in the villages and rural towns the city papers have, in their various districts, apparently a more representative circulation than many of the so-called country or town publications.

Yet, while this is a fact, it is not going to be advisable by any means to avoid advertising to some extent in the rural press, although experience proves that there is a more immediate return, and it is a more profitable investment to advertise more extensively in the great centres of population rather than in the country publications.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

For several reasons, in many parts of the United Kingdom this year, the emigration movement to Canada has not been as large as the preceding year, which was a record one. This has been brought about very largely by warnings which from time to time have been issued from certain classes in Canada, and by the publication of letters from some who emigrated to Canada the preceding year, and whose experience did not come up to their expectations. It had to be expected that in the apparent boom of the emigration propaganda a reasonable percentage of undesirables would be drawn into the emigration movement. Such a contingency could not be avoided, and it was, at the same time, the most natural thing in the world.

So long as the emigration movement had not assumed large proportions it was a comparatively easy matter to discourage those who were brought into contact with the officials, who were not of a desirable class, or who were evidently not possessed of that force of character necessary to their success as pioneers in a new country. But when the movement reached its present proportions, so that emigrants experience difficulty in securing ocean transportation by the steamships sailing to Canada, it becomes practically impossible, by ordinary official work, to sift what might be known as the chaff from the wheat. The few failures who returned home became magnified by a section of the sensational press to the appearance of a much larger number, and their discouraging reports formed a subject for newspaper comment and local gossip. In addition to this source of discouragement, we have found ourselves from time to time brought into contact with an apparent organized conspiracy, finding expression in repeated warnings against all classes of emigration to Canada, these warnings very frequently being in the form of anonymous correspondence in widely circulating newspapers. There is ample justification for using the term 'apparent conspiracy,' in view of the fact that so many of the letters were evidently written by the same circle of individuals in Canada, although the place in this country from whence the immigrants in Canada claimed to have come was repeatedly changed. This became such a common occurrence that finally newspaper editors realized the situation, and subsequently referred editorially to the fact that letters similar to those that had appeared in their own columns were also appearing in local newspapers in different parts of the United Kingdom. The consequences attendant upon these warnings are not always, however, such as are desired by their anonymous authors. Their professed object is to deter undesirables, but they will emigrate without any positive encouragement, and they will not be deterred from going by any warnings. But the class of people who become nervous about emigrating, on account of the publication of such warnings as are referred to above, are the very people we all want, namely, those whose one object in emigrating is to engage in agricultural life in Canada.

Considering the large place Canada now occupies in the public eye here, in comparison to the somewhat meagre notices which Canadian affairs received a few years ago, it is, I suppose, inevitable that this publicity should bring with it a certain amount of detraction. This has been more markedly evident during the past year in the reports which from time to time have been cabled from Canada to the British press. Every alleged adverse circumstance or event in Canada has been magnified and amplified and exaggerated beyond the faintest semblance of truth. The winter in Canada was severe, but not half as severe as was represented in the cabled despatches from Canada. A fair illustration may be given by the appearance of a despatch in one of the more prominent London papers in the month of February, wherein the statement was made that the people of Toronto were alarmed, in view of the continued severity of the weather, and the impossibility of provisions and coal being carried to western Canada, that the spring would reveal the fact that almost the whole population of the west had either been starved or frozen to death. The break-up of winter, followed, as it no doubt was in several places in Canada, by minor floods, was also taken advantage of in despatches to this country, indicating that rivers and lakes had overflowed their banks, and that nearly half the country was under water. This was accentuated in a despatch from Montreal, with the prediction that the ice-shove at

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Montreal was going to result in such an inundation in that city that no residence would be left uncovered by water. As an outcome of such statements, many anxious inquiries were received in this office as to the probability of relatives and friends escaping these dire calamities, followed with expressions of opinion that Canada was truly an awful place to which to emigrate. It is safe to say that few countries in the world would allow such exaggerations, calculated to injure the progress and prosperity of the country, to go without steps being taken to punish the authors of them. It is not long since a great European country found it necessary to exclude from its borders the representative of one of our principal newspapers for an apparent exaggeration respecting the conditions of life in that country. Canada must expect to be the victim of exaggeration of this nature unless some provision is made with a view not simply of holding the correspondents themselves directly responsible for despatches so shockingly wanting in reliability, but it might be a question worth considering as to whether the channels of communication, *i.e.*, cable and telegraph companies, should not also be held responsible for absolutely untruthful reflections upon the conditions of life in the Dominion.

In respect to the complaints which have appeared in the newspapers in this country from time to time, from those who have alleged that they have not found things up to their expectations in Canada, efforts were made by the department upon every occasion to discover the names and addresses of the correspondents, and in every instance it was found that editors were not averse, after a reasonable presentation of the Canadian side of the case, to furnish the office with these particulars. Owing to the admirable system of keeping track of emigrants on their arrival in Canada, a report was received respecting every one of the dissatisfied correspondents in question, and little difficulty was subsequently experienced in securing the publication of some of these explanations, and thus the damage that had been done by the publication of the original letters was somewhat minimized.

As a reply to the accounts which were given by some of the returning emigrants, who had not found things in Canada equal to their expectations, steps were taken with a view of procuring from responsible and reliable settlers in western Canada letters giving a resumé of their experiences since their arrival in the west. These letters were almost invariably accompanied by a statement as to the particular county in England from which they had emigrated. It is a pleasure to note that no difficulty whatever was experienced in securing for such letters the widest possible publicity. In fact it was found that newspaper proprietors were always pleased to give these letters, bearing a local aspect, a prominent place in their columns. The prosecution of a propaganda of this character will be found not only profitable to the department, but furnishing a form of information which will be invariably regarded as of a most authentic and reliable nature. A favourable consideration to an application to country newspapers to publish letters of this kind can always be depended upon. The importance of carrying on this particular form of propaganda cannot be too strongly impressed upon the department.

Emigration, in the great majority of cases, is looked upon as a very serious step, but it is frequently made much more so by the accounts which are written home by young fellows in respect to their experience in Canada. Not infrequently complaints from parents and friends reach this office, and not a little trouble is experienced in the endeavours which must be made to allay the unnecessary anxiety which is the result of these exaggerations. Probably no fairer illustration of this can be given than the following extracts from correspondence.

In this case two young fellows, who had been thoroughly instructed as to the hardships which they would have to undergo, decided to settle in Ontario, with a view of learning the conditions of agricultural life previous to proceeding west to the free grant lands. They were furnished with letters of introduction to Mr. Persse, the Ontario government representative at the Union station, Toronto. A few weeks after their departure the following letter was received at the office from the mother of one of the young fellows in question. Of course, the names and addresses are omitted :—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

'SIR,—At the end of November the emigration agent in London for the colony of Canada told my son and his friend that if they went at once to Toronto there was a big demand for young men of good character and they were sure of a comfortable home and a salary. They therefore went on the 3rd of December. When they arrived at Toronto they went to gentleman they had been sent to from the officer here (in England), and he asked them what possessed them to come to Canada in the winter? They told him who had sent them, and he said it was ridiculous the London agent sending them, as there was absolutely no one required in winter, and he had nothing to recommend them to. Of course, they were fearfully 'cut up' at such a 'slap in the face,' and told him so. After no end of talk, he at last produced a letter from a farmer saying he would give work to a young Englishman, but no salary. As their money was nearly gone, and they were stranded in a strange country, they felt obliged to take this offer, and after three days' journey in the bitter cold arrived at a little village.....at 11 at night, and had to put up at an expensive hotel, the only place which they could get to late at night. Next morning they started off and found the farmer, and he took my son, but could not do with two. However, he offered Mr. ——— a bed, and next day Mr. ——— found a place on same terms. No salary, but board and residence. The work is fearfully hard, the commonest personal cleanliness cannot be had, and these two gentlemen are given horrible duties to do, such as killing poor pigs and other animals, &c., &c. The mere hard work they were and are willing to do, but they were never given to understand they were to be butchers and scavengers. Would you be so good as to try if anything can be done to improve this horrible life for these young men—bred and born with refinement and cleanliness. I am quite heartbroken. Oh, God help my poor boy! I cannot raise money or I would go out and take him from these horrible people. Excuse this writing. I cannot see to write for the bitter tears of misery at my boy's lot, and Mrs. ——— is the same.

'I am, sir, your obedient servant,

'—————'

It may be said in passing that the village referred to instead of being three days' journey from Toronto is really less than as many hours. A departmental reply was sent to the letter in question, in which the mother was assured that there was possibly some exaggeration in her son's account of the conditions, and that the correspondence would be forwarded to Canada, with a view of getting a report from the government officials, which would be forwarded to her at an early date. But this only resulted in another hysterical effusion from the good lady, in which she gave the assurance that her son was, 'like all blue bloods, willing to work, but it was never contemplated that he was to be a butcher,' and the letter concluded as follows:—

'One other thing I may mention is that there is no means of personal cleanliness on these farms. They are given a small tin pan, about half the size of an English wash-hand basin, to wash in. Surely water could be heated and given these poor young men for personal cleanliness. There is a lake handy. I have passed many a tearful night praying to God for my boy's sad fate. He refuses to return, 'sink or swim,' as it costs £30 to get proper Canadian clothes, &c., and passage. His clothes are of no use in any other colony or here. My son has to buy food, the long hours between meals he can't stand. His friend is nearly starved. You quite understand my son has no complaint to make about the farmer he is with. The people are all kind to him, and he likes them and they him. I am glad also they are strict teetotalers, as I and my son are, and they are free from the usual vices on Canadian farms—swearing, &c. Thank God for this.'

Following the inquiry by the departmental officers in Canada, letters came to hand from the young men, the following being from the son:—

'DEAR SIR,—I have just received a letter from my mother, and I am very much surprised to hear that she wrote to you to complain of the way in which we were treated.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

'She has made a great mistake. I like the work very much out here, and I only wrote to her in a joking way, telling her of the ways of the people here.

'When we got to Toronto we were told by Mr. Persse that there was very little to do at this time of the year. He then said that Mr. _____ at _____ wanted two men. When we arrived at _____ Mr. _____ said that he did not want any one till April, but that if we liked to stay with him we could, but that he would not pay us any salary. We accepted his offer, and I am now with _____ and Mr. _____ is with his son. I am enjoying myself very much and have no intention of returning to England.

'My mother misunderstood me; I think. I said that it took us three days from Halifax. I am sorry she has caused you so much bother.

'Believe me, faithfully yours,

'_____,

It is hardly necessary to add that copies of this correspondence were sent to the mother, but the good lady was not prepared to acknowledge that her son would joke with her upon such a serious matter, and the subject was then allowed to drop. In the meantime information has come through other sources in regard to the young men in question, giving abundant evidence that they not only were well treated and perfectly satisfied with their lot, but that their prospects for success in Canada cannot be doubted. Nevertheless the exhibition of exaggeration which actuated the young men in question has only been too plainly evident in cases almost without number, very many of which have found their way into the columns of the British press, and in respect to every one of which as satisfactory an explanation can be made as of the case in question.

A pronounced effort has been made to impress upon the emigrating public the character of immigrants desired by Canada. Nothing has been left undone, both in the official advertisements and in the publications issued with official authority, to make the wishes of the department perfectly clear to the emigrating public. It has been persistently pointed out that Canada wants workers, the following classes being particularly designated:—

1. Farmers or persons with experience in agricultural life.
2. Men who have been accustomed to hard work.
3. Persons without experience in agricultural life, but who are prepared to devote themselves to that occupation, and who are willing to accept employment for the purpose of acquiring the necessary knowledge regarding agricultural methods in Canada, and
4. Domestic servants either for rural or urban life.

Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made in directing attention to the fact that these are the only classes among whom the department carries on a propaganda, inquiries without number have continually been made as to the possibility of securing employment in almost every other calling and trade. The answers to these inquiries have, by official authority, invariably been that the department is only interested in furthering a movement among the population referred to in the foregoing.

But as might be expected, the failure of the department to furnish information respecting other callings has given rise to the establishment in London, Glasgow, Liverpool and other great centres of population of so-called societies and bureaux having, in addition to the advantages accruing from the general government policy, the object of carrying on a propaganda among various other classes. Some of these organizations are reputable booking agencies and have established important connections both in the Dominion and the United Kingdom. For a time it was not considered inadvisable, when direct inquiries were made as to the responsibility of some of these institutions, and when investigation revealed the fact that direct applications had been received by these organizations for labour of various characters, to reply that the society in question was evidently or apparently carrying on a reputable business. Later, however, it was believed to be advisable that no countenance should be given

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

to booking agents or associations in regard to any promises which they might be in a position to give to their clients respecting labour of any character other than on the lines indicated in the general policy of the department.

It is a serious question as to whether it is wise here to place some of these organizations, which after all are reputable booking agencies, in the same category as those carrying on a notoriously improper business. But the difficulties which appear upon every hand by giving any booking agencies special inducements, are so many that it is believed that the best course to adopt is one of strict neutrality, in order to avoid the serious complications which sooner or later seem to force themselves on this branch of the department.

There can be no question but that certain booking agencies in the United Kingdom are rendering Canada a very considerable service in an exceedingly active propaganda, carried on by an extensive distribution of literature, and a liberal expenditure of money in advertising. While there are few persons attached to the booking offices in this country who have any personal knowledge of Canada, it is nevertheless true that the work of the department would be hampered if the cordial co-operation of these agencies was not so freely given. This co-operation with the department may not be due to any special love for Canada, but because booking passengers to Canada is a paying business. When so many of them desire to carry on their business in a reliable manner, and where they can be held responsible by emigrants for any improper inducements, through which persons may have been induced to emigrate to Canada, it is somewhat difficult in answering inquiries either personally or by letter to repudiate entirely their co-operation. With a view, however, of making the policy of the department fully known to the emigrating public from time to time, this office has notified the public through the press that the Dominion government has not authorized or sanctioned, nor in any way given its approval to emigration agencies or bureaus or societies carrying on a propaganda with a view of inducing skilled artisans or mechanics to emigrate to Canada. This declaration of the policy of the department has been periodically reiterated, not only by advertisements, but in interviews, and also in the form of despatches through the British Press Association. But while such agencies might be regarded as having a legitimate aim, others of a decidedly reprehensible character continue to flourish. This is more particularly the case in respect to what is known as the farm pupil fraud, *i.e.*, the payment of premiums for finding positions for applicants with Canadian farmers. One such has been carrying on an extensive business for several years, notwithstanding the departmental warnings to the public in which, in no mincing terms, attention has been directed to the absolute waste of money occasioned by negotiating with frauds of this character. The one to which special reference is here made, continually advertises for a 'limited number of farm pupils,' for whom positions can be secured in Canada upon the payment of a moderate premium, and correspondence is invited. The reply invariably gives the assurance of employment through a reliable Canadian agent, generally referred to with a professional prefix to his name, upon the payment of from \$125 to \$150. This sum includes either steerage or second cabin ocean accommodation. This allows a margin of profit for the promoter of from \$100 to \$115 upon each adult. This firm circulated alleged letters, which were being used in the form of recommendatory epistles, from Lord Roberts, Lieutenant-Governor Forget, Chief Justice Sifton, Judge Barron, and others well known in Canada. It is needless to say that as soon as the fact of these letters being used in this way was brought to the attention of the gentlemen named, they immediately notified the firm in question to withdraw their letters, as the letters had never been written to the firm in question, nor were they ever intended to bolster up an institution of this character. It may well be wondered how anything of this kind can flourish in face of the continual warnings which have been issued by the department, to say nothing of the efforts persistently made to impress upon the public here that all the work which such a firm may give an assurance of doing, forms part of the general work of the Immigration Department. But Englishmen cannot under-

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

stand the possibility of a government offering to do anything apparently for nothing, nor can he understand how the department of a government undertakes to find positions with farmers for emigrants from this country. The same idea is prevalent in connection with a good deal of the correspondence in the various departmental offices in the United Kingdom. The department advertises that pamphlets and information can be procured free, nevertheless very many correspondents, in making a request for pamphlets and publications, inclose a penny stamp for a reply. This is the principle upon which an Englishman does business. He never gives anything for nothing, and he cannot understand a government either giving pamphlets for nothing or assisting emigrants to find positions without the payment of a fee. He appears to think, therefore, that there is something wrong, or that he has misunderstood the meaning of the advertisements, and he will, therefore, go to the place where a payment is asked for doing exactly the same thing which the department is prepared to do without any charge. That this principle prevails throughout England, more especially, is only too evident from the number of agencies of one kind and another which have been established in different parts of the country, where agents advertise that, upon the payment of a shilling or two, reliable information respecting Canada can be procured and guarantees or letters of introduction insuring employment on arrival in Canada can be procured. On representations from this office, the police have investigated the conditions under which certain parties, from time to time, have endeavoured to transact business on these lines, resulting in the closing up of the agencies, and some times in the absconding of the principals. This remark, however, does not apply to the farm pupil fraud business. That concern still flourishes and no doubt will continue to do so, so long as the principals in the company both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, find it profitable to mulct the unsuspecting emigrant, and it is quite safe to say that the unsuspecting or gullible prospective emigrant will be found here so long as time lasts.

It was considered advisable two or three years ago to effect a radical change in the mode and manner of advertising, and consequently the expense under this head was very considerably increased. The large display blocks which have been adopted have quite realized the expectations indulged in when the decision was reached to try, as a matter of experiment, this additional expense. These advertisements, large yet concise, have invariably attracted the attention of intending emigrants; so much so in fact since this form was adopted that the correspondence in this office not only increased enormously, but continues to retain its large proportions, notwithstanding the many reasons which might be given why the removal to the premises on Charing Cross, and consequently the opportunity afforded for an increased number of personal inquiries, might have justified the fears that the increase in the number of letters could not be maintained.

As the result of very careful inquiry, the decision was arrived at early in the year to partially change the policy of the department respecting exhibitions and shows. A glance at the expenditure reveals the fact that for many years these have furnished one of the large items of expenditure. The view has been generally held that exhibitions or shows are attended by the agricultural or rural population, and therefore furnished an excellent advertising medium, and a most desirable medium for the distribution of literature among the classes especially desired by Canada. And yet appearances indicated that there had not been a satisfactory return for the attention that this phase of the emigration propaganda had received. Very frequently the agricultural exhibits of Canada were dwarfed with the enormous displays of seedsmen; and Canada, therefore, appeared to occupy a relatively less important position than the agricultural resources of the Dominion deserved. A Canadian exhibit invariably attracted interest, provided, of course, it was upon a reasonably large scale, but if, as sometimes occurred, and particularly at the smaller shows, the exhibit was apparently of a less important character than many others, the relative position could scarcely be regarded with satisfaction. These exhibitions and shows usually involve an expendi-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ture running from £10 to £20, including the rental of space, erection of stand, freight and labour charges, travelling and other expenses. It would not be fair to arrive at the conclusion that, because these exhibitions had been carried on for 25 years, and that as a result no special interest was created respecting Canada, whereas as soon as other methods of reaching the public were adopted a considerably increased interest was evident, the exhibitions had served no purpose. And yet a careful perusal of the correspondence and personal contact with inquirers, force me to the conclusion that the expense involved in carrying on that phase of the emigration propaganda might be diverted to other channels, with more favourable prospects for a satisfactory return, than by continuing as heretofore.

While it has been considered advisable to effect a change from this particular line of policy, it must not be supposed that advantage is not taken of the gatherings at exhibitions and shows. Arrangements are made whereby in the more important districts the circulation of literature is carried out with a good deal of efficiency and care, and while undoubtedly a great deal of printed matter reaches those who may take no interest in emigration, yet every effort is being made to ensure a distribution among classes likely to emigrate.

It cannot be claimed that this change in the policy of the department is in accordance with the views of all the agents. There certainly is a difference of opinion on this question; nevertheless this office is not without a confirmation of the wisdom of the judgment which finally settled this phase of the work for a short period at least. Expenditure of almost any character has a tendency in some degree to keep the subject of Canada and Canadian emigration to the front, and if there was no limit to the demand which could be made upon the appropriation for emigration work, I do not know but that this phase might well have been continued; but I am very strongly of the impression that the amount of money involved in the expenditure of this character of an emigration propaganda can be spent in other avenues with much better advantage.

The carrying on of an emigration propaganda, either here or elsewhere, can only be done successfully by constant advertising and unvarying attention to all the details of office work. This is an aspect of the public service that requires the undivided time and attention of all the officials upon this side of the Atlantic. It is, therefore, impossible to associate with the work in this office the duties pertaining to other branches of the public service. The public interest must be watched and gauged, and no opportunity should be allowed to pass to have Canada presented to the prospective emigrating public in a proper and suitable manner. A plain statement of facts, supported, as far as possible, by authenticated experience of successful settlers, furnishes a sufficient basis to induce an earnest inquiry for additional information.

Upon this question one might fairly be pardoned for directing attention, at least, to the necessities of a channel for communicating items of reliable Canadian news to the British press. It has been regarded as desirable that the Canadian press should be furnished with news from sources upon this side of the Atlantic which are not only reliable, but whose responsibility can readily be noted. It is equally desirable that the population of this country, and of the continent of Europe, should be presented with true aspects of Canadian news, Canadian progress, and Canadian development. This could be done in a partial sense by epitomizing the more important Canadian news immediately on the receipt of Canadian newspapers, and this is very frequently done by officials in this office. But it can only be carried out regularly during what might be termed the off-season. When the departmental work is rushing, as it invariably is between October and June, but little opportunity is offered, even after office hours, for that attention which this subject requires, and which such a question undoubtedly deserves. If such a service, as is here suggested, could be inaugurated in Canada, whereby important political, social and commercial items of news, incidents in the progress and development of the country, could be epitomized and forwarded to this side of the Atlantic, and then transmitted to the press as early as the Canadian

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

newspapers are received at the offices in question, much beneficial and advantageous publicity could be secured to Canadian interests. But if such a service could be inaugurated by cable by some one specially qualified for newspaper work, and who also is in touch with Canadian life and character, much greater advantage would accrue, and the immediate return for which, from a purely emigration standpoint, would make the service invaluable. No trouble whatever would be experienced upon this side of the Atlantic in securing publicity for items of news coming through such a source in almost all the great newspapers.

The emigration business of the year, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent, has been somewhat unsettled by the complications arising out of the break-up of what is known as the North Atlantic Steamship Conference. The gradual absorption of continental business by the continental lines eventually culminated in the successful efforts which were made by the Cunard Steamship Company to secure a monopoly of the emigrating traffic from one of the Hungarian ports in the Adriatic. This had been regarded by the Hamburg-American line as one of the special preserves of that company. The inauguration of this British service to New York, via the Mediterranean, resulted in a partial Trans-Atlantic rate war being immediately established. The German lines advertised a lower rate for Hungarians, via Hamburg and Bremen to New York, than was given to emigrants from localities more contiguous to their ports of embarkation. The Hamburg-American line also started a Scandinavian service, with a view of entering into competition with the Cunard line, by which the rate from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark to New York was reduced to £3, being about one-half the ordinary rate. This reduced rate was effective for some weeks previous to the establishment of the same rate to Canadian ports, the result being in the probable emigration of considerable numbers to the United States who otherwise might have proceeded to Canada. Following the rate war upon the continent, similar proceedings were taken by the continental lines, and one of the American lines, sailing from Rotterdam, Cherbourg and Southampton, causing a considerable rush across the Atlantic of many desirables as well as undesirables. Eventually other Trans-Atlantic steamship companies, including those sailing direct to Canada, were forced into the rate war, and for a few weeks there was a considerable rush to the western shores of the Atlantic. It is difficult to say in how far the reduced rates upon the great New York liners actually interfered with the emigration to Canada. There is scarcely a question but that it did to some extent. At the date of writing, however, although the rate war is still continuing, there does not seem to be any appreciable difference between the emigration movement in comparison to the time preceding this great reduction in rates.

In regard to the emigration movement from the United Kingdom, a cursory glance at the official returns proves the very important place now occupied by British North America as an objective point for British emigrants. During the year just closed a glance at the figures proves that, of the entire emigrating population from the United Kingdom, Canada secured not less than 32 per cent, which, by comparison, shows an enormous increase over 1899, when the Dominion only received about 11 per cent of the British emigrants. Making use of the same authority for a comparison of the volume of British emigration to the United States and British North America, the figures show that the proportion secured by Canada was 17.75 per cent in 1899, which was increased to 48 per cent in 1903. While the figures as furnished by the Board of Trade in Great Britain may not be absolutely correct as to the particular number of emigrants sailing to Canada, the percentage of emigrants to the Dominion, in comparison to the entire returns, may be taken as fairly accurate. These figures apparently justify the vastly increased expenditure incurred by the department in carrying on an emigration propaganda in the United Kingdom, and vindicate the hope that was expressed, that the inauguration of such a propaganda would result in a considerable accession of British population to the Dominion.

It must be borne in mind that, while emigration from the United Kingdom is free and untrammelled in so far as the destination of the emigrants is concerned, restric-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

tions are placed upon shipping by which the accommodation has been much improved, and the interests of the emigrants have not been neglected, and, therefore, steamships sailing from British ports have much more to contend with on account of government interference than emigrants either from French, German or Scandinavian ports. In vessels sailing from Great Britain emigrants are less crowded, and much more stringent sanitary measures are brought into operation than from foreign countries. Competent surveyors and medical officers are responsible for the proper accommodation on board ship. Every vessel is inspected before a voyage, care being always taken that only the correct number of passengers are carried according to the space provided, provision being made for a larger area for each passenger than is insisted upon in the sailings from many continental ports. Independent local medical officers are also responsible for emigrants being free from infectious diseases. The recent provisions in the Dominion for the deportation of undesirable arrivals has resulted in a much more careful examination of the state of the health of emigrants than heretofore.

An emigration propaganda cannot be carried on in all the continental countries in the same open manner as characterizes the work in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, without violating their legislative enactments or police regulations, stringent efforts are being made to distribute among the emigrating classes information respecting the development and resources of Canada. All this work, however, has to be carried on with very great care in consequence of the numerous restrictions. Up to the present year a considerable outlet for continental emigrants was taken advantage of by the fact that the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company had remained outside the North Atlantic Steamship Conference, and was, therefore, not subject to the restricted number of continental emigrants which could only be carried to America by other steamship companies sailing from British ports.

Following the acute relations between the German lines and the Cunard line, referred to elsewhere in this report, the German companies as a set-off to the exclusive sailings of the Cunard Steamship Company from the Hungarian ports, succeeded in having control stations established on the German border towns, where emigrants from Russia, Austria and Hungary had been accustomed to enter Germany for the purpose of passing through that country to ports on the North Sea. The effect of the establishment of these control stations, ostensibly for quarantine purposes, was that no emigrants, having transportation for America by any other steamship line than one specially licensed by the German government, could enter Germany for the purpose of embarking either in Great Britain, or by any other line than the North-German-Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Companies. The effect of this was that immediately these German companies secured an absolute monopoly of the continental emigration traffic sailing from northern European ports, and, as a natural result, the emigration rates were increased by thirty marks per head.

In the meantime one of the steamship companies which heretofore had carried continental emigrants from British ports ceased to carry any other than British passengers, but established a service from one of the continental ports for European emigrants entirely.

The increase in the rates from the continent, which was immediately made operative, with the exception of the situation already referred to in regard to Hungary, had a very deterrent effect upon the emigration movement from the continent to Canada. This, taken in connection with the war between Russia and Japan, and the consequent difficulties attendant upon German colonists continuing to emigrate from Russia, as heretofore, explains the decrease in the number of continental emigrants. But it is satisfactory to note that everything indicates that the decrease is not due to any want of interest in Canada, or failure to carry on an active propaganda, and I am quite satisfied that the European emigration movement will shortly assume even much larger proportions than in 1903.

In connection with the propaganda upon the continent, it might be as well to note that absolutely nothing is left undone with a view of discouraging undesirable classes

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

from emigrating to Canada, and with the object of encouraging only those whose presence in Canada might be fairly regarded as likely to add to the physical and intellectual advancement of the country.

The interest in emigration to Canada generally is shown by the increasing volume of correspondence with the offices and in the number of personal inquiries. In connection with the former, not only are the inquiries from Great Britain more numerous than heretofore, but also from the continent of Europe and Scandinavia as well, while every mail from South Africa, Australia and India brings scores of letters asking for more detailed information respecting the possibilities of success in the Dominion.

The number of personal inquiries at the various offices throughout the United Kingdom give evidence of a more marked interest than ever in Canadian affairs. In regard to the London office, it can be truthfully said that from the hour of opening in the morning until closing time there is a continual stream of personal inquirers, not infrequently a dozen or more being present together. No better indication could be given of the wisdom shown by the decision of the department in leasing the premises at Charing Cross. An ever changing advertisement is available by keeping the windows properly decorated with views of Canadian scenery, and exhibits of Canadian natural products. The importance attached to these presentations of the progress, development and resources of the Dominion is seen in the interest that is always taken in the windows by the constantly passing crowd.

I am pleased to say in respect to the officials attached to this branch of the Department of the Interior, that they have given marked evidence of their interest in the work, and their determination that personal interests must in every case give place to official duties, and in no particular has there been shown a want of loyalty to departmental interests.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF G. H. MITCHELL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

43 CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, July 6, 1904.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Taken on the whole, the pressure of work was not as great as during the previous year, but I can make no comparison in regard to the correspondence owing to the different methods pursued in the two periods. The number of personal inquiries, however, has been satisfactorily maintained, and a very good emigration of desirable people has taken place; one movement is particularly noteworthy,—that of a number of members of the Society of Friends who are founding a colony, which is expected to reach large dimensions, in the Saskatchewan district. The steamship agents in Birmingham and a few other places have had a record year, but the emigration from the Midlands, and indeed from England generally, may show a slight diminution, accounted for by different steamship agents in various ways, according to local circumstances; it would perhaps be impossible to maintain the extraordinary enthusiasm which prevailed last year, and the history of all emigration proves the rise and fall of the movement, but there have undoubtedly been adverse influences which in some measure, difficult to estimate, have affected the result of our work.

In the fall of 1903 I attended several agricultural shows with exhibits of Canadian produce, and conversed with and distributed literature among large numbers of agriculturists; this season arrangements are being made to distribute our pamphlets at, but without taking part in, the shows, and in this way a larger area is being covered.

Full advantage was taken of the lecture season, two large meetings being held in Birmingham, one addressed by Mr. Duncan, of the London office, and the other by Mr. Hanson, of High River, Alberta; in addition there were others not only in Birmingham, but in many other places, and the lantern slides at my disposal were in constant use.

For a couple of weeks Mr. Drayson, of Neepawa, was in attendance at the office, and later, for ten days, Mr. James Dale, of Argyle township, Manitoba. Many took advantage of their presence to obtain accounts of their personal experience; interviews were published in the principal newspapers, and Mr. Dale made a tour of the Midland district, lecturing and disseminating information. Several other western Canada visitors were in the district at various times, and the most was made of their presence in emigration interests.

In accordance with my instructions I have resumed visiting the steamship agents during the last few months, in any time that can be spared from the office, and this work promises excellent results; much can be done by personal intercourse which cannot be accomplished by correspondence; one can impart to the agents some of one's own enthusiasm, give useful information and make suggestions as to methods of working, and in short revive or stimulate an interest which is apt to fail for want of personal encouragement; on the other hand, your agent learns the views of the steamship agents, their requirements in the way of printed matter, &c., and is enabled to keep in closer touch than is possible in any other way. Advantage is taken of these journeys to interview any of my correspondents, and any of the steamship agents' clients whom it may be possible to meet.

Large supplies of pamphlets have been distributed through various channels, and the wants of steamship agents in this particular have received prompt attention.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 3.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT CARDIFF.WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS,
CARDIFF, WALES, June 30, 1904.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to present my annual report of the emigration work done in Wales and the English counties in my district during the fiscal year just ended.

As the British Board of Trade include all Welsh emigrants in their English returns, I have no data to go upon as to the number of Welsh people who have left for Canada. I think, however, I am correct in saying that there has been an increase over last year, and so far as my information goes, this also applies to the neighbouring English counties. The working population of North and South Wales, Monmouthshire and Herefordshire are exclusively engaged either at coal mining, dock labouring or agricultural pursuits, and with regard to the latter, it is more of a pastoral nature (sheep and cattle-raising) than that of general agriculture. There are no large centres of population, with the exception of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, and in these towns the principal, in fact the almost exclusive business is that of coal exporting. The population of Wales is 1,698,148, Monmouthshire, 316,864, and Herefordshire, 112,549, giving a total of 2,127,561—a small number considering the large acreage covered. From these figures it will be seen that the number of emigrating agriculturists can never at any one time attain large proportions; but if the numbers are small the quality is good. The Welsh are a sturdy race, and those of them who are engaged in farming work are of the best class, but they are hard to move. Home ties and old associations prevail more with them than, I think, either the English, Scotch or Irish. Their poetic nature, the old Welsh language in which the history and poetry of their country are embodied, all combine to strengthen their attachment to the 'Land of their Fathers' as they so aptly term it.

I have endeavoured in every way to encourage emigration. As I have said, we have only coal miners and agriculturists to draw from, but many of the miners have been upon the land in their youth, a number of this class have recently gone to Canada with the intention of resuming the same vocation, and I am sure they will make excellent settlers. Quite a number of young men of no previous experience have also left for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of farming operations with the intention of later on taking up land for themselves.

With regard to 'mechanics and tradesmen' generally, I have scrupulously followed out the direction of the deputy minister and yourself 'not to actively encourage the emigration of such,' advising them that if they chose to go out they do so on their own responsibility.

I have attended so far this season two agricultural society shows—Swansea and Hereford. Both of these meetings were very successful, the attendance being large and of a good farming class. Our exhibits were much admired, and the requests for information and literature very gratifying. I am in hopes that the work done at these shows with the moderate expenditure incurred will not have been in vain.

I have visited several of the booking agents in the immediate neighbourhood of Cardiff, but now that the rush is over will carry out the programme endorsed by you,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

viz., that of making a general visitation through North and South Wales, making my visit known to the farmers by means of the posters supplied from your office.

During last winter season our sets of lantern slides were in almost constant use, and I had some very gratifying letters as to the excellent work done in this regard, the views of Canadian life and work being a valuable means of educating both young and old as to what Canada really is, and what it can offer to the intending settler.

I was pleased to have the service (if only for a short time) of a practical Canadian farmer. Such men in my opinion do a vast amount of good, and if it were practicable, I should be glad to have one attached to this office for a few months every year.

I think that I have gone over the principal points of my work, and can only say that I will continue to do everything possible to encourage and increase the emigration of desirable emigrants from the various districts entrusted to me.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Agent for Wales.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 4.

REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, July 14, 1904.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the year just closed, I may say that there is nothing of special importance to refer to. The work has been of the usual kind, with the exception that during the last half of the financial year I have not attended any agricultural shows on account of instructions received from you.

During the lecture season I was exceptionally busy, delivering about sixty lectures, most of which were very successful, and from which I have reason to believe very fair results have followed.

Three sets of slides have been placed at my disposal, and have been in fair demand.

In addition to the intending emigrants that I have visited in the various towns in this district, I have been interviewed by hundreds at this office who have required information other than that given in the pamphlets. Many of them have enough capital to take up a homestead and start for themselves after acquiring sufficient agricultural and local experience.

For some unaccountable reason, our correspondence has fallen off enormously during the present year, but I think the number of those leaving the district for Canada has been nearly as large as last year.

You will notice in my report of last year we received 10,392 letters relating to emigration; this year the number is 4,036. From July 3, 1903, to June 30, 1904, I have issued 1,346 letters of introduction to people from this district, and I have every reason to believe that they all left these shores for Canada.

I have received a number of trade inquiries as usual, but most of them have been referred to the various commercial agents in this country, but where it has been absolutely necessary, they have been attended to at this office.

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, sixty-five parties of children, consisting of 2,160 individuals, sent out by philanthropic societies, have been inspected, and the usual certificates given.

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, a little over one thousand letters have been dealt with by the office in connection with the emigration department of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in charge of the Reverend John Bridger.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT DUBLIN.

14 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN,
July 25, 1904.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a short report of my work in Ireland for the twelve months ending June 30, 1904.

The year has been a busy one and no effort has been spared to keep Canada to the front. During the summer months, in addition to my office duties, I attended the important agricultural shows, the monthly fair or the weekly market. These, of course, are the places where the farmers congregate, and where an opportunity occurs for meeting them and distributing literature. At the agricultural shows I secure space for the erection of a small tent; this advertises the fact that I am on the ground, where I can be seen and pamphlets secured. I am interviewed on these occasions by many desirous of information regarding the Dominion. I do not consider that any advantage to Canada is gained by an exhibit of products unless an elaborate and careful display is made; far better no exhibition than one which does not do the country credit. This being my opinion, I only make display of products at important points, such as the Royal Dublin spring show or winter show, or the Cork show, &c. At the small events, I simply visit the show, erect tent, meet the people and distribute literature.

During the winter months I delivered a number of illustrated lectures and endeavoured to fulfil as many engagements as I secured invitations for. In the illustrating of lectures I use a number of slides made from photos taken by myself when visiting Canada in 1902. I need not say that this increases the interest of the lecture, not only to the audience, but to myself. I have the greatest faith in the utility of lecturing for driving home truths relating to the agricultural opportunities which obtain in our country, especially so when the lecturer, like myself, can speak from long personal experience. I have in my mind one particular lecture which I delivered in Limerick before a young men's association, as a direct result of which I was gratified to find that quite a number of young men went to Canada. Facts like this are encouraging, and I purpose next year to carry on a vigorous lecturing campaign. The visit to Canada which I have been instructed by the minister to take this summer, will be of the utmost value to me in bringing my information up to date, and will materially help me for next year's work. I propose taking advantage of the opportunity for securing further pictures as illustrations for my lectures.

Very vigorous measures have been instituted in Ireland by the 'Anti-Emigration Society' and kindred societies to check the tide of emigration from Ireland, and in various ways I have found their efforts handicap my work, some newspapers not accepting our advertisements for insertion, various agricultural societies refusing us space at their shows, and in many cases I have found it difficult to secure lecturing engagements, but in spite of all opposition we keep Canada well to the front, and I am glad to say that the past year shows a decided improvement on the preceding one, the figures, according to the Board of Trade returns, reading 2,658 for 1904, as against 2,201 for 1903. I am hopeful that these figures may be increased when the statistics

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

compiled in London are returned. I may say that the large proportion of Irish emigrants south of Ulster sail to Canada by way of Liverpool, and numbers of them are registered on the ship's manifest, from which the Board of Trade takes its returns, as English emigrants. It is satisfactory to mark an increase in Irish emigration to Canada, in view of an appreciable decrease of emigration from Ireland to the United States for the same period.

The Dublin office has served a useful purpose during the past year, there being many callers, and, especially during the time when the advertisements in the papers were appearing, a large correspondence to attend to. I may also mention that the office has been taken great advantage of by Canadians visiting Dublin.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT BELFAST.

13 QUEEN'S SQUARE,

BELFAST, July 1, 1904.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR.—The emigration from Ulster in the past year has been satisfactory, taking into account the fresh difficulties placed in the way of agents by the position taken up by the 'Anti-Emigration Society.' I attribute the good results to the continued prosperity of Canada, the success of emigrants reaching there, and the very efficient advertising of the department, combined with plentiful supplies of up-to-date literature to the agents, of which, in my case, I had some thirty thousand pamphlets, maps, and leaflets taken home by visitors at my stand of Canadian exhibits at the various show fairs in Ulster.

I had 1,468 callers at my office in the past year, and attended to 1,434 correspondents, almost a thousand less than in the previous year. This decrease in correspondence I can explain by the fact that I did not exhibit at show fairs in 1902, having been in Canada during the show season, whereas in 1903 I had my stand at most of the fairs, well supplied with literature, and largely patronized by the class most required in Canada. It would be impossible for me to ascertain the number leaving my district for Canada since January 1, 1904, but I believe the number was as large as in the first six months of 1903, and included a much larger proportion of second cabin passengers. I may here mention that the lowering of the ocean fares came too late in the season to help the class of settlers we get in Ulster, who when about emigrating do not re-engage after Christmas, if hired men, and when farmers with capital must, of course, have time to make their arrangements.

Callers at the office increased in number after the announcements of the reduced rates, but they were mostly of the class I am instructed by the department not to encourage emigrating to Canada.

Perhaps this is the proper place to state that most of the mechanics who have left Belfast for Canada worked on their fathers' farms up to a few years ago, and have lately gone to Canada with the object of returning to the occupation of their forefathers and that of their own early youth. In my almost daily intercourse with the agricultural population I find that the rise in the standard of living has been most marked amongst the country people, or farming class, and that consequently the profits from farming small areas have most decreased, and in proportion to that decrease there has come to the people a desire to seek homes in the country they hear so much good of, and where they can acquire reasonably large sized farms.

Trade inquiries have not been many, but I can say that in most cases I have been able to attend to them in a manner satisfactory to those interested.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 7.

REPORT OF J. BRUCE WALKER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT GLASGOW.

52 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, July 1, 1904.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Glasgow office for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The report of the office for the financial year ending June 30, 1903, was in every respect a most encouraging one. It showed that during that year, something over 8,000 persons of Scottish nationality had left this country for Canada. This was a record, and, having regard to the excellent work performed to achieve this result, I felt that most extraordinary efforts would require to be put forth to maintain these figures, and, if possible, to increase them.

I am happy to be able to report that the figures for the financial year ending June 30, 1904, just to hand through the board of trade, are of a most gratifying character, and show that we have been able, not only to maintain the high standard of 8,000 sent from Scotland in the preceding year, but to increase that to 12,627 for the financial year just brought to a close.

These satisfactory results have not been achieved without strenuous efforts, and the adoption of every legitimate means of placing before the people of Scotland the claims of Canada.

In estimating the causes that have led to this very gratifying increase, an increase which, in relation to the aggregate population of the country, will bear a very flattering comparison with any other portion of the United Kingdom, I attribute much to the excellent method of newspaper advertising adopted by the department, to the abundant supply of excellent literature for distribution, and to the various other efforts and agencies utilized to place in the hands of the Scottish people intimate and accurate knowledge of Canadian conditions.

Amongst other valuable adjuncts I ought to mention the East-End Industrial Exhibition, held in the city of Glasgow for five months of last winter and spring. The exhibition was attended by something like three-quarters of a million persons, and the Canadian stand was generally recognized to be one of the principal features of attraction within the inclosure.

The stand was erected under the supervision of Mr. John Edgar, of Ottawa, and remained in his charge during the entire exhibition. In addition to giving ocular demonstration of the fruitful nature of Canadian soil by the means of this exhibit, a large quantity of good literature was placed in the hands of the very class of people whom we were specially desirous of reaching.

During the winter months I undertook myself an extensive list of lecturing engagements, illustrated with limelight and cinematograph views. These lectures, which numbered thirty in all, covered many of the leading market towns, as well as the largest cities, and, from a conservative estimate of the aggregate attendance, I am of opinion I was, through this means, enabled to carry the story of Canada and her wonderful resources to at least 30,000 interested hearers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

In addition to this, and to a constant stream of personal interviews in my own office, I visited the various sub-agencies in the Scottish district on certain specified and advertised days, and met and conversed at their own homes with large numbers of interested inquirers.

I feel deeply grateful to the deputy minister for the kind assistance and encouragement of his visit to the office and district during last winter, and for the valuable advice and hints he was able to give me on that occasion.

In order to further the work in the country districts of Scotland, Mr. Smart suggested the construction of an exhibition wagon, which should be able to reach those portions of Scotland somewhat remote from the lines of railway travelling, and somewhat inaccessible to the ordinary means of advertisement. Carrying out his wishes, a handsome exhibition wagon, tastefully decorated, and bearing appropriate mottoes, and containing an excellent display of Canadian agricultural products, has been placed in the field, and for some months now has been touring in many parts of Scotland out of the beaten tracks of travel and beyond the lines of railway. Villages that have never heard a Canadian lecture, and know but little of the story of the Dominion, have been placed in close contact with samples of its products, and plentifully supplied with suitable literature. From this agency alone I am anticipating most gratifying results, and, together with other means of advertising our country, expect that the future will continue to result in a further bringing home of the claims of Canada to the Scottish agriculturist.

Our work in Scotland has not been altogether without its drawbacks. The operations of irresponsible agents here, who are sometimes as unscrupulous as they are irresponsible, the newspaper publication of grossly exaggerated reports of Canadian weather, together with the gloomy reports of unsuitable settlers; men, who lacking the instincts of the successful settler, lacking the patience and perseverance of the successful man, and physically unfit for manual labour, have no doubt raised here and there a prejudice against the country. I am proud to say, however, that so far as Scotland is concerned, the percentage of failures and of those who have returned disappointed has been phenomenally small.

The class of emigrants from this country is of the very highest order, and the complaint is frequently made in interested quarters that the best brain and brawn of the land are seeking the shores of Canada. This year the physical, mental and material average of the emigrant to Canada has been unusually high, and amongst the large crowds who weekly assemble at the Glasgow harbours as the ships move off a feeling prevails that the best blood of the land is making its way to the golden west.

The interest in Canada remains excellently well sustained, and I have not the slightest doubt that, with the encouragement of a good harvest this year, and a renewal of our efforts during the coming winter, the future will be equally gratifying, both with regard to the number and quality of the settlers leaving these shores.

During the winter months there is a constant stream of inquirers at this office, and if the agent is to devote a reasonable portion of his time to stimulating and advancing the work in other districts of the country he ought to be provided from November until April, at least, with the services of some one acquainted with the agricultural conditions in Canada, to meet and discuss the situation with inquirers, while he is absent visiting other districts of the country.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 8.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CÉLI, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, July 10, 1904.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of my work for 1903-4.

Returning from a visit to Canada early in July, 1903, I had the pleasure of sending off in the same month a certain number of families, who went to join friends or relations; this kept on through August and part of September.

The opening of a suitable and creditable office, as the agency of the Canadian government in Antwerp, attracted the attention of the public at large, and many have been the trade inquiries received, while information of all kinds was asked and cheerfully given.

Early in December a preparatory advertisement was started, and when, on the occasion of his visit to the continent, the deputy minister ordered a thorough advertisement and a propaganda by pamphlets profusely sent all over the country, a deluge of letters of inquiry came to this office. For the last six months of 1903 they numbered 1,100, they numbered over 6,000 for the first six months of 1904. This large correspondence, together with 870 letters on official, trade and commerce and other matters, necessitated in most cases an answer, which was always promptly given.

The great number of visitors at the office and the heavy correspondence have prevented me giving the same number of meetings as in previous years; notwithstanding this, where lectures became necessary I always made a point to give them; I reserved for these and also for the visits at a distance, to meet future emigrants, the Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, attending the other days at the office unless important meetings should call me away.

One of the pleasing features of this year's work is the number of families who left with the necessary capital to settle on a farm, although I always advised them to hire out first in order to acquire experience.

As might be expected, the Belgian papers in which our advertisements appear, circulate beyond the boundaries of my district, and I am very frequently asked for information from localities in other countries than Belgium. I am satisfied that the attention which I have given to such correspondence has had good results.

As much as possible I carry on a correspondence with those who are gone to Canada, and as in every case their letters express their satisfaction with their new homes, this helps me to convince others of what they might expect.

Belgium will have a grand universal exhibition in 1905, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the independence of the country, and if the government of Canada or the Department of the Interior would see fit to take part at this exhibition, even only with the agricultural products of Canada, it would be a powerful means of propaganda.

I am pleased to state that the press commences to take a certain interest in Canadian immigration, and that it is freely and emphatically stated that Canada is the best place on the globe for the surplus of the Belgian population.

I annex to this report copies of *Revue*s eulogizing Canada as the best and fittest colony for Belgians.

As soon as the official returns of the emigration to Canada have been made up by the Belgian government, I shall forward copy of said statement, which will prove better than anything else, the splendid result of this year's work.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÉLI.

No. 9.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALARD, AGENT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa.

SIR,—The first annual report which I have the honour of submitting to the department, covers only a period of ten months, as my nomination to the district of France is dated September 1, 1903, and my work here virtually began with the visit to Europe, in February last of the deputy minister.

Before coming over I was directed by the department to go and visit in detail the different districts open to colonization in the North-west, as well as in the eastern provinces, so that I could furnish better information to intending emigrants. Two months were devoted to that study before I left Canada.

It was impressed upon me by the department that nothing should be done directly or indirectly which might infringe on the French emigration laws.

I am always obliged to show clearly under what conditions an emigrant of the right stamp will succeed in Canada. By so doing, we must necessarily attain the other and most desirable result, of deterring the unfitted from going out, and as people of this last category had been more numerous than those of the other, it was evident that, by following such a course, we were running the risk of a diminution as far as quantity is concerned. But in a matter of such import as emigration, the question of quality comes first, as one single colonist who succeeds, is worth for us a host of dissatisfied emigrants who would sooner or later find their way back to France, and abuse Canada ever after. Therefore, I went on to work, exerting my utmost care and judgment to deter all applicants not belonging to the agricultural class, which is assured of success in our country. To such people the Canadian government is ready to guarantee immediate employment upon landing at wages much higher, generally, than anything they can obtain anywhere in Europe, until they are in a position to avail themselves of the offer of 160 acres of free grant land.

At the time of the deputy minister's visit I travelled with him through different districts including Brittany, part of Normandy and some sections of central France. Everywhere we met with a favourable reception. At Nantes, a most cordial welcome was awaiting us. A banquet was tendered to the representative of the Canadian government at which the Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the great western city, and many influential people were present. This visit through France could not but confirm the deputy minister in the opinion he had frequently expressed, that the French peasant was undoubtedly a most desirable element for our country, and therefore that the advantages offered by Canada should be brought prominently to the notice of these people, many of whom find it an almost impossible task to raise their families at home, and whose greatest hope is in emigration.

Under these conditions a series of lectures in the districts where the demand for information about Canada had been most active was considered a likely way to accomplish our object. This course has been followed in more than forty different places. In these lectures and in my personal interviews with people, as well as in my correspondence, I never lost sight of the restrictive orders received from the department. I therefore sincerely believe that our work in France, instead of creating alarm, has been instrumental in developing a totally different feeling inasmuch as our efforts

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

had for sole object the promoting of a better knowledge of Canada. As for the results, the course which has been thus followed, was crowned with a success I did not anticipate or hope for. Moreover—and this is the important point—the French emigrants landed in Canada this season, were considered first class. This has been frequently remarked to me by the Dominion immigration agents. Of the numerous emigrants sent this season, many wrote me letters bearing evidence of their satisfaction at being now settled in our country. They met with the kindest reception from the government agents, and through them were able to find immediate employment; those who were desirous of establishing themselves received all necessary help and assistance.

We cannot give a correct estimate of those who left France for Canada until the official returns, taken from the entries at Canadian ports, are published. Many an emigrant, after inquiry at our office, will take his final decision without seeing us again, and purchase his tickets from local maritime agents. The official statistics will show the exact number of emigrants travelling third class, but will not include those travelling first-class, who are, of course, beyond our control, though many of them, properly speaking, are emigrants.

The details of the advertising campaign I should follow were left to my judgment with the understanding that I should exercise a wise and prudent economy. I thought it advisable, principally at first, not to give our offer of information an importance which might attract too much attention. Though my advertising bill did not reach a high figure, I think I have distributed it so that the results will show the definite form we should ultimately adopt. In many cases I have arranged with the newspapers in which I had inserted advertisements that clippings from our pamphlets and articles favourable to the Canadian cause be published gratuitously.

As Canada is better and better known abroad; as the success obtained by previous French emigrants can be offered as an evidence that the promises contained in our emigration literature are based on reliable facts, I can certify that our country will continue to enjoy the good will of the French press. Moreover, many an old prejudice, due to some previous and unhappy experiments in other countries, will disappear when it becomes known as an unquestionable fact that by emigrating to Canada, the French agriculturist, with little or no money, but with courage, energy, and, above all, perseverance, will find there a comfortable and prosperous life.

Our general correspondence thus far, including inquiries about Canada and letters applying for tickets has reached a total of more than 3,000 letters, requiring, of course, an identical number of answers. We have distributed a great quantity of emigration literature, with which the department has kept my office regularly supplied, authorizing, besides, the printing of a pamphlet especially adapted to French needs. This pamphlet has already helped me considerably in my work.

I am very much indebted to the London office for the kindness shown to me in every circumstance.

I need not say I will endeavour to remain worthy of the confidence reposed in me, directing all my efforts towards a continuance of the success I have met so far in the accomplishing of my mission in France.

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALARD.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reviewing the Canadian immigration work done in the United States during the past year, I have to say that the anticipations were fully warranted by the results that have been achieved.

During the year I travelled over a great many districts in the following states : Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and some portions of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Montana. I found wherever I went the deepest interest in western Canada. Almost every town and hamlet in all the districts I visited had become advised concerning conditions throughout the territory to which immigration to Canada is invited. The literature sent out by the department, bearing the impress of truthfulness, and never being over-coloured, has been fully endorsed by those who have made western Canada their home, and also by those who have paid but temporary visits.

During the year considerable attention has been paid to the matter of getting information regarding Canada into the schools of the United States, and wherever it was possible to place a geography of Canada or the school map of Canada it was done. In fact the geography issued by the department was so well received by educational institutions that applications for many copies have been made direct to the department by the superintendents of schools, as well as by teachers, who find them of great use in the schools. In this way, there is being given an enlightening education in affairs Canadian.

Our educational work was further carried on by the exhibits placed at the different state fairs, where we were able to secure space, and also at such county fairs as it was possible to exhibit at. This work has been carried on for some years, is highly successful, and should be adopted wherever our agents are working.

Many of the land companies operating throughout the United States, desirous of getting supplies of our literature, when it was found that the land company was a bona fide organization owning lands in Canada and that the literature would be used to good advantage, have been given reasonable quantities of it. In many cases the agents of the government advertised and held meetings, which were held in the territory in which they were operating. These meetings were largely attended, and beneficial results were nearly always derived from them.

The advertising done by the department was somewhat on the same lines as that which has been done for some years, viz., advertising in the principal farm papers throughout the states in which we are operating; the local or county paper having a home circulation; and also using the co-operative lists of newspapers circulating throughout the western states and a portion of the eastern states.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

This year advertising was carried on in more eastern papers than during any previous season. Amongst the eastern papers use was made of a large number of the religious class, which have a large circulation, and although the results of the advertising in this class of papers has not been as satisfactory as it was expected it would be, the general result, judging from the increased correspondence this year over last in many of the offices, confirms me in the opinion that the methods we have been adopting, and which were established some few years ago, of advertising in the manner above outlined, are the very best means we have of bringing to the notice of the people the resources of our country. This advertising generally commences about November 1 and runs until May. I do not think that advertising in the summer months brings about much results, but the advertising carried on during the winter months certainly is quite successful. The advertisement of one year may not induce a man to move, neither may that of the second year, but when he sees the same advertisement inserted in the same paper the third year he becomes impressed with the fact that the advertiser has an article that is useful, staple and has merit. He will then begin to inquire, and if satisfied will change his location and go to Canada.

In addition to the regular advertising, the attention of the clergymen of the United States was directed to the moral and other advantages possessed by Canada in a circular issued pretty generally to clergymen, and these were sent out in large numbers. The response to these circulars was quite satisfactory.

During the year 1902-3 a well-equipped organization manned by some of the wealthiest land corporations of the United States gave considerable opposition to our work, and such action as we thought best to meet special or particular cases was taken. While this opposition diverted the attention of people our agents had interested to some extent, it was but temporary. We relied upon the greater inducements offered by Canada to eventually offset this movement, and they are doing it. The organization I specially refer to was one having a publicity bureau in St. Louis. Its existence was only for a few months, however. In other ways also there has been more or less opposition to our work, which would have been more serious but for the friendliness of the newspapers, which we have been able to hold, many of them refusing to open their columns to the attacks that were being made in an organized way.

Some of the railroads interested in settling the southern and western states, previous to the establishment of the propaganda of the Canadian government, did very little advertising. As soon, however, as they saw that there was a large movement to the north and into Canada they started a vigorous campaign of advertising. One road, I am credibly informed, spent some \$300,000 in the newspapers of the north, central and middle western states for the purpose of diverting the Canadian movement. Not only did they do this, but they gave to those wishing to look over lands along their line an exceedingly low rate. Co-operating with these railroads in its efforts to keep people from moving to Canada there was established an association in St. Paul, under the name of the American Immigration Association, with head-quarters at St. Paul. This comprised representatives from the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, North and South Dakota. After three or four months' operations it ceased to exist. There was also organized another association—the Minnesota Immigration Association, which has not done any very active work as yet.

During the month of August of last year I took charge of a number of editors of the British papers, making a tour of western Canada. The papers represented were :

London, *Daily Graphic*.

London, *Express*.

London, *Morning Post*.

London, *Reynolds' Newspaper*.

Birmingham, *Midland Express*.

Aberdeen, *Free Press*.

Glasgow, *Evening News*.

Belfast, *Daily Telegraph*.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Sheffield, *The Independent*.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, *Daily Chronicle*.

Bristol, *Daily Mercury*.

The gentlemen representing these papers were of the very best type of newspaper men; men who were anxious to secure all information possible and who had the ability to write clearly, concisely and convincingly. Their letters in the various newspapers represented by them occupied many columns, and were of such a character that the deputy minister was able to use them to excellent advantage when in the old country last winter. The cost of this was not very great and the benefits derived were such as will last for a long time.

I spent some time during this past winter in arranging a tour of the Indiana Press Association, and hoped to take it into Canada this month, but it has been decided, on account of the associations of many of the newspaper editors with either one or other of the political parties, that it would be unwise to attempt the excursion with the limited number who could just now take the time necessary to make the trip. I hope that more success will meet the efforts to the same end this coming winter.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis was a medium that advantage was taken of to give information concerning Canada, and as soon as the exhibition was opened and the Agricultural Department had its exhibit in shape, I was prepared with men and literature to look after the interests of the immigration branch. What the results may be it is, of course, at the present time difficult to say. I feel, though, that this exhibit being in a splendid agricultural district and likely to be attended by agriculturists of every class, much good work will be accomplished.

Some changes in the staff of agents have been made during the past year. Mr. J. N. Grieve, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, has been transferred to Spokane, Wash. This was done for the reason that applications received from the coast states were so numerous that it was thought better to place another man in that district to look after this important work. Mr. C. A. Laurier, of Marquette, was transferred to the Soo to replace Mr. Grieve. It was thought advisable during the past winter that the state of Wisconsin should be pretty thoroughly looked after from Milwaukee, and Mr. MacLachlan, agent at Wausau, was temporarily transferred to Watertown, South Dakota, to take the place of Mr. W. H. Rogers, who was sent temporarily to Indiana. Mr. J. C. Duncan, of the Indianapolis, Indiana office, was transferred to the office opened at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where he will doubtless remain until the close of the exhibition. Mr. G. A. Hall was appointed in North Dakota, with headquarters at Minot, for the purpose of looking after the western district of North Dakota. His appointment was for six months. I cannot at the present time state whether it would be advisable to continue it or not.

In addition to the work of the regular agents, a large number of sub-agents have been acting, they being paid so much per capita. The number engaged this year is considerably less than that of last year.

It becomes necessary for me to report that the conditions this spring were such as would have seriously impeded our work, had we not possessed the wonderful inducements offered by our splendid west. Without going into a lengthy detail I will enumerate some of the reasons:

(1.) The determination of bankers throughout Iowa and Illinois not to loan money to any who intended investing the same in lands in western Canada.

(2.) Short crop throughout several of the districts in which our agents have been operating, which meant that the farmer being unable to take to Canada as much as he desired had decided not to move until he could do so. Fortunately throughout some of these districts the prospects for a good crop this year are good, and we will reap largely in getting settlers.

(3.) Floods and washouts on the Soo line, between St. Paul and Portal; on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Portal and Moose Jaw and also between Regina and Saskatoon. These washouts so affected the railroads that they were unable to carry

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

either passengers or freight for all the month of April and a portion of the month of May, thus making it exceedingly difficult to move people during these very important months.

(4.) The opening up of several Indian reservations by the United States government, and also the opening up of a large tract of land in Nebraska made vacant by the Kincaid Bill.

All these were factors in diverting the movement of people. However, despite all these very serious drawbacks the reports of the agents show splendid results during the fiscal year. The correspondence at the various offices indicates an exceedingly healthy growing feeling in favour of Canada, and during the next year I anticipate fully as large a movement of people as during any past season. Should the crop in western Canada of this year prove as favourable as it is hoped, I would suggest that as soon as the results are known the information be circulated as widely as can be done throughout the United States.

Our agents have been pushing the work in their several districts with the greatest vigour, and all are working with a loyalty and devotion which are certain to be followed by satisfactory results.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 6, AVENUE THEATRE,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1904.

W. D. SCOTT, Esquire,
Superintendent of Immigration.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The outcome for the year 1903-1904, so far as the Detroit office is concerned, has been to my mind eminently satisfactory in every respect, and I believe the same remark will apply to all other immigration agencies in the United States, and although there has been a general falling off from United States immigration, by a few thousand, during this year as compared with last, it is no reason for discouragement when we analyze the causes. The presidential year is one reason, the wet, late season is another, and the opening up of over three million acres of homestead land in the north-western states is a third and the most potent one. Nevertheless the fact remains that more American farmers and other citizens have acquired a knowledge of our famous heritage beyond the Ontario boundary, and more general interest in western Canada has been awakened throughout the United States during the past twelve months than ever before in the history of our work during any one year.

Even the casual observer can perceive that the feeling of the nations concerning Canada has changed remarkably and most favourably during the last year, and nothing has brought this about in a more marked degree than the wonderful immigration from the United States. And let it be remembered that this immigration is of a very superior type, and far surpasses, not only in activity and intelligence, but in the possession of means, any that comes to America from the old world outside of the British islands.

It is, moreover, very satisfactory to be in a position to state that the wheat fields of the United States no longer attract Canadian farmers, when they see the bright husbandmen of the United States migrating to our western territories in thousands.

A variety of literature of the highest order, admirably formulated, attractively prepared and displaying to advantage the printer's art, has been carefully distributed in hundreds of agricultural centres where it was well received, and in some places with much enthusiasm. This aided to a very large extent in bringing about an excellent result, and one which, all things considered, surely exceeded my expectations.

To give some idea of what has been done in Michigan and other territory controlled by me, my records show that certificates for low rate fares into western Canada have been issued to more than 2,900 intending settlers, an increase over the previous year of more than 400, while upwards of 1,700 prospectors, including mechanics and farm labourers, have found their way into our western domain, and into New Ontario and Quebec, through the influence and active direction of the Detroit office, some by way of Canadian Pacific Railway and other excursions and others over American lines of railroad, and who did not require to be furnished with certificates.

Those who went to the west by means of my certificates took with them stock, farming implements and other effects, including cash, to a value in excess of \$1,200,000, and these earnest settlers are now engaged in prospecting that husbandry which is

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

surely calculated to improve their condition and place them in the coveted ranks of independent men.

Our spring excursions from Detroit and the 'Soo' to the west were well patronized by an excellent class of settlers, and gave evidence of the wisdom of their inauguration.

Prominent among those who went out to our western lands in search of homes were a large number of German-Americans. They are all sturdy and enterprising fellows, speak the English language well, and will make admirable settlers.

With the Hungarians located in lower Michigan we are making good progress. A colony of twenty-five families from the districts of Owosso and Gaines, Michigan, are preparing to leave for Assiniboia with all their belongings during next August. Their intention is to take homesteads together and found a settlement, but as most of them have a limited knowledge of English they are not averse to locating separately and mixing with other people. They are quiet and frugal, know well how to till the land, and are entitled to and will surely receive a kindly welcome in the west.

From the large district of Vassar, in Tuscola county, Michigan, a colony of fine farmers for Alberta has been formed, under the astute leadership of Mr. Henry Haight, a gentleman farmer of wide agricultural knowledge and matured judgment. He and his associates have already located thirty-two homesteads and commenced work. Very many more will soon be taken up by those who are to follow, and by next spring a new and bright settlement will be added to the farming communities of Alberta. This concourse of farmers are of the best stock of Michigan, some of them ex-Canadians, but all well-to-do, pushing and intelligent men.

And from Standish, Arenac county, Michigan, another company of clear-headed husbandmen have sent pioneers to Alberta. They, too, are under the leadership of a Mr. Haight—Robert R.—a farmer of large experience and distinguished executive ability. Fourteen homesteads have already been secured, another batch will soon be added, and the coming spring will also see this promising little colony on the road to permanent settlement. No better citizens for Canada can be had, and I am sure their example will stimulate many of the good farmers of Arenac county to join them in the culture of Alberta's generous soil.

It is a pleasure to note also that a number of French settlers from Saginaw county, Michigan, of much activity and agricultural knowledge, have made entry for homesteads in Saskatchewan, with every chance of permanent prosperity. Many more will shortly follow and, by continuous effort on our part, I am satisfied that hundreds of these industrious people will, in the near future, be possessors of happy western homes.

Our exhibitions at the state and county fairs were as successful in the year under review as they have been in the past.

The state fair of 1903 was held at Pontiac, Michigan, in September, as it was in the previous year. I was allotted the same space that I had then, and made a full display of samples of the grains, grasses and other products of our western lands. I was cordially welcomed and received the most courteous treatment from the president and all the members of the executive board. I beg thus prominently to return them my sincere thanks, with the assurance that their politeness is much appreciated by our Minister of the Interior.

The farmers of the state present at the fair were loud in their praises of our exhibits. Their admiration was unbounded. The fine show of wheat particularly attracted their attention, and a great number expressed their determination to visit the country that produced such wonderful grain, and they have fulfilled their promise.

I attended eleven county fairs, held at widely separated points throughout the state and put up an exhibit at each place. The same interest that the farmers manifested at the state fair was shown at the county gatherings, and my efforts were rewarded with unvarying success.

I beg leave to suggest that during next year similar exhibits of our western products be shown by me in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. For-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

mer exhibitions have always been productive of so much good that I feel certain the most favourable results will follow.

Allow me, in conclusion, to remark that the tide of Canadian immigration towards the setting sun still swells and flows along in gathering volume. We may safely predict that five years hence there will be found in the great Canadian west an army of farmers who have been marshalled thither by the government agents in the United States—strong, thriving, healthy and contented, developing the grand resources of the country, and alive to the value of the liberty and unrivalled institutions of our Dominion.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 3.

REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904. I am pleased to say that the year has been a fairly busy one. There have been 421 settlers' certificates issued from this office, divided as thus, viz. :

Upper Peninsula of Michigan.....	285
Lower " "	136
	<hr/>
	421

representing a total of 724 persons. These were all good and desirable immigrants, some of them being possessed of considerable means. They took eleven car-loads of stock and effects and nearly \$150,000 in cash. I have received on different occasions letters from several of them expressing their great satisfaction in having settled in that grand fertile country, and urging their friends to hasten to go and join them. Taking into consideration the short time immigration work has been carried on in the northern peninsula of Michigan, I feel gratified at the result attained this last year, as the statement above shows there were more certificates issued to people from the north than from the south of Michigan, and I am inclined to believe that this movement will continue in the future. During the fall of 1903, I attended the county fairs at Marquette, Houghton and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. I placed exhibits in each one of them that attracted a great deal of attention and comment, the spectators stating that they had never seen a display of such magnificent grains and grasses. It is my intention to follow the same course this coming fall again, because I find it is about the best and most direct method of advertising.

I have received 1,218 letters of inquiry during the year. I made it a practice to attend to all correspondence promptly, to answer all questions that were asked in each letter, and to send literature at the same time. I am receiving several letters of inquiry every day and the indications are that immigration to western Canada will be larger from throughout my territory this coming year than it has been during the one just ended.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LAURIER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 4.

REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1903-4, just closed, which may be considered one of the most successful years we have had in this territory, which consists of Minnesota and part of Iowa.

It has been my custom to visit as many different points in my territory, and as often as possible; driving into the country and calling on those with whom we have had correspondence, and all others I learn of being interested in western Canada.

During the winter months I hold public meetings in different parts of the territory, which are almost invariably well attended; some come out of curiosity, but before they leave the meeting, become so interested that they decide to go and inspect the country the following summer. By holding these meetings I am enabled to talk to a much greater number of people at smaller expense than otherwise.

During the fall we place an exhibit of grains, grasses, vegetables, &c., at the state and a number of county fairs, which attracts marked attention and comment, there being no other display of its kind to equal it. As a matter of fact the Canadian exhibit is considered a special feature of attraction at some of the county fairs. A display of this nature is, I consider, one of the best means of convincing the American farmer that western Canada cannot be surpassed as a farming country.

The settlers we have been sending to Canada are by no means paupers, or ever likely to be, as the average farmer takes in with him a car load of farm stock and implements and from \$1,500 up in cash; one of them took with him over \$38,000 in cash, stock and implements. It is not an uncommon occurrence to send a settler with from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in cash.

One of the most prominent senators in this state has nineteen sons, brothers and nephews at present farming in western Canada, all having gone from this state, and he himself owns a section there and intends farming the same next year. We had one settler this year who is quite a novelty, being 76 years of age, and went to Canada to make a home for his mother, who is 104.

There have been several serious drawbacks to immigration in this district this year. During March and April it was almost impossible to get freight cars. There are several instances where farmers had moved their families and effects into town, expecting to ship in a few days, and were compelled to wait four or five weeks, which proved to be very expensive. At one place in the southern part of this state, several families, after having waited in town over 30 days for cars, moved back into the country and rented farms for another season, but will move next year if at all possible. The movement was also greatly deterred for a long time by floods on this side of the line.

A number of American immigration associations have been started this year, with headquarters at St. Paul; their main object being to stop the movement to western Canada, but with continued liberal advertising and energetic efforts of the agents, there can be no doubt of immigration to western Canada increasing.

Your obedient servant,

E. T. HOLMES.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 5.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

430 QUINCY BUILDING,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, there have left through this office one thousand, one hundred and forty immigrants, with ninety-one cars of effects. These figures do not include any people sent by land companies. It is estimated that the latter people sent probably one hundred and fifty settlers from this state.

The majority of these settlers were pretty well to do. In many instances the head of a family had over \$5,000, in one case four families had \$225,000; in another one man had \$250,000.

Taking into consideration the conditions that existed this spring, more people could hardly have been looked for, as you are aware that for three weeks we had no train service via Portal, and while the people were all ready to leave and load their freight, we had to hold them back. Again there was a great scarcity of cars. It was a very hard matter to get the railroad companies to supply cars at the time when we absolutely needed them. Again the newspaper reports during January and February, about the storms in Canada, did considerable damage, and the opening of the three reservations by the United States government deterred a great many people from going who were originally going to western Canada; however, this is an increase over last year.

During the year this office received 5,654 letters. There were 11,662 pieces of mail sent out, and 4,996 people called at the office, there also has been a great deal of literature given out personally.

We again had an exhibit at Springfield, in the months of September and October, which Mr. C. W. Speers assisted at. As usual, our exhibit was the attraction of the Dome Building, and thousands of people saw it, and while it may not immediately be the means of inducing people to go to our country, it helps to make them think, and when they write in for further information and I personally call on them it is very much easier to induce them to leave this state for Canada.

The advertising done by Mr. W. J. White has been a great help to us.

The immigrants passing through Chicago on their way to Canada were all personally met, and in many cases taken to St. Paul and placed on their respective trains there. This is almost an absolute necessity, as in many instances, women and children would be alone, and, of course, after they were on the train from St. Paul there would be no further trouble.

A large number of settlers have also left this state for New Ontario, many of whom go via lake to the Soo, and it is impossible to keep check on them, but I should say that there were at least 200. This would make, taking the figures which we actually have of business through this office, and sub-agents, and estimated at a low figure for the land companies, a total of 1,490 people.

I anticipate during the coming fiscal year to have from 50 to 65 per cent more settlers, and if we have good crops, in all probability it will reach an increase of 100 per cent.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 6.

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, U.S.A., July 6, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1903-4.

Taking everything into consideration, I think you will find quite as many actual settlers have gone into western Canada from my territory as we anticipated.

I have had the usual opposition of the United States railroad companies and that of land companies and real estate men constantly throwing obstacles in the way. The excessive freight rates have in a measure retarded emigration, but we overcame this somewhat by advising all those who had time to drive overland to Lethbridge, Alberta. Quite a large number have taken this advice and continue doing so, thus making a saving of \$89.60 per car-load, or about \$9 per day for a ten days' drive with stock.

I find from the records in this office that 1,687 settlers have been sent from this agency, their total value in effects and cash being \$2,514,260.

There have been large numbers of cattle and horses driven overland, of which I could not obtain sufficient information to warrant a report, though I am convinced from 2,500 to 3,000 head would be a fair estimate; this does not include stock shipped to Canada by large cattlemen, as some of them have sent across the boundary that number each.

The number of letters received at this agency during the year was 3,270; number of letters sent, 11,973; number of visitors or interviewers, 1,786, all of whom received information and atlases of western Canada. Thousands of names and addresses were received on blank forms sent to inquirers for information. These were forwarded to you, and atlases and other publications presumably were sent to these addresses by the department.

Since May of this year 86 car loads of settlers' effects and 10 head of stock and one man in charge of each car left or passed through Grand Falls bound for the Canadian west.

I exhibited western Canada grains on the straw, and threshed, also wild and cultivated grasses, vegetables, cheese, tomatoes, honey, butter and other products at the Cascade County Fair, which was held here in September and October, 1903; also at the state fair at Helena and at Kalispell, Montana. The usual result of this advertising followed in a marked degree. Thousands of atlases and other publications describing our great country were distributed to visitors at these exhibits.

I have received numbers of most flattering letters from parties who were induced to visit Canada and inspect the country for themselves and others, and who homesteaded and purchased lands there. Some of these reports were forwarded to you. Numbers who have homesteaded and returned for their effects have called on me and given an account of the country and the manner they were received by the Dominion land officials in Canada; these reports have been most pleasing to me, for they have all been very flattering to the government officials of western Canada; not one case of complaint. This is as it should be, as it makes a wonderfully good impression on the intending settler. The courtesy of the Mounted Police has been spoken of in nearly every instance, especially by those who drove through.

About 90 per cent of my people have located in Alberta, attracted there by the warm and mild winters, where stock feed out all the year round.

The prospects of a good healthy emigration from these western and coast states are favourable, the indications point to an increased inflow this year. Hoping my expectations along these lines will be fulfilled,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

No. 7.

REPORT OF JAMES N. GRIEVE.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 14, 1904.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Settlers sent in since last report:—

1903.	
July.. . . .	70
August.. . . .	—
September.. . . .	69
October.. . . .	120
November.. . . .	78
December.. . . .	40
1904.	
January.. . . .	74
February.. . . .	84
March.. . . .	254
April.. . . .	378
May.. . . .	330
June.. . . .	317
Sent by sub-agents.. . . .	203
Total.. . . .	2,017
Settlers' effects—	
Car-loads.. . . .	65

not including 125,000 pounds in less than car-loads.

It is satisfactory to note that the movement towards the Canadian North-west has increased very materially.

Early in the month of August last I received notice of being transferred from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. I at once made preparation for the change, and by the first of September, after taking a flying trip through the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, studying the conditions during the harvest season, in order to inaugurate a successful campaign in the new field to which I was assigned, I began my new duties, with headquarters at Spokane, Wash.

I rented very suitable office quarters in the basement of the Post Office building, and during the past ten months my office has been visited by from fifteen to twenty-five visitors almost every day, not less than five thousand people having called since my coming here.

In addition to this, I exhibited at the state fair, which was held in Spokane from October 5 to 12, inclusive. The fair was quite a success, although the weather during some three or four of the principal days was very much against it, being cold and wet. I had a very nice space in the main building, and, while my exhibit was small, having to be shipped to me in a hurry by express, yet it attracted a great deal of attention, and was considered the finest of the kind ever shown in the state. I was fortunate in having a gentleman assisting me, who, while being an American citizen—a resident

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of the state of Oregon,—had just returned from spending a summer in southern Alberta, and who was loud in his praise of the Canadian North-west, and had shown his faith in that country by taking up a homestead and buying several pieces of railroad land. At the fair I succeeded in circulating some 12,000 pamphlets, which would enter homes in almost all parts of the states of Washington, Oregon and the western part of Idaho. As stated in some of my former reports, I consider this one of the most effective, as well as the cheapest, ways of advertising, as the people are brought face to face with samples of what the great North-west produces. For the coming season I am already making arrangements to exhibit on a much more extensive scale, and with that object in view am corresponding with the officials of the Oregon State Fair at Salem, and Idaho at Boise, and if suitable space can be secured I shall exhibit at the three leading fairs of the west.

Another system of advertising that I have adopted since coming here has been followed by excellent results; that is, running small liners in the advertising columns, under the heading 'Farms for sale,' in a few of the leading weeklies, which circulate very widely among the agricultural classes. This has brought me in a great deal of correspondence. During the spring months I received upon an average about thirty letters of inquiry every day, ninety per cent of which were attributable to this system of advertising.

In the months of April, May and June I advertised a series of homeseekers' excursions, for one day of each week. Over 600 people responded to my invitation to visit the North-west in this way, and it is my intention to again advertise a series of fall excursions, commencing about the 15th of August, so as to enable homeseekers and investors to visit that country in the harvesting and threshing season.

I have, up to the present, established only one sub-agency in the west. About four weeks ago, I appointed George May, an ex-Canadian, formerly from Prince Edward Island, as sub-agent with headquarters at Seattle, and he, during the first three weeks, issued settlers' certificates to representatives of fifteen families. He also reports many inquiries. Sub-agents at Los Angeles, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash., both report doing good business, and future prospects very bright. I intend shortly to establish a sub-agency at Portland, Ore., which, with those mentioned, I think will be able to fully cope with the work west of the mountains. I may add, in this respect, that I am receiving many inquiries from California, and it may be necessary in the near future to pay some attention to organizing that part of the west.

In my opinion, this is one of the finest fields in the United States for the promotion of immigration work. The trend for many years has been westward until all the available agricultural lands, either government or railroad, have been taken up, and still the people are coming and, in many cases, bringing their all with them. The different railway companies every season offer special inducements, in the way of homeseekers' excursions, and in this way the population of the west is temporarily increased by many thousands. After weeks of fruitless search in the arid districts of this and the adjoining states of Oregon and Idaho, it is an easy matter to induce many of them to pay a visit of inspection to western Canada.

The only serious obstacle in the way of prosecuting the work in this western country is the exorbitant freight rates. It would seem as if the different railway companies had organized and framed a freight tariff which is almost prohibitory. For instance: A mixed car of settlers' goods, shipped from Pasco, Wash., to Nelson, B.C., a distance of 354 miles, costs \$168, or about 50 cents per mile. In order to overcome this difficulty, I, in every case where at all possible, advise driving to the boundary line, and shipping all the way by Canadian Pacific Railway. This season so far, at least twenty car-loads of stock and effects have gone through in this way. I have good reason to believe that by the spring of 1905 I will be able to get better freight rates, as the freight agents of some of the railway companies have expressed a desire to prepare a more reasonable schedule, that will secure for their respective roads the business, and thus put an end to the prairie schooner.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

In conclusion, I have every reason to believe that the fiscal year now being entered upon will see a much larger immigration from the west than the year just closed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. GRIEVE.

No. 8.

REPORT OF H. M. WILLIAMS.

No. 20 LAW BUILDING.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg leave to submit my report for the fiscal year ending this date.

In the outset, I may remark that it has been said by those having immigration experience, that the people of Ohio would be difficult to interest, as they were so far distant from Manitoba and the Territories, and believed the winter months to be much more severe than in their own state, besides, generally speaking, they had not been in the habit of moving from the land of their birth, as many people in the western states had.

Therefore, a great amount of hard canvassing has been necessary to produce any movement to signify, but, nevertheless, I have succeeded in sending during this last fiscal year four hundred and fifty, as compared with one hundred and seventy-two the preceding year, and seventeen for the year before, which was my first in the service, besides having sent about twenty-five cars of settlers' effects. My correspondence has greatly increased, as has the interest in general, and indications are that the number of emigrants will be greatly increased during this next fiscal year. I also consider the class of settlers to be of a superior quality, many of whom are selling their land here at from \$75 to \$100 per acre and going to western Canada with plenty of means as well as agricultural experience. And as near as I can learn, they are all first-class law-abiding citizens here, and I believe they will make the same in Canada.

Then I attended some seventeen fairs last fall, and displayed the products of our country, beginning with the state fair at Columbus, where from ten to fifty thousand people were on the grounds each day for a week, a large number of whom witnessed our exhibit, which was in a prominent place in the agricultural building, and was much appreciated. Thousands of Canadian atlases and other pamphlets were handed out. I could not wish to be better treated by any president and board of directors than I have been at our exhibits here in Ohio. Only in one instance has a fee been charged for space. This general liberality and uniform courtesy demonstrate to me the kindly feeling existing in the people of Ohio towards my native land, Canada, on the part of the most respectable and influential class of citizens.

In conclusion, will say that Ohio has a very large population of good, thrifty people, but many want cheaper lands for farms for their sons. With high lands and high taxes here, as compared with free and cheap lands and light taxation in western Canada, added to the superior quality of our lands, and our record for growing wheat and other grains, hay grass, vegetables and small fruits, and our good laws and general good citizenship, we ought in time to accomplish much for Canada in the state of Ohio.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. WILLIAMS.

No. 9.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

S01-2-3 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 30, 1904.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In making my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, you will find that we had from this territory as bona fide settlers to Canada, 2,369 people, 226 cars of settlers' effects, and the value of effects and cash taken with these amounted to \$2,968,580.

The first six months of this year were very dull on account of the backward spring both here and in Canada. Owing to the high waters in April and May we could not move the people for a period of fifteen to twenty days on account of there being no trains over the northern lines.

The prospect for the balance of the year 1904 is very bright, and we expect to move as many as in the whole of the year just ending.

Your obedient servant,
W. V. BENNETT.

No. 10.

REPORT OF CHARLES PILLING.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to report that the movement of settlers from this state into western Canada for the year ending June 30, 1904, shows a gratifying increase over the preceding year, the number of persons to whom certificates were issued being 660 in excess of those granted in 1903. It is also worthy of note that the number of cars of settlers' effects shipped from this state of which I have record is 735. This, of course, does not comprise the whole of such shipments, as many of the settlers traveling in their cars do not find it necessary to apply for certificates to present to the customs officer at the boundary line.

During the year I attended all the fairs held at the various points through the state, the opening of the Red Lake Indian Reservation at Crookston in November, 1903, and Thief River Falls in June of the present year, and had an exhibit at the Grand Forks exposition which attracted the usual attention. I have also mailed circulars to every farmer in eleven counties in the district of which I have charge, and intend to gradually cover the whole territory, as I find that this mode of communicating directly with the farmers is productive of very good results.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PILLING.

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4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 11.

REPORT OF J. C. DUNCAN.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,

ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year just ended.

While the number of actual settlers who have gone from my territory is not as large as I would wish, yet they show a substantial increase over the previous year, and the prospects for the coming year are very bright.

I had the valuable assistance of Mr. Rogers, who came to Indianapolis in February, and he has covered nearly the entire state since that time. His report was very satisfactory.

Acting under instructions from Mr. White, Inspector of United States Agencies, I came to the World's Fair at St. Louis, to assist in the work of immigration here, where our exhibits are attracting a great deal of attention and are pronounced to be the best, in their respective classes, and I am confident will result in a largely increased immigration from Missouri and neighbouring states.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DUNCAN.

No. 12.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 4, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

During the first seven months of this fiscal year I continued my work in South Dakota, along much the same lines as have been outlined in my previous reports. And notwithstanding the fact that every influence was exerted and every effort put forth to check the tide of emigration, or turn it in other directions, yet the results were quite encouraging and satisfactory. Were it not for the unavoidable delay in harvesting and threshing operations, caused by protracted rains, the number of actual settlers would have shown a marked increase over the same period of the previous year. However, though many were thus prevented from moving last fall to their new homes, they did so at the earliest possible date this spring.

At the request of the department I came to Indiana in February of this year. It is a large state, with a population of over 2,500,000—more than six times the population of South Dakota. I found certain conditions which at the outset seemed to preclude anything like an extensive movement towards western Canada in the near future, but during the last few months I have visited many portions of the state, and have talked with and to quite a number of people. The longer I remain here, the more I come in contact with the people, the more fully am I convinced that if the work is properly followed up this state will before long do her share towards swelling the tide of emigration in the direction of western Canada.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 13.

REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 22, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Notwithstanding all adverse influences, we have been able to send, directly from this office, 541 persons and 61 carloads of freight, and these people have all gone well equipped financially, with the exception of two, and they are quite able to take care of themselves, one family connection alone bringing over \$100,000. In addition to these, my local agents outside of this city have sent 131, besides 32 reported to me as going through the St. Paul office in one month. You will note that I make no reference to the work done by Mr. MacLachlan.

With regard to the fairs which we attended last fall, the work done there has already been reported to you. During the winter and spring we found there was not a section where we exhibited but our exhibit had a telling effect, and was a great aid in securing settlers. Prospects for the coming year look equally as bright as any in the past, and with unremitting energy and faithful work we hope for even more successful results than in the past.

In passing, the fact should not be overlooked that one of the serious impediments to the work the past year was the floods in the North-west, just at the time when the movement of settlers should have been the most heavy and gratifying, resulting in the impossibility of their getting through without most expensive delays, very likely to result in total lack of ability to secure any crops this year, because of lateness of arrival. This one drawback cost us the loss of over 100 settlers, who had made all arrangements to go, but were compelled to delay, and nearly all of them rented farms in this state for this year. Very many of them will undoubtedly go the coming year, but some may be lost to us.

Hoping for satisfactory and gratifying results from earnest efforts in the future,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

No. 14.

REPORT OF J. M. MacLACHLAN.

WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA, August 31, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

During last fall I attended six of the county fairs held in the state of Wisconsin. These fairs were largely attended, and afforded an opportunity to many thousands of people to see the products of the Canadian North-west. At each of these fairs I distributed a large quantity of literature, from which, no doubt, fruitful results followed.

After returning to my headquarters, at Wausau, Wisconsin, early in October, I continued my work there until January, 1904, when, acting under instructions received from the department, I came to Watertown, S.D., to succeed Mr. W. H. Rogers.

Owing to the very late season in this state last spring, a large number were prevented from removing to take possession of their homesteads within the time required, and in many cases extensions were applied for, and, when good reasons were shown, the department granted them. These favours were appreciated by the intending settlers, and, in my opinion, were the means of giving us a good class of people who otherwise would probably have remained here.

While the emigration from this state has not been as great this season as last, it has not fallen off to any great extent, and this fall I anticipate that a large number of land seekers will visit western Canada. The opening of the Rosebud reservation in this state during the month of July was, in a large measure, one of the chief causes why the number going to the Canadian North-west was not as large this year. Fully 115,000 registered at this opening, when but 2,640 could get claims, that being the number available. It proved, however, a great advertisement for the state of South Dakota, as it was the means of attracting people from all states in the union.

Judging from my present correspondence, and the favourable reports from the North-west Territories regarding this year's crops, I am quite confident that there will be an increase from this on in the number of people emigrating this fall and next spring. I have completed arrangements to make an exhibit at the Interstate fair at Sioux City, Iowa, opening September 5, also at the state fair at Yankton, S.D., and several county fairs.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MacLACHLAN,

Canadian Government Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 15.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit report on immigration work for our country in the states of Kansas and Missouri and tributary territory to Kansas City by railway, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

During this year I have held meetings at many of the larger places in my territory and thus been able to distribute literature extensively among interested people; applications for literature by letter continue to show a largely increased interest in our country.

I have sent over 1,600 settlers, and about 125 car-loads of settlers' effects to our western provinces during the year; also the usual number of delegations. To this can be added a large number who go unreported, many of them by team, and more would have gone but for the attraction of the World's Fair at St. Louis, which is being held in my territory this year.

The interest taken in the World's Fair has made it unnecessary to hold state fairs close; however, I look for a large movement for next spring as the result of the exhibition of our products, and also an immense quantity of literature will be distributed.

The presidential election which occurs this year has had its effect on my work, and when to this fact the promise of a large amount of homestead lands to be opened for entry in the United States and increased activity on the part of American railroads interested in showing southern lands, are taken into account, the results accomplished by us may be considered fair. These railways have agents at all cities and towns on their lines, who hold annual passes; also at northern and eastern centres, from which they draw their immigration; any person taking two prospective buyers over their lines to examine country can get free transportation.

As in the past, I credit judicious advertising for a large part of the success in moving the people to our country from here, and am of the opinion that good results would follow increased expenditure in this line; I also think that in all the southern states the best results come from work done in the fall, as most of the rentals are made prior to and during the holidays for the next year; this is necessary on account of early opening of spring here.

The system lately adopted by the department of furnishing agents with information about condition of homesteads has proved valuable, and I think can be amended so as to show their desirability either for agricultural purposes or ranching; short reports of inspectors and government land agents should be added.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the outlook for next year's emigration from the south to our country is that it is likely to be much larger than last year; much depends, however, on reports of crops sent back to their homes by those already there for this year.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CRAWFORD,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 16.

REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

ST. PAUL, August 13, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report on immigration for the year ending June 30, 1904. Taking it as a whole, it has been a prosperous year, although the floods in the spring were a great setback to the work, as a great many had planned to come into the country to look it over who could not then, but I am in hopes to get a good many of these after the harvest.

Real estate is not as saleable now in the western states as it was formerly, and that keeps a good many from coming who would do so if it were otherwise; and, as you know, the United States government have opened up reserves, and have held out strong inducements to their people to keep them there; but in spite of all that the work done by the immigration department has taken a deep root among the Scandinavian people, and they will come all right.

You would think, after all the advertising and agents employed by the Department of the Interior, that everybody should know all about Canada, but I often meet people while travelling who know nothing about it; for instance, while going from the Soo to St. Paul I met three Scandinavians from Pennsylvania going to North Dakota to look for land; they knew nothing about western Canada, but after talking with them, they decided to try Canada, and they are well satisfied and will bring a good many into the country.

I repeat what I have said in former reports, that the contented settlers make the best agents when we can get good letters from them as to how they like the country, and sometimes they are too good to appear in print, as they often forget to say anything about the drawbacks.

I started the excursions this year in March, had two in April, and one every month since, and have advertised them up to November. Through these excursions I have brought a lot of people into the country.

Our correspondence is much larger this year than any previous year, and I expect a large and steady immigration of Scandinavians from the United States to Canada. We also expect great results from the building of the new railroads through the country.

Immigration from Sweden and Norway has increased largely during the past year; we have brought out 196 servant girls, who have been placed in different parts of the country; they are in great demand; we have more inquiries for them than we can supply; the most of these girls also do good immigration work in sending for their friends.

The settlers seem prosperous and contented and the crops look fairly well.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 17.

REPORT OF REV. M. BLAIS.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

49 RUE CATHEDRALE, MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that since my report last year a considerable part of my time has been employed in corresponding with people from Europe, from the United States and from Canada. I have successfully organized several excursions to Manitoba and to the North-west. At the office I have answered hundreds of persons asking for information. I have helped a large number of colonists leaving for the Canadian west. I visited several centres of the province of Quebec and the United States, where I delivered lectures, and I am happy to state that practical result is satisfactory.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIS, *O.M.I.*

No. 18.

REPORT OF A. RIBOUT.

MATTAWA, July 26, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the following report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1904 :—

From July to October I devoted my time to visiting our colonization districts, and accompanying many delegations and new settlers coming from the eastern states through our new settlements, principally in new Ontario and in northern Temiscamingue, and at the same time visiting the new settlers established during the preceding fall and spring. During the winter months, from October until May, I delivered twenty-one lectures in the eastern states, eleven in the province of Quebec, and two in eastern Ontario. In every case the audience was large and very attentive. In the eastern states the French Canadian people are very anxious to know particulars about the progress of agriculture and industries in general in Canada, and when my lectures were over, I had to answer many special questions about the new settlements. During my lectures I have particularly called the attention of my audience to the advantages offered to settlers with a small capital in New Ontario, principally in the districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and northern Temiscamingue and in the county of Pontiac in the province of Quebec.

During this spring we had a large number of new settlers in these new settlements, and they appear well pleased with their new establishments.

During this year I delivered certificates for reduced transportation as follows :—

To thirty-seven families coming from the United States.

To five families coming from France.

To thirteen families coming from east Ontario.

To twenty-six families coming from province of Quebec.

To three families coming from Belgium.

Making a total number of 460 adults; and I know that a greater number came through our country with certificates delivered at Montreal; but I claim that all those people came to this country through the propaganda made by me.

These settlers are distributed as follows :—

Forty-three families are settled in Temiscamingue, P.Q.

Three families are settled in Ontario.

Thirty-one families are settled in the district of Nipissing.

Six families are settled in Manitoba and the North-west.

I know also that a certain number of families went into the Thunder Bay district through my propaganda; but those coming from Massachusetts made their arrangements for transportation with the Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Boston through my recommendation, and those coming from Michigan went there with direct arrangements.

I have attended to a very large correspondence this year. I have received 893 letters, I have answered 833, and I have sent 870 parcels of pamphlets and maps, which amount to 3,480 pamphlets and 367 maps.

The capital in money and stock taken in by those I have reports from amounts to from \$200 to \$700; some have \$1,000 and others \$1,200 to \$1,500.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

I must also say that a very large number of French Canadian people in the United States, who are very poor, would have liked to come back to Canada as settlers, but I did not encourage them, considering that they are not a desirable class of settlers, though they are good workers; but according to my experience they very rarely succeed in farming, and then they make false reports on the country which give us more trouble than help for the ensuing year.

The prospects are very good for 1904-1905 in New Ontario and Temiscamingue settlement. I having attended to an excursion in the Temiscamingue three weeks ago, in which about 200 people took part. Many of them bought and made choice of government lots, to take possession next fall and spring.

The crops of every kind this year are very beautiful, and if weather permits our settlers will have a very exceptional harvest.

As for New Ontario, everything is in very great abundance this year.

The Ontario government is constructing a new road from Warenes to the French River Valley that will give access to that beautiful country, which is already occupied by over 160 families, succeeding very well. With that new road, there is no doubt that we will double that population at least in two years.

Your obedient servant,

A. RIBOUT,

Dominion Immigration and Colonization Agent.

No. 19.

REPORT OF DAMASE GAUTHIER.

VILLE MARIE, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having especially in view the favouring of colonization to the new regions of Lake Temiscamingue and Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec, I visited these two regions during the months of July and August, 1903.

In the month of September I went to the eastern United States, where there is a large population comprising French Canadians, whom I am interesting to come and live in Canada.

I worked at my mission in the state of Massachusetts at Lowell, Salem, Lawrence, Fall River, Haverhill and New Bedford; in the state of Rhode Island at Providence, Woonsocket, Central Falls and Olneyville; in the state of Vermont at Newport, St. Johnsbury, St. Albans, Burlington and Winooski; in the state of Maine at Portland, Westbrook, Brunswick and Biddeford; in the state of New Hampshire at Nashua.

I also did colonization work in the province of Quebec, particularly at St. Lin and at the Laurentides, but without neglecting the eastern states, to which I was assigned. My work was as follows:—

1. House to house visiting. This mode is difficult to practise, seeing that the class which I ought to visit are for the most part workmen employed in the factories, who are at their dwellings only in the evenings and on Sundays. In this case I have visited only where I was asked to do so, either verbally or by letter.

2. Articles in the papers. I wrote a dozen articles on 'Canada' over my own signature. I published them in some papers in the United States, particularly in the *Daily News* of Burlington, the *St. Johnsbury Republican* and the *Newport Standard*. Besides that, I gave news and information about Canada and colonization in Canada to newspaper reporters in the towns through which I passed.

3. Correspondence. My letters are not numerous; not being able to correspond in a way satisfactory to those who write to me, on account of the journeys I make every month, I cannot think of increasing my correspondence. Needless to say, the letters I receive never remain unanswered, even if there is an inevitable delay in answering them.

4. Distribution of literature. Formerly I sent the department lists of names with addresses, in order that pamphlets and maps relating to these new regions of Canada should be sent, which were a great satisfaction to those who received them. Since the month of April I have distributed them myself.

5. Lectures. Lectures and the organization of assemblies, that was my principal work. I am a lecturer. I believe that it is the most efficacious means of making the country known, and of promoting repatriation. I have delivered about twenty-five lectures before audiences which were generally numerous.

I have the good fortune to be able to affirm that in the eastern United States the opinion about Canada and colonization in Canada is very favourable. There is no longer discussion about the matter; it is universally recognized that Canada is the country of the future, offering exceptional facilities for the settlement of a large family, and for assured investments for those who have capital.

The French Canadians settled in the United States, in general, desire to return to their native country; they intend to do so, and before long we shall see them come back one after the other. We have let seed fall, which has fallen on good soil. There is good reason to expect a good harvest.

Your obedient servant,

DAMASE GAUTHIER,

Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 20.

REPORT OF REV. H. L. VACHON.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, July 14, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

During the year I have worked in the following states: Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is especially in the French settlements of these states that my labours have been spent. I have given eighteen lectures, distributed several hundred pamphlets, and written as many letters to people asking for information about Saskatchewan. The work has not been without result. It is noticed that the number of French settlers from the above mentioned states has been increasing this year.

I could not at present give exactly the number of people whom I have determined to settle in Canada, as in most cases the people applied to the local agent for certificates for settlers' rates; but I may say that I have contributed by my lectures and letters to send the greatest part of French settlers who came from Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota.

I must not omit the fact that I have organized four delegations, and that I have accompanied the delegates to Saskatchewan. These delegations have been of great assistance in advertising western Canada. The delegation from Argyle, Minn., which I took to Battleford will be the means of bringing into our country a good number of excellent settlers formerly from Canada. One of the delegates, Mr O. Forest, is established in the west, looking after the interests of the colony, where already some eighty homesteads have been taken up.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. VACHON, *O.M.I.*

No. 21.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., July 11, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows with respect to the immigration work done in western or New Ontario for the year ending June 30, 1904. In order to be as concise as possible, I will arrange it under the following heads, viz. : 1. Plan of work. 2. Results. 3. Prospects for 1905.

1. The plan of work which I find most successful is first to get the people interested in the advantages offered in our districts by placing before them reliable information regarding the mining of gold, silver, copper and iron, our lumbering and fishing industries, besides a land rich in agricultural possibilities. These advantages are exceptional; 160 acres free, covered with timber, all of which is valuable for building, for market and free fuel, exception from direct taxation and abundance of good, pure water, and a healthful climate. Various means are resorted to in order to place these advantages before the people. No advertising is done after the ordinary real estate method. Articles designed to awaken an interest are written for religious and secular papers throughout the United States, which are published to a large extent, free of charge. I pay for some of these reading 'ads' from 5 cents to 10 cents per inch. Advertisements are inserted in the papers calling for the names of ten or more tenant farmers. The senders of these names receive a nice maple leaf broach, or a Canadian souvenir of some kind for services rendered. The tenant farmer whose name has been secured is supplied with 8 ounces of valuable literature, most of which has been prepared in our office, consisting largely of letters from the settlers themselves. This method of attracting the attention of a desirable class of settlers has been very productive of good. Another system of reaching the people has been accomplished, by having photographs taken of the homes of settlers who have made a success. These photographs and descriptions are sent to the leading papers in the United States, Scotland and elsewhere, published free. Another valuable means of disseminating information is by securing representative men to visit our various settlements, and to enjoy the hospitality extended to them, and to hear from the settlers' own lips the story of their success. We have numerous stations all over the United States. Men who are interested in helping poor men get homes in a free country; men who have turned their homes into veritable depositories for information, and many of them deliver lectures, and otherwise help in the work. Some of them are supplied with stereoscopic views. All of this work is done by these men free of charge. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people, and having entered this work with the prime motive of improving the condition of the renting farmer and others who are being oppressed, and being located in the very heart of New Ontario, my opportunity for promoting the work is excellent in every particular. My plan of work in the field is thoroughly systematized. First—attract the attention of the would-be settler. He expresses his desire to come and investigate, or more frequently he wishes to come with his entire family and possessions. He is then supplied with an order for a certificate. When this is returned to us properly filled out, then we send a certificate, for which on presentation to the Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Detroit or Windsor, for example, he will be given a settler's rate to Port Arthur or as far west as Dryden for \$13. These low rates

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

for transportation for settlers are very much appreciated. When the settlers arrive they will be given rooms in the Immigration building for a week or ten days, which affords them a most excellent temporary home. The prospective settler is at once furnished with a land guide order, and cheap rates over the various railroads, with proper instructions where to locate. Usually within three to five days he is located, and has made some definite arrangement for the settlement of his family. Port Arthur is admirably situated for an immigration station. During the summer months settlers may come from all parts of the East and Europe either by rail or water, my certificates for low transportation being accepted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at any point along the international boundary. From this point settlers may be sent to any colony throughout the district at the usual settlers' rate. Another means of advertising was the New Ontario exhibit which was gathered from our districts and taken to the Toronto Industrial last year. We were given ample space, and our grains and grasses, with one hundred or more enlarged photographs, were placed on exhibition. Thousands of articles of literature were distributed to the people, which proved a most excellent means of advertising New Ontario as a mixed farming district. We have also organized the New Ontario Exposition. The first fair was held last year on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st and 2nd of October. The Ontario government gave substantial aid to this enterprise, and the railroads contributed largely to make it a success. Exhibits were carried free. In one instance a car of stock came three hundred miles. All who visited this fair were impressed with the progress that our new settlers were making.

2. *Results.*—This year has witnessed an unprecedented influx of settlers into the Rainy river valley, and these were not merely settlers of limited means, but men with capital who came to invest their money in improved lands. During the past eighteen months the town of Rainy River has sprung into existence, with a population of 2,000. They have municipal organization. They are installing electric plant, constructing sewers and waterworks, and have commenced the erection of a \$25,000 schoolhouse. They have two large saw-mills, one with a capacity of 400,000 feet per day. Fort Frances is destined to become a manufacturing town, and American capitalists are developing the International Falls. All of our other towns in Rainy River have witnessed an unusual growth this year. Outside of bona fide settlers who have located there, over 70,000 acres were taken by the veterans. At the present time our available free grant lands are exhausted, and we are calling for new surveys, which will be granted by the provincial government. One of the greatest difficulties to overcome in this wooded country is the lack of road accommodation. It is utterly impossible to secure sufficient aid to establish colonization roads fast enough to accommodate the incoming settlers. In many instances in Rainy river and other valleys, settlers have suffered great inconvenience and loss of time for the want of adequate roads. These wants are being remedied as fast as possible, but it is impossible to keep the road work in advance of the settler. The completion of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg has facilitated the settlement of this great valley. The Whitefish river valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, southwest of Port Arthur, thirty miles, has witnessed during the year a substantial growth. Five years ago we explored this valley, and concluded to place settlers in it. The settlement is now fifteen miles long and seven miles wide, more than 300 families and a population of 1,500. Three schoolhouses have been erected and maintained, and three other districts are being laid off. One new church has been erected and there are four or five other places where church services are held. Three saw-mills have been put up, and last year the settlers sold 300,000 ties and 800 car-loads of wood, which netted them about \$110,000. Good trunk line colonization roads have been constructed. The Finland colony, located in Lybster township in the Whitefish river valley, have proved themselves most valuable settlers, and are constantly being added to. The 'All-British Contented' colony in Strange township are forging ahead, and becoming accustomed to the conditions of the new country, and are happy and well satisfied. The Slate

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

river valley, southwest of Fort William, known as New Illinois, in new Ontario, are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. They are building a new brick schoolhouse, which will cost \$2,000, and their assessment equals, if it does not exceed, any rural district in the province of Ontario, the assessment being \$50,000. All of this speaks well for the colony. The colony established in Dorion township, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of Port Arthur, is assuming substantial proportions. This is largely a mixed community, made up mostly of French Canadians from the United States and English people. Two post offices, school and saw-mill have been established. Good colonization roads are being made. The Ontario experimental farm station is located at Dryden on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This settlement has made satisfactory progress during the year, a large number of German settlers coming from North Dakota. The Ontario government made a charge of 50c. an acre on the land in this portion of the Rainy river district, which has militated against the rapid settlement of the country. The townships of Gorham and McIntyre, north of Port Arthur, on the proposed line of the St. Joe Railway, are being settled mostly by French Canadians from Wisconsin and Minnesota and by Italians. New colonization roads are being built. It is proposed to construct ten miles of the St. Joe by fall. In the township of Oliver, all the partially improved lands have been taken up, and the settlers are all well-to-do. Two years ago a farmer came from South Dakota and purchased a slightly improved farm, paying \$500. Last winter he cleared a large area and hauled wood to market, clearing \$1,025. All the towns in Thunder bay and Rainy river districts are being rapidly populated by a splendid class of people. One gentleman from Ohio, after having purchased a \$12,000 farm in Manitoba, came to Port Arthur, and was so impressed with the country that he purchased 400 acres of land, and will reside in Fort William. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, from the state of Michigan, who have erected a large milling industry here, employ a great many hands. They run day and night, and their output is one-quarter million feet per day. More than 1,500 people have arrived from the United States and Europe, some bringing car-loads, and others from 200 to 10,000 pounds of effects. Some fifty car-loads of effects have been handled from old Ontario and other eastern provinces. Few go away, and our settlers from eastern Ontario are lavish in statements of satisfaction. During the year a vast amount of advertising matter has been judiciously distributed. More than 90,000 different articles of advertising matter have been mailed to the United States and Europe and placed in the hands of inquirers for information. About 4,800 letters answered; about 500 certificates issued.

3. Prospects for 1905 are good. The knowledge of the advantages available here is becoming widespread. Copies of our literature are being published in many of the leading papers in Europe and India. The best evidence of our settlers' success is that they are prevailing upon relatives and friends to come to New Ontario. The prejudice that once existed against this part of the country as a fit place for mixed farming has been exploded, and now our settlements are looked upon as a substantial product of our body politic. The policy of the people everywhere is 'build up New Ontario.' With our sixteen million acres of land to the north of us, and the prospect of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, we can give homes to thousands of families right in the heart of this great Dominion. I know no more promising field on the continent or where men of limited means can acquire a competency sooner and where wealth can be utilized to better advantage. We must invite enterprise and capital, for the basis of a nation's prosperity is the broad shoulders of her farmers.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of addressing to you the tenth annual report of the operations of the Colonization Society of Montreal.

The number of persons inscribed at the society's offices reaches 1,674, a slight increase on the figures of the preceding year. These colonists, or intending colonists, are divided as follows, according to the places of settlement which they have chosen or visited:—

Labelle region.	1,023
Lake Temiscamingue.	138
Matapedia and Gaspé.	89
Lake St. John.	149
Northern Ontario.	111
Canadian West.	164
Total.	1,674

Considered from the point of view of the place from which they come, the figures are made up thus:—

From the province of Quebec, 1,467; from the United States, 114, and 93 from Europe.

The increased grant allowed the society by the department is divided between renting, furnishing and maintaining offices at headquarters, and maintaining various sub-agencies in the province of Quebec and in the United States. The society has great hope from the work of these agencies.

A desirable immigration is coming to us from France. It is only the forerunner of more numerous groups which we expect in the fall and towards the end of next winter.

The officials of the office have used all diligence possible in responding to the needs of the new citizens of Canada, and facilitating their immediate settlement. A good number have gone west. Others, in also noticeable numbers, have bought or rented lands or engaged their services as farm labourers, which are always in great demand amongst the farmers of the old provinces. Others are employed in the construction of colonization roads, while waiting to take part during the course of the winter in the work of the shanties.

In return, the society will endeavour, as in the past, to contribute, according to its ability and means, to the progress of the work of peopling the country.

Your obedient servant,

T. A. BRISSON,

General Agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF
LAKE ST. JOHN.OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
QUEBEC, August 29, 1904.The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.SIR,—I beg to submit the report of our society's work for the year ending June
30, 1904.

NEWLY ARRIVED SETTLERS.

From the United States.. . . .	1,114
“ “ Province of Quebec.. . . .	1,342
“ “ “ Ontario.. . . .	31
“ “ “ New Brunswick.. . . .	9
“ “ “ Nova Scotia.. . . .	14
“ Australia.. . . .	4
“ France.. . . .	189
“ Belgium.. . . .	64
“ Finland.. . . .	48
“ Norway.. . . .	57
“ England.. . . .	46
“ Russia.. . . .	7
“ Sweden.. . . .	73
“ Germany.. . . .	15
“ Denmark.. . . .	11
“ Austria.. . . .	3
Total.. . . .	3,027

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Nothing is better than facts; we are happy to reproduce the figures of the last decennial census as compared with the actual population of Lake St. John, according to the figures given by each curé in the diocese in December last, 1903. It will be remarked that since 1901 the population in that district has increased 6,639 souls.

PARISHES.	1901.	1903.	Increase	De-crease.
Hébertville and Mission (St. Wilbrod).....	2,552	3,225	673	.....
St. Bruno.....	986	1,015	29	.....
St. Henri de Taillon (La Pipe).....	303	307	4	.....
St. Cœur de Marie (Mistook).....	863	1,289	426	.....
Alma.....	1,305	1,500	195	.....
St. Gédéon.....	1,142	1,150	8	.....
St. Jérôme.....	2,077	2,070	7	.....
St. André (L'Épouvante).....	402	622	220	.....
Chambord.....	952	1,057	105	.....
St. François de Sales.....	344	595	251	.....
St. Prime.....	1,004	1,084	80	.....
St. Félicien.....	1,370	1,541	171	.....
St. Méthode et la Doré.....	639	800	261	.....
Normandin.....	928	1,011	83	.....
Albanel.....	335	379	44	.....
Roberval.....	2,491	3,363	772	.....
Mistassini et Péribonka.....	430	665	235	.....
St. Thomas d'Aquin and Lac des Commissaires.....	532	719	187	.....
Chicoutimi.....	5,633	6,500	847	.....
Anse St. Jean.....	722	1,015	393	.....
Anse St. Félix d'Otis and Ste. Rose de Lima.....	.....	400	.....	.....
St. Alphonse.....	1,140	1,254	114	.....
St. Alexis.....	1,619	1,564	345	.....
Laternière.....	871	835	36	.....
St. Dominique.....	1,627	1,900	273	.....
St. Cyriac.....	430	434	4	.....
St. Fulgence.....	629	819	190	.....
Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi.....	2,283	2,930	647	.....
St. Charles and St. Ambroise.....	621	845	224	.....
	34,259	40,889	6,693	43

The number of delegates that have visited the Lake St. John district is larger this year than ever before. All the delegates came back astonished with what they had seen, and highly praised the district as a colonization country. As heretofore, the Lake St. John Railway Company gave them free transportation.

The 189 delegates represented : 84 parishes of Canada ; nine cities of the United States and Europe ; 29 different counties of the province of Quebec.

To that we must add 199 visitors who obtained half fare on presentation of a certificate testifying to their intention of settling in the region.

Colonists' excursions were run at very low rates, and were well attended in 1903. Many visitors have taken advantage of the occasion to visit and buy lands in the region. The dates of these excursions and the number of excursionists were as follows

Date.	No. of Passengers.
July 7.....	701
August 25.....	354
September 22.....	107
September 29.....	89
October 6.....	101
Total.....	1,352

The preceding year the total of excursionists was 1,257. To give some further idea of the popularity and usefulness of our society let us recapitulate as follows :—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven new settlers, 189 delegates, 199 half-fare visitors, 1,352 excursionists: total, 4,667.

That is, 4,667 persons who have gone through our office with a view to either definitely settle or visit. Besides, we have received and answered 3,542 letters referring to colonization in Lake St. John.

Lectures on Lake St. John have not been neglected during the year; 27 of them were given, some by our secretary and a few by other lecturers. These lectures were given in the French Canadian centres in the United States as well as in Canada.

The industries in our region continue to progress, and that makes labourers very scarce throughout the region. Lumbermen are now paid \$26 to \$30 a month and board.

An American syndicate is now trying to negotiate the Peribonca water powers. Their engineer has lately visited the region.

An electric road is spoken of to run through all the parishes around Lake St. John. A local company intend building that road with local capital.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company has just erected a new mill with an actual output of 70,000 tons of pulp yearly, and employs over one thousand men in the woods and nearly 500 in the mills.

The Peribonca mills are now in full operation, and they have succeeded in doubling the capacity of their power by directing the waters of the Lake Aigle in the Little Peribonca river. The Ouatichouan Pulp Company also employ a good number of men.

Here is a list of the different industrial establishments along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, its different branches, and in the Lake St. John region:—

Saw Mills.	Where situated.	No. of Miles from Quebec.	Annual production in feet.	Pulp Mills.	Annual production in tons.
Heidritter.....	St. Gabriel.....	16	8,000,000		
Kennedy.....	Lake St. Joseph.....	24	6,000,000		
Julien.....	".....	24	2,600,000		
	Lake Sergent.....	28	2,000,000		
	Bourg Louis.....	30		Sissons.....	1,500
	St. Raymond.....	34		St. Raymond Co., Limited.	6,000
Bornais.....	".....	34	3,000,000		
Kennedy.....	".....	34	10,000,000		
Côté.....	St. Léonard.....	39	4,000,000		
Rondeau.....	".....	39	2,000,000		
Kennedy.....	Allen's Mill.....	42	2,000,000		
".....	Lake Long.....	48	4,000,000		
".....	Perthuis.....	50	7,000,000		
Leveillé.....	Riv. à Pierre.....	57	2,000,000		
Perron.....	".....	57	2,000,000		
Turner.....	Pear Lake.....	101	10,000,000		
	Lake Edouard.....	112	8,000,000		
Jalbert.....	Lac Bouchette.....	160	4,000,000		
Saguenay Col. Co.....	Lac des Commissaires.....	156	2,000,000		
	Metabetchouan.....	158		Metabetchouan Pulp Co.....	15,000
	Ouatichouan Falls.....	183		Ouatichouan Pulp Co.....	15,000
	Peribonca.....	217		Peribonca Pulp Co.....	9,000
R.R. P.P. Trapistes.....	Mistassini.....	246	2,000,000		
Price Bros. & Co.....	Metabetchouan.....	181	8,000,000		
Tremblay.....	St. Gédéon.....	191	3,000,000		
	Kénogami.....	205	2,000,000		
	Jouquiére.....	217		Price Bros. & Co.....	12,000
	Chicoutimi.....	228		Chicoutimi Pulp Co.....	70,000
B. A. Scott.....	Roberval.....	190	30,000,000		

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

This shows that the Lake St. John produces annually 123,000,000 feet of wood and 138,000 tons of dry pulp.

Another source of revenue for the settler is the selling of his pulp wood, which pays \$3, \$4 and sometimes \$5 a cord.

Le Lac St. Jean, the official organ of our society, published at Roberval, gives each week all possible information on the region. It is distributed free as in the past to intending settlers.

As we already said, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company gave free transportation to all settlers. Moreover, it carries 300 pounds of household effects for each adult and 150 pounds for each child. The railway has thus transported 2,925,000 pounds of settlers' effects during the past year.

We now have a regular steamboat service on the lake plying between Roberval and the newly opened parishes in the region.

Fourteen miles of winter roads and 20 miles of summer roads, total 34 miles of new roads, were opened during the past year by the Colonization Department of the province of Quebec.

The telephone service is to-day in a very good state. It connects all the colonies of the Lake St. John to those of Chicoutimi county.

It is now in contemplation to lay a telephone cable which would connect Roberval with Peribonca.

The Lake St. John fleet is now composed of nineteen boats plying between all the colonies, three of which are especially devoted to colonization.

We are happy to say that chances are very good at present in Europe to find a good class of immigrants. Many clergymen are actively interested in sending settlers, and there is quite a movement in Savoy, from which we already had two very substantial contingents. The present persecution against religion in France will do us good, and we may expect from there a splendid class of settlers, principally regarding their morals and religious principles, as the persecution is carried against the best religious part of France.

We have now secured the services of the Rev. J. T. Thibaudeau as lecturer and colonization agent in Canada and the New England states. He is a very active priest, and the best results are expected to come from his efforts.

During the course of the past year we have delegated to Europe one of our directors, Rev. Abbé J. E. Lizotte. Our secretary, Mr. René Dupont, went to meet him, as well as Mr. Smart, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, when he made the annual inspection of our agencies.

The Lake St. John Colonization Society, which has been so actively occupied during the last seven or eight years in colonizing this interesting part of the province, had long desired the establishment of an experimental farm, for the purpose of guiding new settlers in their work of clearing up land, and in their agricultural and dairying pursuits. In all its labours and enterprises the society has been very fortunate, especially in its work in France, and now it has completed the establishment of the Brothers of St. François Régis, on the banks of the Peribonca, one of the large rivers which empties itself into Lake St. John. The establishment of the agricultural order of the Brothers of St. François Régis at Peribonca, Lake St. John, merits some further notice. Founded in 1850 by Rev. Father de Bassy, of the Company of Jesus, the Brothers of St. François Régis have for their object the agricultural education of destitute orphans. Their venerated founder had a double purpose in view: to snatch from misery these poor children who were without any means of support, and to lead them towards that rural life which is too much and too often abandoned for a less healthy existence in the large cities. From 1850 to 1903 these brothers have brought up more than 5,000 young men, and made of them first-class gardeners, seedsmen, &c. These simple figures speak more than any possible commentary upon their success as educators. After many prizes obtained in competitions of all kinds, the Brothers of St. François Régis obtained the premium of honour in 1903 for the agri-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

cultural school of Roche Arnaud, France, where the mother house of their order is situated. In that country the brothers possessed five farm schools, situated in Velay, in Brittany, in Vendomois and in Provence. In these different provinces all the Catholic population aided them in their sympathetic work. Struck by the decree of expulsion against the teaching congregations, the Brothers of St. François Régis saw their farms confiscated, and were compelled to leave France. Established at Lake St. John, on the banks of the two Peribouca rivers, they built a house on Mr. H. J. Beemer's old farm, and commenced to clear the lots sold them by the government. As soon as they will have prepared for culture a sufficient quantity of land to furnish them with a living, they will immediately welcome the orphans who will be sent to them. The clearing will increase from year to year, and the establishment will witness proportionate development. The agricultural Brothers of St. François Régis have found good lands at Lake St. John, which will permit them to view the future without anxiety. Cereals, and particularly potatoes and fodder, flourish marvellously, and are of excellent quality. But in agriculture it is necessary to sell as well as to produce, and to support an orphanage it is essential to assure the success of the commercial side of the undertaking. From this point of view Lake St. John is in a better position than any other part of the country to furnish a good market for agricultural produce. The brothers have good hope of success with their charitable work. They have found a warm welcome here from both official personages and private individuals, which has contributed not a little to enable them to overcome the sadness of the adieu to their native land. Canada has now become their country, and it is with all their devotion as Christians that they are labouring to re-establish their work, which will now be for the benefit of Canadian orphans.

Our third edition of the *Settlers' Guide* has met with great favour all over. In the briefest possible space we have combined the maximum of information.

Our agencies are now working on a very satisfactory basis, especially the local agencies in Lake St. John for the distribution of settlers. Those in the United States could be put on a better footing, but our financial standing does not permit it for the present.

We have the pleasure to note that our society is making constant progress. Its membership is now over 1,200, and it has members in all parts of the world—in Asia, in Europe, as well as in America.

The following is an extract from the report of the Royal Colonization Commission :—

'The Colonization and Repatriation Society of Quebec and of Lake St. John advertises for recruits in Europe, in the United States and in the older parishes of the province; it does not lose sight of the settlers until they are established; it helps, encourages and protects them in the choice of lots. Above all, it is powerfully and efficiently seconded in its efforts by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which generously gives reduced fares to visitors, free passages to settlers and their families, and conveys their baggage free of charge. The work of that society is certainly in the interest of the public and of colonization, and deserves to be encouraged.'

Hoping that this report will be satisfactory,

I remain, sir, yours very truly,

RENE DUPONT,

Secretary.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1904.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The statements of immigration agents, land guides and other officials directly connected with and under this office in western Canada indicate a considerable increase in the volume of business.

The most gratifying feature of our work continues to be that so few new arrivals find conditions here not to their liking; indeed, our agents who were specially instructed to report any dissatisfied persons passing eastward or southward have mentioned so few as to make that feature one of little consequence. In every movement of large numbers of people it is inevitable that a percentage will find matters unsatisfactory, owing, in some cases, to the person's own incapacity, or to the lack of reliable information, which might easily have been obtained from government sources; and while there have been some such cases, besides others who have been misinformed by persons outside the ordinary sources of government information, yet the percentage of disappointed ones, in my opinion, would not exceed one-half of one per cent of the total arrivals. In order to verify this apparently remarkable statement, municipal and board of trade officials have been consulted and have expressed the opinion that the number of unsuited immigrants is infinitesimally small. I regret to note, however, that small as this number may be, they appear to have free entry to the columns of British newspapers, and that such newspapers, without qualification or investigation, have unfairly published their reports, to the prejudice of our work, and in many cases to the detriment of the people themselves. I have had occasion to investigate such complaints, and in the majority of cases they have been proved to be foundationless, or the result of the new arrival's own incapacity, or determination not to find matters to his liking. The policy of the department has continued to be that of treating each individual case upon its own merits, and procuring the most suitable location for the individual concerned. This has increased the work of our officers to a system of complex detail relating to individuals, and when magnified by the immense numbers passing through our hands, must redound to the credit of those officers who have had the people in charge during the past year.

The immigration from the United Kingdom during the past fiscal year shows a gratifying increase over that of the preceding year, and whilst the largest proportion of the new arrivals were young men seeking work with farmers, it has been a particularly gratifying feature to note an increased number of very desirable families, who have arrived and secured work on farms. Large as the number of farm hands applying for work has been (with the exception of a short period in the late spring), we have not

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

received a sufficient number of men to fill the applications placed in our books. This feature proves the continued and extensive development of western Canada, and plainly indicates a more extended area brought under cultivation each year.

The 'All-British' colony referred to in my last annual report has been fairly successful, and is dealt with more in detail in the report of the General Colonization Agent, and the agent of the department at the colony itself; but there seems to be no question that the result of these people leaning upon the originator of the colony instead of depending upon individual exertions, is shown by the fact that a number of them, although residing on their homesteads, have not progressed so rapidly as the other classes of people, who have been no greater length of time in western Canada. There has been a strange tendency to depend upon the value of co-operation by numbers, rather than individual work, resulting in the calling of many meetings to discuss points which might readily be decided by the individuals themselves, or, at any rate, individual exertion would have rendered many meetings unnecessary and undesirable from several standpoints. The contention of our officers is that a man can succeed on his homestead if he will attend to his business as he should, and only in a few isolated cases can the lack of rapid development in the 'All-British' colony be laid at the door of any one but the individuals themselves. The department has thrown open the balance of the land in this settlement for entry by others who did not come out in connection with this colony, and this is a wise and prudent action. It will place among the original arrivals new and experienced blood, and will be for the mutual and material benefit of all concerned.

As foreshadowed in my report of last year, the railway companies, real estate agencies and kindred bodies interested in the retaining of desirable people within the states of the Union, combined and by the aid of money, literature, &c., sought to head off a large number of American settlers who had intended coming to western Canada. This organized effort was met by the organization of the Western Canada Immigration Association, operating through officers in the United States and elsewhere. Added to the strenuous efforts of those opposed to emigration to Canada, must be recognized the all-pervading influence of the gigantic Louisiana Exposition, which will be open for some months to come. These two factors have combined to reduce the number of arrivals from the United States, but extra exertions having been put forth by the agents of the department, the decrease of the arrivals below that of the preceding year is not very much.

Thomas Gelley, our French interpreter, reports that the French and Belgian arrivals for the year are exceptionally good people, made a quick and good start in farming operations for themselves or for others, and are progressing to their satisfaction.

Officer John Wolff, German interpreter, reports the arrivals of Germans not as large as the preceding year, but altogether of a better class, and a larger percentage have at once taken up homesteads and made their homes thereon.

This officer visited nearly every German settlement, and found the people well satisfied, and in some cases very prosperous indeed, but many of them in the northern part of the Territories were anxiously looking for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to relieve their needs for travelling accommodation.

Mr. A. Hallonquist, the Scandinavian interpreter, reports that after visiting all the various Scandinavian settlements, he finds these people well satisfied, and sending good reports about Canada to their friends in the old country, and recommends that the railway company be impressed with the advisability of giving special facilities in the way of reduced rates to Scandinavians desiring to return to their homes to bring out friends.

Officer Joseph Polson, Icelandic interpreter, reports that during the year the Icelandic immigration came from two sources, *i.e.*, from Iceland direct and from the United States. Those from the United States all had more or less means, in fact, one party had twenty-one cars of stock and effects. Most of them are now locating in the

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

district lying between Foam Lake and Fishing Lake in Assiniboia. Many have come from North Dakota, and a colony of Icelanders in southern Minnesota, which is getting over-populated now, and the people there are looking for new localities. Some Icelanders, who moved to the Pacific coast (state of Washington) returned to Canada this spring, and have now taken up homesteads in the Foam Lake district in Assiniboia. The Icelanders generally are continuing to prosper, and prove excellent settlers in many walks of life beside farming, in which their success has been particularly noticeable. Officer W. H. Paulson has been engaged in Iceland for some months past.

Officer C. Genik, our chief Galician interpreter, reports that many of the Ruthenian immigrants during the year had their passage money paid by friends already in Canada. The steady increase of emigration in recent years has depreciated the value of farms in Galicia and Bukowina to an extent which makes it very hard for the owners to realize thereon and move to Canada. A large percentage of the people coming out this year left families behind them, and will earn sufficient money to bring them out at an early date. Others went at once to their friends and received advice and assistance from them. This interpreter estimates that about one-half of the total arrivals have either settled on land in western Canada, or temporarily made their homes with friends, who are already settled, and the balance are working as farm or day labourers before locating on homesteads of their own. A gratifying feature about these Ruthenians is that their great ambition is to own a free homestead, and the success of the older settlers renders it absolutely certain that they are a very desirable asset in the development of western Canada. Besides the Ruthenians, many Poles and Bohemians arrived during the year from Austria. These people were mostly labourers and townspeople, and very few went on the land. The Slavs who arrived from Hungary are at work as miners or labourers. This interpreter has had an opportunity of visiting most of the settlements, and reports that they are all making good progress, some of the older settlers having over 50 acres under crop, and 20 head of cattle, besides other assets, while many of the recent arrivals have at least five acres broken and under cultivation.

A decrease is noted in Hungarian arrivals, but the reports of their progress are very gratifying, and are dealt with in the subsequent report of Mr. Zoltan Von Rajcs. One of our agents reported an inspection trip to the Hungarian settlement of Otthon, Assiniboia, where 125 Hungarian settlers arrived about twelve years ago, and few had any means to start with. Now they are all in good circumstances, and some very well off; in fact, one of these farmers had buildings made of solid brick, and as most of them own two or three quarter-sections their prosperity is evident. The crop conditions appeared to be favourable, and there is plenty of hay for settlers' purposes. A number of these farmers have been keeping large herds of cattle, as many as 80 head, but as each farmer is bringing more land under grain, they will be compelled to reduce the number of their stock. The crop acreage should average about 80 acres on each quarter-section in this settlement, 75 per cent in wheat and the balance in other grains. This colony is in a very creditable condition. The newer Hungarian settlements are progressing satisfactorily.

Officer Zoltan Von Rajcs, Rosthern, Sask., the founder of the Hungarian settlement at Matyas Fold (Matthewsfield) in Saskatchewan, two years ago, reports a large number of Hungarians settled in the following townships: 39 in 24-27; 40 in 24-27; 41 in 25 and 26; 42 in 24-27; 43 in 25-26; all west of the second meridian. The harvest last year was good, but the colony used the crop amongst themselves. These people were poor on their arrival, have worked hard, and are succeeding very well. There is a marked falling off of the arrivals in this district, since this agent reports only 65 souls arrived there during the last fiscal year. The whole settlement have under cultivation 2,561 acres; they own 716 head of cattle and oxen, 96 horses, 757 hogs; and have sheep and a quantity of poultry, besides necessary agricultural implements for their work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Since the previous annual report the Doukhobors in the several districts of the North-west Territories have been very successful in their farming operations, and have at the present time a large number of acres under cultivation. I am pleased to report that nearly all of them are proving to be desirable agriculturists, whose chief ambition is to reap their reward from the land. Like every other community, these people have amongst them a small number of those who think it wrong to work for a living. They are being weeded out by process of time, and have probably left the colony for the colony's good. The Doukhobors in what is known as the Yorkton district have graded ten miles of good road in their district, and have fully twenty thousand acres under crop in excellent condition. They are starting a brickyard and other industries. They have already several sawmills and grist mills in operation, and with steam ploughs intend to cultivate a large area near the railroad and go extensively into wheat raising. At the suggestion of the department, Mr. Peter Veregin, the recognized leader of the Doukhobors, furnished a statement of their operations for the year 1903, which shows that they have spent a lot of money in livestock and implements, so much so, as to require the borrowing of \$60,000 through one of the banks. The fact that they were able to borrow this money without security affords abundant proof of the high standing which these people have amongst financial and business men. The Doukhobors have purchased 370 horses, 4 portable engines and 2 traction engines, with 6 separators, 2 saw-mills, 50 binders, 32 mowers, 45 disc harrows, 20 seeders, 16 wagons, 109 ploughs, 234 harrows, 12 fanning mills and 152 sleighs; and have spent many thousands of dollars on provisions, clothing and purchasing additional land to round off some of their farms. The total expenditure for the forty-seven villages in the Yorkton district was \$215,544, to meet which the men of the villages brought in from working on the railway over \$150,000. Some of the Doukhobors have already expressed their intention of leaving (and some have actually left) the community, for the purpose of taking up residence on their own responsibility upon their individual homesteads. These are applying for naturalization, and in due course will apply for a patent for the land in their own name. This individualistic sentiment appears to be growing, and as the matter is one of purely private concern nothing is being done to affect or hinder the same.

The large and expensive improvements to the terminal facilities of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg, necessitating the erection of a new station, offices and other buildings, led to an amicable arrangement between the government and the railway company, whereby the land at the corner of Higgins avenue and Maple street, in the said city, on which the immigration buildings were situated, was exchanged for other land immediately contiguous to the proposed new railway tracks, and abutting the proposed new station buildings, forming a more convenient arrangement for all parties concerned, and furnishing additional land for a new and large immigration building, together with a spur track and platform in front of the same sufficiently large to care for ten coaches of immigrants at once. Unfortunately, the arrangements were in progress at such a time as to make it extremely difficult for our officers to afford reasonable accommodation for newcomers during the spring of 1904. The buildings themselves had to be moved from the old site to the new one, and great discomfort and hardship were only saved by the timely use of large numbers of stoves and very great patience and work on the part of our caretakers and other officers. During the season the department rented the old St. Lawrence hotel and a vacant warehouse, both near the railway station. In addition, a temporary building 40 x 100 was erected, and a large tent, 30 x 90, floored and framed, also provided as convenient to the main building as possible, in order to accommodate the large numbers requiring temporary shelter. It is learned with much gratification that the contract is about to be let for a new and large immigration building, which will obviate the necessity for renting totally unsuitable buildings, in addition to the public buildings which have already been erected. I cannot too highly commend the care with which immigrants have been received and treated by the officers of the staff under the extremely difficult and trying circumstances of the spring of 1904. With the regular buildings crowded, and three or four

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

other buildings in the same condition, and not so suitable for our purposes, it would not be surprising if complaints had gone abroad concerning lack of reasonable accommodation. It is hoped, therefore, that the new and commodious building will be erected during the present year, as a survey of the district makes it quite evident that it would be impossible to obtain temporary additional accommodation for the large number of immigrants looked for next spring.

As usual, very large numbers of tents have been purchased, old ones repaired and distributed at various points where immigrants required temporary shelter of this kind, but at the best of times canvas is only a temporary convenience, and after two years' use most tents are absolutely rotten and worthless, necessitating a new supply from year to year. But notwithstanding this large item of expense, the department is justified in furnishing this temporary shelter wherever it may be demanded by any body of immigrants arriving from time to time. In addition to the large tents, it is now shown that the large supply of military bell tents which have been distributed from Winnipeg and sold to actual settlers at a nominal figure have afforded shelter to thousands of people who could not otherwise obtain the same. They have been distributed upon demand all over western Canada, and I give below a list of places from which these tents were finally distributed to actual settlers. Our stock is now almost exhausted, and the question will be raised next spring as to whether the supply on hand will be anything like sufficient for our needs.

The Dominion government have erected and maintained immigration halls at Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and have rented for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Macleod, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Birtle, Minnedosa, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Olds, Battleford, Leduc, and have furnished suitable tent accommodation, or tents for sale, at the following points: Alameda, Arcola, Bonnington, Balgonie, Battleford, Blind Man's River, Brandon, Broadview, Calgary, Caron, Carstairs, Claresholm, Coutts, Dauphin, Davidson, Didsbury, Duck Lake, Dundurn, East Selkirk, Edmonton, Elkhorn, Estevan, Esterhazy, Glen Mary, Grandview, Grenfell, Halbrite, Hanley, Heatherbrae, High River, Herbert, Indian Head, Innisfail, Irvine, Killarney, Kaposvar, Lumsden, Lacombe, Lamerton, Leduc, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, Macleod, Macoun, Manor, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Milestone, Millett, Moosomin, Mowbray, North Portal, Okotoks, Olds, Osler, Ponoka, Prince Albert, Quill Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, South Qu'Appelle, Red Deer, Red Willow, Regina, Rosthern, Rouleau, Russell, Ranchvale, Saltcoats, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Sifton, Solsgrith, Sprague, Swan River, Strathcona, Teulon, Treherne, Vegreville, Virden, Wapella, Wauchope, Wetaskiwin, Weyburn, Whitewood, Wilcox, Wolseley, Yellow Grass, Yorkton.

Officer Samuel Gray, in charge of the Labour Bureau, connected with this office, reports that during the fiscal year there were received at this office 3,354 individual applications for experienced farm labourers, and 2,076 inexperienced farm help—making a total of 5,430—and we were able to fill directly and individually from the office 3,112 of such applications. In addition, applications for 493 married couples for farms were received, and 461 were filled through this office.

In this connection, I beg to point out that there is an ever-increasing demand for experienced farm help and domestic help, and the only difficulty we have experienced at any time in placing all applicants with farmers has been in those cases of married couples who have large families of young children. This class of help are not readily placed, because of the lack of accommodation in farmers' houses, and it would be advantageous for the country as a whole, and the farming community in particular, if the latter could be induced to erect such additional house accommodation on their farms as would afford the necessary conveniences for families who would furnish permanent help on the farm and in the house from year to year. The rate of wages has somewhat increased for experienced hands, and of course during the harvest season the daily wage was more in evidence than the monthly engagement, and notwithstanding a good percentage of crop was partially destroyed during last season by frost, over

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

10,000 harvest hands from eastern Canada succeeded in obtaining work last fall. In addition to the large number of English-speaking arrivals, who were furnished employment through this office, very large numbers of foreign-speaking immigrants secured work on railways and elsewhere; indeed, it has become quite evident that without the foreign immigrant, much of the hard manual labour in the construction of railways in western Canada could not be carried on at all.

Mr. Robert Adamson, who has been specially charged by the department with securing experienced farm labourers for Manitoba and the Territories, reports that as a result of his work in Scotland, he brought back with him the following farm help:—

Men, unmarried—	
Scotch.	171
English.	2
Irish.	4
Men, married—Scotch.	3
Women, married.	3
Children—Scotch.	5
A total of.	
	188

It has been found by correspondence received from farm labourers coming under these auspices in previous years that they are eminently satisfied with their prospects and success, and although the accepted wage for the first year is \$225, beside board and lodging, eighteen of those who arrived in 1902 are now receiving \$300 per year with board and lodging. Others are farming on their own account, and, taking an average of thirty-six of these men, it is found that their present wages are \$265, with board and lodging.

The publication of letters from these Scotchmen has attracted much attention through other parts of the empire, and as a result correspondence concerning Canada has been opened up with residents of Australia, New Zealand and Rhodesia, besides Scotland.

During the last fiscal year the exhibition branch of the work has been largely increased, and considerable material was required for use at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1903, and the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, which opened early in 1904. Large quantities of grain were purchased, but owing to the rather wet harvest season, the average of useful grain for our purposes was not as great as in former years, causing more expense and difficulty than usual, for this very necessary adjunct to the business of the department. The special staff charged with the collection and preparation of the exhibits distributed among the different government agencies in Great Britain and the United States 357 large cases of grain in straw and grasses and threshed grain, together with 158 cases of vegetables, dairy produce, fruit and honey.

The number of letters received in this office in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was 28,175, and the number sent out was 29,554.

The increased area under crop in western Canada makes interesting reading in every annual report. The following table, for convenience of reference, gives a comparison of the area in crop in Manitoba for the last four years:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	2,011,835	2,039,940	2,442,873	Acreage not fur- nished by Manitoba Govern- ment.
Oats	689,951	725,060	855,431	
Barley	191,009	329,790	326,537	
Flax, Rye and Peas.	20,978	41,200	55,900	
Potatoes	24,429	22,005	27,198	
Roots	10,214	12,175	12,251	
Total crop area	2,961,409	3,189,015	3,757,173	

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

It is gratifying to note that the total area in Manitoba prepared on December 1, 1903, for the crop of 1904, was 2,385,505 acres, an increase of 654,510 acres over that prepared on the corresponding date in 1902 for the crop of 1903. The average yield of potatoes in Manitoba for 1903 was 175 bushels per acre. The average yield of roots for the same period was 282 bushels per acre. Native hay yielded 1'4 tons per acre, and cultivated grasses slightly over that amount.

Poultry disposed of by Manitoba farmers :—

Turkeys.....	88,726
Geese.....	34,270
Chickens.....	363,020

New farm buildings in Manitoba during 1903 are valued at \$2,961,752. These figures do not include buildings in cities, towns, or villages. They form, therefore, a very fair index of the prosperity of the farming communities.

At the end of 1903 there were in Manitoba 2,347 threshing outfits, as compared with 1,824 at the end of the previous year.

It is estimated that on December 1, 1903, 58 per cent of the total wheat crop in the province had been marketed.

During the year the farmers in Manitoba marketed 2,738,868 pounds of dairy butter, at an average price of 15½c. per pound, and 1,532,835 pounds of creamery butter at an average price of 18½c. per pound, realizing a total value of \$707,346.98. In addition, there was produced 1,382,304 pounds of cheese, at an average price of 11c. per pound, thus making the total value of dairy products for Manitoba farmers during 1903 \$858,709.26.

COMPARATIVE statement of area in crop in the North-west Territories for the last five years.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900	412,864	175,439	17,044	.....	605,347
1901.....	504,697	229,439	24,702	.....	758,838
1902.....	625,758	210,367	36,445	17,067	989,637
1903	840,674	440,662	69,667	32,431	1,383,434
1904.....	1,054,212	654,649	111,979	20,938	1,841,778

The expectation of crop from the area under cultivation in the North-west Territories for the year 1904 is as follows:—

	Bushels.
Spring wheat.....	19,827,500
Fall wheat.....	125,200
Oats.....	19,395,500
Barley.....	2,927,500
Flax.....	220,950
Total.....	42,496,650

Some parts of western Canada suffered about harvest time in 1903 from cold and wet winds, which reduced the average crop per acre below what it promised early in the season. This was disappointing, and yet it is gratifying to know that even this reduced average was higher than the average of crops in the United States. Therefore, notwithstanding the destruction of some of the crops in certain localities, 10,000 harvest hands were carried from eastern Canada into the west to assist in taking off the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

crop, and of this number probably 2,500 remained permanently in the west. All arrivals secured work immediately at good wages, and much credit is due to the officials of the railway companies and the various governments interested, for providing the farmers in western Canada with harvest help they could not otherwise obtain.

David Morrison, immigration agent, East Selkirk, reports that during the year 5,773 souls received accommodation in the immigration building at that point, and were distributed to a great many points in Manitoba and the Territories. The number of foreign immigrants referred to is less than the previous year, but there is noticeable improvement in the financial capacity, health and appearance of those arriving during the fiscal year now reported upon. It would be advisable that this class of foreign immigrants should not arrive too early in the year. There seems to be a tendency to get out to Manitoba before there is work obtainable. In 1902 the earliest arrivals in large numbers reached Selkirk on April 16; in 1903 on March 25; in 1904 on March 15; and it was impossible to obtain work for them at the time, particularly as the spring of 1904 was a very late one. It would certainly be better for all concerned if these people could be induced to get here about the first or second week of April. This agent visited the Germans, Galicians and Icelanders at Poplar Park, Gonor, Goose Creek, Brokenhead, Gimli and Fort Alexander, and found they were all making splendid progress, many of them selling their oxen and replacing them with good horses.

David Wood, immigration agent at Teulon, Manitoba, reports the district improving very rapidly, and most of last year's settlers are on their farms and building houses for themselves. Three churches and four schools have been built during the year.

Mr. John McKinnon, immigration agent, Dauphin, Manitoba, reports the increased importance of his point as a distributing centre for settlers and persons seeking employment, as those seeking homesteads west of the Riding mountains and Duck mountains must pass through Dauphin. There have been a large number of men with families and single men of the labouring class placed with the farmers in this district, and at most periods of the year the demand for farm help is greatly in excess of his means to supply. The demand for female domestic help still continues a serious one. With a few exceptions, the arrivals from the old country at this point were young, intelligent and active, and should make most desirable settlers.

Hugh Harley, sub-land and immigration agent, Swan River, Manitoba, reports the year to have been one of prosperity and improvement, and large numbers of settlers have arrived. A new Swedish colony has been established twenty-five miles southwest of the town. These people arrived during the year, and have made an excellent start, having a saw-mill in operation and a school district formed. Seeding was late in the spring of 1904. The acreage under crop in this district is estimated as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.	35,350
Oats.	8,630
Barley.	2,000
Pease.	30
Potatoes.	300
Roots.	1,400

Some of the settlers in this district have between three and four hundred acres in crop; good prices are realized for farm lands, and unimproved railway land which sold for \$2.50 or \$3.50 per acre at the opening of this settlement a few years ago is now selling at from \$8 to \$12 per acre. The town of Swan River has shown surprising growth, now having a population of about 500 with all necessary stores and other places of business, including a hospital and telephone system.

S. N. Foster, acting immigration agent at Yorkton, Assiniboia, reports his district has progressed very satisfactorily during the past year, and newcomers find no difficulty in satisfactorily establishing themselves in one or two years. A large quantity of new

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

land has been broken, and at the time of this report it is an easy matter to find a farmer who is willing to certify the desirability of the Yorkton district. The town of Yorkton and other towns on the railway have improved at the same pace as has the country.

Paul M. Bredt, immigration agent at Regina, Assiniboia, reports that during the year 1,958 souls were furnished with temporary shelter in the immigration hall at that point, but the accommodation was not sufficiently extensive for all those requiring this convenience. Accordingly, a new substantial and commodious immigration hall has been erected in that city, and will afford ample accommodation from this time on. Regina was crowded with a number of immigrants during April and May, owing to the accidental washing away of the railway bridge and portions of the track north of that city, causing the congestion of immigrants at this point. The railway company and the department expended large sums of money in providing for those who were compelled to remain at this point, but the expense of doing so was advisable as very few, if any, of the newcomers became discontented and refused to go on to their original destination. During the congestion mentioned an epidemic of diphtheria broke out, but by the exercise of strict quarantine and the best medical assistance the difficulty was overcome; only two deaths occurred as a result. This agent has the supervision of the colonies in the district, and reports them to be in flourishing condition, the buildings and the livestock particularly showing marked improvement. Judging from statements made by those coming from the States and other countries, it would appear likely that the immigration returns would have been heavier had those remaining at home been able to make fairly successful sales of the property they wished to dispose of. The crop conditions are estimated to be twenty-five per cent better than the previous year.

William Braun, immigration agent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports a very large and rapidly developing district. Over 600 cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at Saskatoon during the spring of 1904, and averaging each car worth \$3,000 it would seem as if nearly \$2,000,000 has been added to the material wealth of this district during the past year. This agent reports a very large acreage of land broken with steam ploughs; crop prospects excellent; and general contentment appears to be very noticeable amongst the English, Scotch, American and German, and other farmers who have settled in this district.

William Plaxton, immigration agent, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that the immigration hall at his point accommodated during the past year 827 souls, most of whom homesteaded land in the Shell River and Birch Hills district. A large number of desirable immigrants have arrived and have been settled on land, or been furnished with employment. The crops are looking well and the settlers appear to be satisfied.

W. R. Ridington, immigration agent, at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, who is in charge of what was originally the All-British Settlement, reports that during the year 510 homestead entries were made in that district, and about 1,300 persons settled there. Generally speaking, the original colonists have not succeeded as well as they might. There seems to have been too great a tendency to lean upon each other instead of working on their individual farms for their individual profit. Where the individual has been concerned with his own affairs and accepted the advice of the farm instructors furnished by the government, success has attended his efforts. Some of them have good houses, and from 50 to 80 acres in crop; others have good houses and from ten to fifteen acres in crop—the amount of ground being broken in 1904 is in excess of 1903. The number of horses and stock in the district is not as large as it should be, a number of animals having died during the winter through neglect and shortage of feed. There being no crop in last year there was no straw, and a large percentage of the animals had to run out. Those which were outside fared better than those which were supposed to have been stabled, as a consequence the animals were in poor condition and work in the springtime was retarded. Some of these colonists went out to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

work for the winter and did exceedingly well, as they returned this spring with good teams and in a position to work their homesteads. The difference between those who stayed on their farms and worked at home or abroad during the winter and those who came to town to secure a lot and live thereon, is very marked; the former are in fairly good condition, while the latter are about as they were a year ago. It is hoped that the policy of the department of inducing a number of Canadian and American farmers to settle amongst these people will be of considerable practical benefit.

James Winn, immigration agent, Calgary, Alberta, reports that 1,317 immigrants have been accommodated in the immigration building at Calgary during the past year, the nationalities of such receiving accommodation being as follows: English, 402; Scotch, 135; Canadians, 184; Scandinavians, 73; Americans, 325; Germans, 105; French, 20; Irish, 33; other nationalities, 140. From the most reliable information, it is believed that nearly 15,000 immigrants passed through Calgary during the past year. There was an abundant quantity of hay during the season of 1903, but the quality was not as good as in previous years. The winter, however, was most favourable for range stock, very little feeding being necessary, and at the time of this report the conditions could not be improved, both as regards stock and crops. The loss of range stock during the winter was very light. The acreage sown to grain in this district is fully 30 per cent in advance of the previous season, and the improved conditions in certain districts show the advisability of the farmer preparing his ground in the fall instead of waiting for the spring. This agent reports it would be difficult to find a more contented lot of settlers in any other part of the country, and while the influx of men desiring work has been very large, the past mild winter afforded an opportunity for work on bridge building, &c., which has been very helpful. Much interest is centred around the very extensive works proposed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in constructing the irrigation ditch from Calgary eastward to Medicine Hat. Various estimates place the cost of the work at from three to five million dollars, but it is generally conceded that the project, when completed, will turn the waters of the Bow river on to land which is now only fit for ranching, and produce nearly three million acres of land suitable for raising crops. The town of Calgary appears to be an index of the prosperity of the district. It boasts a population, by police census, of 10,000 souls—nearly double the number four years ago. The assessed value of the city is now \$4,000,000, and a very large number of residences and other buildings are increasing the permanent value of the city from year to year. A sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis is being erected west of Calgary, and will remove danger from contagion which is evident when the afflicted ones stay at boarding houses or general hospitals.

Mr. Charles Mair, immigration agent at Lethbridge, Alberta, reports the total arrivals through Coutts (the port of entry from Great Falls, Montana), as being 3,187 souls during the fiscal year, declaring their destinations to be as follows: Southern Alberta, 2,313; Northern Alberta, 594; Assiniboia, 145; Saskatchewan, 67; British Columbia, 48, and other parts of Canada, 20. This officer notes that notwithstanding the special efforts made by American railways, banks, and anti-immigration bureaus in the United States, the arrivals at his point are slightly in excess of those coming during the previous fiscal year. These arrivals were mainly American and English-speaking, largely of British and Canadian stock, and he estimates the personal property brought in at that point by these farmers during the year to be worth \$200,000, excluding the vast numbers of live stock brought in from south of the line. The fiscal year just closed has been characterized by an increased confidence in the southern parts of Southern Alberta as a grain-growing region, the succession of recent wet years causing the grain to yield in a surprising manner, and as a result homesteading is proceeding very rapidly, and much capital has been invested in the purchase of adjoining lands. This officer rightly believes in the insurance from failure which irrigation secures for this district; intending farmers who heed this warning will find the investment of capital in irrigation a safe proposition, and when the present schemes are completed they will make half a million acres of land suitable for settlement; indeed, the effect of such works is bene-

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

ficial to lands not themselves irrigable, but which may through access to water be turned to profitable use. The Stirling settlement was founded in 1889 by one of the Mormon leaders, and now numbers 700 souls, all prosperous, with about 3,500 acres under cultivation. The settlers' sheep numbered about 5,000, and the wool crop sold at 14½ cents per lb., being the highest price ever paid in this section. Fruit-growing, though experimental, is promising; every family has plenty of apple trees, and some are trying plums, prunes and pears; the chief hindrance to this industry is the prevailing high wind, necessitating the planting of windbreaks. Thirty-six horses were imported into this settlement in 1899, and the number now owned by these settlers has increased by purchase and otherwise to over 2,000 head. The Raymond settlement shows an increase of 30 per cent in crop area over last year. Last year about 1,000 acres of sugar beet were harvested, yielding 3,500 tons. This acreage has been increased to about 3,000, and the return promises to be about 6 tons to the acre. This settlement is not three years old, yet the town population is estimated at 2,200. There are 17,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep owned by settlers. The price of cattle continues satisfactory, picked four-year-olds realizing \$49 per head. The Sugar Company are contracting for sugar beets this season at \$5 per ton. The Magrath settlement is almost entirely composed of Mormons, and the grain crop is of small acreage this year, not exceeding 10,000 acres in all. Each farmer has from 6 to 12 horses of first-class breed, and if subsequent rains improve the grass crop, this particular locality will materially improve. The population of the village is about 1,000 souls, with good school, church and fairly good dwellings. The Spring Coulee settlement is composed mainly of settlers from Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa; their total yield of grain last year was about 55,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of oats, and if this present season turns out favourably there will be about double this quantity. Farming began in this district three years ago. Fall wheat returned 35 bushels to the acre, and oats on new and prepared land returned 100 bushels to the acre. The farmers in this district are not easily concerned about the lack of rain, as they believe if no more rain falls the present season, there will be from 18 to 20 bushels to the acre, which is in striking contrast to the experience of one of them from Nebraska, who, in the year 1889, only cut 30 acres of wheat from 535 acres sown. There is little or no ranching in this district, but all farmers have more or less domestic cattle. The Cardston settlement is the oldest farming district in Southern Alberta; has a crop principally of spring wheat, and at the time of this report looking very fair. Cardston farmers are well off and depend upon their cattle and horses, grain-growing being as yet a side issue. The settlers tributary to Cardston own about 10,000 cattle and 1,750 horses, mostly raised in the district. The town population is about 800, but the farmers usually live on their homesteads and not in the village. The acreage in 1903 was about 5,900, the average return of wheat being 32 bushels per acre. This year's crop area is 20 per cent greater and includes 300 acres in sugar beets. At the time of this report rain is needed in this district, and as an indication of the increased value of land, improved quarter-sections bring from \$750 to \$2,000, according to improvement. The Taber district is an entirely new one, which is attracting a number of experienced and somewhat wealthy American farmers. This is their first year, and they have about 2,000 acres under crop, 500 of which is in Red Fyfe spring wheat. At the date of this report the crop appears to be in good condition. The Lethbridge district proper, radiating 12 miles from the town, is, with the exception of a few farms, all irrigable, and the appearance of the crops is excellent. Many of the farmers have not connected their ditches with the main canal, indicating the sufficiency of rain during the past four or five years. Settlers appear to be comfortably off, and own a large number of cattle. Poultry and dairying are profitable, butter never being less than 30 cents per lb., and eggs from 25 to 40 cents per dozen. The homesteads within a large radius from Lethbridge have been taken up so rapidly as to compel later arrivals to go further east, and they are now settling in the district known as Grassy Lake, midway between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. The progress of settlement is shown in the fact that the number of hay

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

permits during the past fiscal year is double that of the preceding year. The number of cattle in Southern Alberta was estimated at about 186,000 head, but the severe storms in February and March told heavily in the eastern portions of the district; to the west the loss is light, probably not exceeding 5 per cent. Opinions differ on this point, some of the best known ranchers believe that the loss is no greater than the preceding year. The horses which numbered last year over 21,000, have probably increased 15 per cent, but sheep have decreased by 35,000 head, the reason for this decrease being lack of range and the prevalence of the prairie wolf. The sheep industry should flourish under improved conditions, as after a particularly hard winter the lambs averaged 100 per cent, and the fleece 7 lbs. in weight, the wool crop alone bringing a cash return of over \$50,000. The mutton was sold at 5 cents (spring) and 4 cents (fall), and it has been suggested that a committee of experienced men may, with advantage, be appointed to examine the whole country and report upon these matters, particularly in view of the fact that the increased homesteading will further hamper the sheep and cattle rancher. The customs entries for the year at this port exceed those of the preceding year by about 500. The output of Lethbridge coal shows an increase of 25 per cent in the tonnage and a like percentage in the number of men employed, making a total output of 228,000 tons. The immigration hall at this point has been freely used by the settlers arriving, and afforded accommodation to 529 persons who occupied the same, a total of 3,276 days.

C. W. Sutter, immigration agent, Edmonton, Alberta, reports that owing to the non-completion of the railway east of Edmonton, the number of settlers going to that district has fallen off, but a large number of farmers are locating on purchased land in the district, and appear to be very prosperous. At the time of this report the crops are in excellent condition and show a substantial increase in area and every prospect of a heavy return.

J. M. McGovern, travelling immigration agent, east of Port Arthur, reports that the past has been one of the most successful and satisfactory during his twenty years' experience, in so far as the railway company has made greater efforts than ever to provide for the comfort and safety of the immigrant passengers passing through to the west; at the same time, he suggests that additional colonist cars are required. The work of the travelling agent is not by any means a sinecure. During a large portion of the year they are frequently on the road eighteen hours in the twenty-four, after which their time is largely taken up in making the daily report required for this office. The class of arrivals has been exceptionally good, and judging from conversation on the train, this officer is of the opinion that the young inexperienced Britisher who stays a year in Ontario before coming west is all the better for his experience. It is pleasing to note that so large a number of experienced farm labourers have passed through his hands this year, and he reports that not one of them has returned dissatisfied, the returning class being principally those whose former experience has unfitted them for life on a farm, or they were simply homesick; and possibly a small number of mechanics who had been misled by misrepresentations of unauthorized agents in the old country. The many nationalities represented among the immigrant arrivals proves that the information concerning Canada is being disseminated through very many parts of the world, thereby making Canada much better known than ever before. An increase is evident in the number of United States immigrants arriving by way of eastern Canada, which is evidence of the gratifying increase in interest through the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Those passing through this officer's hands were experienced farmers specially adapted for settlement in western Canada. Quite a large influx from Ontario passed into western Canada, the people bringing with them their stock and effects. Considering the large number passing through on trains, there has been a remarkably small amount of sickness or indication of disease, and with the exception of an occasional case of measles, the only serious contagion was one case of small-pox, evidently contracted in Glasgow before embarkation, and arriving in western

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Canada fully developed. This gratifying condition is largely the result of the careful medical inspection at the seaports.

D. W. Agnew, travelling agent, with headquarters at Moosejaw, Assiniboia, reports that during the last twelve months 15,722 settlers passed into Canada over the 'Soo' line, bringing with them 2,563 cars of settlers' effects and stock. This shows quite a falling off compared with the previous year, which can possibly be accounted for by the washouts north and south of the line, which for five weeks in the busiest portion of the immigration season made the railroad absolutely impassable. As evidence of the development in the districts contiguous to this line of railway may be mentioned that two elevators have been built at North Portal; one elevator and grist mill at Estevan; one elevator at Halbrite; grist mill at Weyburn; two new elevators at McTaggart; two at Yellow Grass; two at Milestone, and one at Rouleau. In addition, new sidings were put in between nearly all the stations on this railway. A large number of well-boring machines have been brought in by settlers themselves, and the difficulty of obtaining water has, to a great extent, been thereby overcome.

L. J. Clement, agent of Dominion lands, Brandon, reports that a very heavy influx of settlers has taken place in his district during the early part of 1904, the majority being from England. About 500 newcomers have been assisted to various situations during that time, the majority of course being with farmers, while many have bought or leased farms. Compared with last year's immigration in his own particular district, he estimates the arrivals to be nearly double, and notes with the rest of western Canada the necessity for a larger supply of desirable domestic help. The crop prospects are excellent, the estimated increase being fifteen per cent over the preceding year. The city of Brandon having developed into a distributing centre, the proposed new immigration hall will fill a long felt want, as during nearly the whole of the year new arrivals will present themselves requiring this temporary shelter, and the accommodation in the city is not sufficient for the purpose.

The agent of Dominion lands, Minnedosa, Manitoba, reports 271 homestead entries granted through his office during the past year, a decrease from the previous year, not caused by lack of demand, but because the demand could not be met, owing to the available desirable lands in the district being largely exhausted. Farm lands in the district have been changing hands freely at rapidly increasing prices. Notwithstanding the late spring, the area of land in crop is in excess of that in the previous year. Crops at the date of this report are well advanced, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

F. K. Herchmer, agent of Dominion lands, Dauphin, Manitoba, reports that indications point to a repetition of last season's good harvest. Considerable addition has been made to the area under cultivation. The coarser grains have only been grown for local consumption, and oats have been imported in considerable quantities for use on railway construction. More attention has been paid to stock, and the importation of first-class animals should be encouraged. Stock wintered well. Hay brought higher prices than ever. Many schools and churches have been erected, proving the permanent settlement of the district, and notwithstanding the shrinkage in homestead entries quite as many people came into the district as in former years. Many private sales of land have been recorded, and high prices have been obtained. Good wages have prevailed owing to the brisk demand for men, and the general health of the district appears to have been good. The number of homestead entries granted during the year was 379.

Mr. R. Claude Kisbey, agent of Dominion lands at Alameda, Assiniboia, reports the crop of 1903 very heavy in growth, but the continuous rains after cutting damaged some of the wheat. The crop prospect for the present season is satisfactory, not so much straw, grain healthy and heads large, and average 20 bushels to the acre. Most of the new settlers in this district are from the United States, many being returning Canadians, bringing plenty of American gold with them. All desirable homesteads are taken up within twenty-five miles of any railway in the district, and special care

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

is being taken to cancel homestead entries which have not been completed by bona fide settlement. This policy is very beneficial, and secures for the district bona fide farmers who are doing well, and farming, as a rule, a half section of land each.

J. W. Hannon, agent of Dominion lands, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reports that owing to the unusual difficulty encountered by the railway service during the past spring, the settlement of lands in his district has been materially interfered with; the homestead entries have not reached the same high water-mark as they did last year, but the heavy stream of actual settlers going upon their lands has continued. The movement from Great Britain and from France has been more marked this year. Glen Mary continues to be the centre of the Scandinavian settlement, and the Hoodoo Plains are being rapidly settled by American-German Catholics, while many of the British newcomers have located at Shell Brook. The advance of the Canadian Northern Railway into the district is watched with great interest, and its early completion is very much to be desired. The prospect is favourable for good crops.

The agent of Dominion lands, Lethbridge, reports that southern Alberta is showing itself to be largely a mixed farming country, as well as one excellently adapted for stock, by the fact that homestead entries have greatly increased over the previous year. It appears that 1,731 secured homesteads in southern Alberta, and others have settled upon irrigated or railway lands. Most of these settlers are from the United States, and have sufficient means with which to commence farming. The oldest settlements have no homesteads now available, while new districts are rapidly filling up. The district appears to be prosperous.

The agent of Dominion lands, Calgary, reports that the immigration into the district has continued large, and settlement has directed itself rather more to the townships lying south of the main line than north. The number of homestead entries granted in this district was 2,676, an increase of 760 over the preceding twelve months. The settlers of the past year, as in previous years, have been of a very good class, and they appear to be well satisfied and contented. The city of Calgary itself has shown marked improvement in many ways, its population of 10,000 being almost double what it was four years ago. The crop does not appear to be up to the usual high average on account of rather too much rain, but the winter was exceptionally favourable, and stock came through well. Generally speaking, the prospects for a good crop and prosperity in the other industries are very gratifying.

The Agent of Dominion Lands, Red Deer, Alberta, reports a bountiful harvest was secured last year; large quantities of excellent hay put up for winter feeding; little snow until February, 1903, followed by cold weather, but live stock did not suffer. A large number of Texan cattle was imported into the Red Willow district east of Red Deer. Crops this year are in excellent condition, and not having too much rain, the roads are better than for some years past. The agent reports a Swiss colony situated in townships 38 and 39, ranges 18 and 19, west of the 4th meridian, to have received large numbers and are making good progress. A settlement of old country French farmers has been located in townships 38, 39 and 40, ranges 14 and 15 west of the 4th meridian. Quite a few Finlanders from the United States have settled near Snake Lake. All these people appear to be satisfied with their locations, and with the older settlers show excellent prospects. In this district there are now seven working creameries, all well patronized. In the town of Red Deer itself prosperity is very apparent, large numbers of buildings being in the course of erection. An important industry is the Blindman River Electric Power Company, now constructing their works at the junction of the Blindman river and the Red Deer river, and they intend to furnish electric power for industries and lighting in the adjacent towns. The district is gratified to see construction work commenced on a branch line of railway running east from Lacombe, and while the past year has been one of unprecedented prosperity for the Red Deer district, the correspondence would indicate something equally as good, if not better, for the coming year.

4-5 EDWARD VII.. A. 1905

A. G. Harrison, agent of Dominion lands, Edmonton, Alberta, reports that the arrivals in the district are mostly Canadians, British and Americans of a superior class. Some of the British settlers have gone sixty-five miles north-west of the town, while the Canadians and Americans appear to have gone eastward along the line of the proposed Canadian Northern Railway. The district is well settled within the radius above mentioned, and more surveys are needed in order to accommodate newcomers with free homesteads. The crop outlook is excellent, the large proportion of the crop sown being oats as usual, although the wheat acreage is on the increase. Live-stock appears to be in excellent condition, and while the present outlook is favourable, the district needs more railways and facilities for exporting and distributing the crop when grown. This agent remarks that throughout the entire district a feeling of confidence in the future is felt, provided the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway begins at an early date. Excellent reports on the capabilities of the Peace River country are received, but settlers are advised to locate nearer the present railways. Many settlers have used the North Saskatchewan River route from Edmonton to Fort Pitt; it has proved an easy way to travel, and furnishes a means of communicating with the interior and furnishing supplies for the accommodation of a large number of homesteaders who have pushed their way west of Battleford and into the Vermilion River district.

James Bannerman, agent of Dominion lands at Kamloops, B.C., reports the flow of immigrants to the agricultural parts of British Columbia greater during the past year than in the previous year. A number of the newcomers appear to come from the United States, and are making for the northern parts of the province in anticipation of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

John McKenzie, agent of Dominion lands, New Westminster, B.C., reports that notwithstanding the additional cost of transportation to this most western portion of the Dominion, a greater number than usual have come into that part of British Columbia, some of whom have settled in the Dominion lands belt, while others have purchased in the Okanagan Valley and other points where old time ranches have been sub-divided into smaller holdings for raising wheat, poultry, &c. As timber lands are being cleared, and lands are reclaimed, the dairying industry is attracting more attention. Well managed creameries are paying well. Chilliwack, Sumas, Matsqui and Mission City report very satisfactory progress, besides which a constantly increasing quantity of milk goes daily to Vancouver and New Westminster. The early opening of the \$1,000,000 steel bridge constructed for railway and wagon use across the Fraser river at New Westminster is expected to largely develop the central portion of the district lying south of the Fraser river. Although it is more difficult to make early progress in this district owing to the greater cost in the first instance in putting land under cultivation, yet the milder climate is attracting a number who have made money elsewhere, especially since satisfactory prices are obtainable for ordinary farm produce. Generally speaking, the district under the jurisdiction of this agent shows marked improvement over the previous year.

S. B. Paul, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Moosomin, Assiniboia, reports the acreage under crop in his district about twenty per cent in excess of the preceding year, and all settlers appear to be increasing the value of their farms to a very gratifying extent. Improved farms in this district now range from \$12.50 to \$27 per acre. There are no homesteads now available, and newcomers are obliged to purchase lands. This district appears to contain a great number of settlers from Great Britain, who are highly pleased with the conditions in which they are placed.

Spencer Page, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Wapella, Assiniboia, reports that most of the land in his district has been homesteaded, and only eighty-two applications for entry were made during the past year. The crop conditions are favourable, and general progress is noticeable in this district.

R. B. Taylor, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Grenfell, Assiniboia, reports that 114 homesteads were made at his office during the year, and most of the homestead lands

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

have been taken up within a radius of forty miles. The settlers in this district come from all parts of the world, and special mention must be made of the settlement in townships 13 and 14, ranges 6 and 7, W. 2 M., known as the Stoetzel colony, containing about one hundred families of German-Americans, who came from Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, whose progress has been very rapid and satisfactory. Throughout the whole district is every sign of advancement and prosperity, and crop prospects are particularly bright.

H. Martineau, sub-agent of Dominion lands, at Kutawa, Assiniboia, reports a steadily increasing population in his district, and settlements that one year ago had few people therein are to-day filled with settlers from all countries. Hundreds of homesteads have been taken during the year, and large tracts under ploughing and many comfortable dwelling houses are to be seen in every direction, and, in fact, prosperity presents itself to the eye of the stranger in this district.

F. J. Musgrave, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Estevan, Assiniboia, reports 505 homestead entries being made during the year, principally by persons of Scandinavian extraction and Germans, with a small proportion of Britishers and Canadians. No complaints have been heard, and the settlers appear to consider their treatment by the department as fair and reasonable. The prospects for harvest are very bright.

John R. Bunn, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Milestone, Assiniboia, reports a steady increase in the settlement of the Milestone district. About one hundred cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point, the majority belonging to settlers from the United States. One hundred and sixty applications for homesteads were made in his office during the year. The population of the district is about equally divided between American and Canadian citizens, a number of the former being Scandinavians born in Sweden and Norway. The area under cultivation has doubled during the year, many homesteaders now having their entire quarter-section under crop, and buying adjoining land. In some cases a whole square mile is under cultivation. Three steam ploughs started to work in the vicinity; two have ceased operations because the engines were too light for satisfactory progress. A large area of land south of the Moosejaw creek and tributary to Milestone is still open for settlement. Some of it is more or less stony, but is generally rolling prairie, and suitable for ranching or mixed farming.

A. B. McGregor, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Davidson, Assiniboia, reports his district settling up very fast. Crops are looking well, and the people are well pleased with the prospects. The town of Davidson, which at the time of the previous report was practically not in existence, has progressed with the development of the surrounding country, and now boasts two general stores; two hardware stores; two large hotels; livery stable, blacksmith and machine shop, four implement warehouses, Dominion Lands office, sash and door factory and shops and offices, including a newspaper called the *Davidson Leader*. At this point it was found necessary to erect an immigration building in order to accommodate the large number of settlers going east and west of there.

Robert McIntosh, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, reports a considerable improvement in Saskatoon and surrounding district. Where last year farm buildings were built for convenience merely, they are now not only comfortable, but in many cases expensive and attractive. Land that was cropped last year has been re-sown and twice as much broken ready for next year. Steam ploughs are at work, and the country presents a prosperous and enterprising appearance. Schools are springing up in every place, yet there is room for more settlers. Through his office 1,279 homesteads were entered for during the year, the majority of these new-comers being well-to-do Canadian and American farmers, with a fair number from Great Britain. The district is clearly a mixed farming district, the land being splendidly adapted for wheat-raising, while at the same time it bears an abundance of grass. Surveys for new railways are being prosecuted in several directions, and Saskatoon bids fair to be a railway centre. The town itself now boasts four large churches, brick

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

schools, three hotels, grist mill, three elevators, one cement works, brick works, cold storage, grain and other warehouses; and this officer is glad to report that the town council and enterprising business men of Saskatoon assist in every way the comfort and success of the new settlers.

M. J. Dubois, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, reports the crops looking exceedingly well and at the time of the report better than previous years. Old and new settlers are well pleased with the country. At this point a building has been purchased and is now being made suitable for an immigration hall, as it is found that Duck Lake is a very convenient point for settlers detraining who go east and west into new districts.

J. J. English, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Maple Creek, Assiniboia, reports the past fiscal year to have been very successful as regards new arrivals, the homesteads entered for being much in excess of any previous year. The new settlers are adapting themselves to mixed farming and dairying, which it is hoped, will prove profitable to them in a short time.

Joseph Nixon, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Macleod, Alberta, reports that during the fiscal year 462 applications for homestead entry were made in his office, and the number of settlers arriving and locating in that district was larger than in the previous season. Grain crops promise well, and all appear satisfied, and are making preparations for a much larger acreage next year. He mentions the district around Claresholm as being specially successful, and points to the fact that the settlers there purchased six car-loads of fall wheat for seed alone. The class of settlers has continued to be of a very superior kind, and no sickness has appeared amongst them. The building rented for immigration purposes at this point has been found to be of great benefit, and has been generally used by those who were unable to obtain hotel accommodation or desired to leave their families for a short period until shelter was erected on their homesteads.

J. M. Bender, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Nanton, Alberta, reports the crop showing well. About 300 homesteads have been taken up in this district during the present calendar year. The new-comers appear to be a very desirable class with means, and are already showing signs of settled prosperity.

W. E. Holmes, sub-agent of Dominion lands, High River, Alberta, reports that all the land within a radius of twenty-four miles east of High River is practically settled up, so far as homesteads are concerned, and as far west as the west boundary of range 2, w. 5th meridian. About 500 homestead entries were made at this office during the year, the greater number being people from the United States, all appearing to be well pleased with the country and its prospects.

Clinton C. Reed, sub-agent of Dominion lands at Ponoka, Alberta, reports that the new arrivals have been seeking land to purchase or rent, as a choice of homestead lands is not to be obtained within forty miles west or sixty miles east of Ponoka. This lack of homesteads, and the arrival of people at Ponoka who could not obtain same within a reasonable distance, have given the impression that a number of people have become dissatisfied with the country. It is understood that they have moved to other parts and secured what they desired. This condition emphasizes the necessity for more railways to reach the land which is now unsettled, but too far from railway communication to induce new arrivals to take the same up. The prosperity of the district can be measured by the fact that all sales of stock, &c., in the district have been for cash, and the goods offered bring a good price. The district is progressing satisfactorily. Schools are being established from time to time, and the settlers are taking advantage of the district, which appears to be splendidly adapted for the butter and cheese industry. The demand for good beef and milk cows is constant and active, and the general condition of all livestock appears to be good. The crop area, while somewhat increased, will not show as good result as previous years, and may be accounted for by the inferior quality of seed sown by the farmers. The lumbering industry is increased in the district, and two saw-mills will cut from three to four million feet of lumber this season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

J. B. Holden, sub-agent of Dominion lands, Leduc, Alberta, reports the settlers well contented, and breaking a large acreage for next year's operations. The crops are somewhat later this year than last, but under favourable conditions, should give excellent results.

Alexander Stenberg, land guide at Ohlen, Assiniboia, reports New Stockholm colony making good progress, a lot of new land being broken each year. The homesteads are all taken, and the crop looks excellent.

Thomas Paulson, land guide at Foam Lake P.O., Assiniboia, reports a continuous stream of home-seekers since the spring opened, and most of the land is taken up in townships 32 and 33, ranges 15, 16 and 17, west of the 2nd meridian. Those settled appear satisfied, and have sent for their friends, which has caused rapid settlement of the district. Many are experienced farmers, and brought the necessary stock and effects to commence work immediately. The hay crop is abundant, and grain crops look well. This locality is now covered by the survey of the Yorkton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which it is hoped will afford them relief at an early date.

William McTaggart, land guide, Swift Current, Assiniboia, reports sixty-four homesteads were entered at that point, and the wheat, oats and flax which have been sown in the district well advanced. He is of the opinion that if the settlers do their part, the land in this district is capable of producing first-class crops.

A. E. Guinn, land guide at Melfort, Saskatchewan, finds his district this year connected by the Canadian Northern Railway with the outside world, and realizes all that this means to the settler who homesteaded there in previous years, and very naturally reports a lack of unsurveyed land in his district to accommodate new-comers who have been crowding in during the past year. He reports that the homesteaders have become permanent residents, having built houses and broken considerable land, some having as much as fifty acres broken. The crop prospects are satisfactory.

Harry Botwell, land guide on the Vermilion river, Saskatchewan, reports extraordinary development and settlement of his district. He located his own homestead on section 36, township 50, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, ten months ago, and at that time there were only two other persons in the district within a radius of thirty miles all around. Since that time at least two hundred settlers have located within the area mentioned, mostly American and Canadian, and a few Britishers, all of a very desirable class, who have been busy breaking land and in building operations. This district is one of the best in western Canada, and when the Canadian Northern Railway, now located therein, is constructed, will be a specially fine locality for agriculture. The Vermilion river affords good fishing, and its banks contain an abundance of coal and timber. Plenty of first-class homesteads are yet to be obtained two or three miles back from the located railway, and another twelve months will see a great change in the Vermilion river district.

Alexander K. Thom, land guide at Quill Lake, Assiniboia, reports a large number of people settling in his district, well satisfied, and he believes are occupying one of the choicest spots in the whole great west. The advent of the Canadian Northern Railway through the district is increasing the value of the lands very considerably.

Matthew Cook, land guide at Lamerton, Alberta, reports the acreage under crop greatly increased over the preceding year, and prospects very encouraging. A very large amount invested in livestock is evidence of confidence in the future. He has not heard of a single dissatisfied settler, or any one desirous to return to the United States. This agent recommends that some of the smaller lakes be stocked with a supply of fish for the use of settlers. The construction of the railway from Lacombe east has greatly encouraged the farmers in this locality, and they are increasing their operations preparatory for next season.

J. H. Vanalstyne, land guide at Leduc, Alberta, reports the acreage in crop fifteen per cent larger than the previous year, and prospects very satisfactory. The cattle presents a splendid condition, and the increase is large. The hog industry is growing.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

and supplying a large pork factory in this village. The settlers appear to be an excellent class, and this agent recommends that a sum of money be provided for the purpose of making roads, so that they may get in and out to the railway without inconvenience or difficulty.

Thomas Baird, land guide, Red Willow, Alberta, reports upon the settlement of the district as far east as range 12, w. 4th meridian, where there is a lot of fine country, and room for many hundreds of settlers. A large majority of the new-comers have been from the United States, and their progress is marked by the numerous houses now dotting the landscape, which until this year was untouched by human beings. Crops of all kinds are doing well, with a largely increased area. Pasture and hay cannot be surpassed. Two saw-mills are at work on the Willow and Big Knife creeks, adding convenience to the settlers on their arrival. A French colony has been started in township 40, range 16, w. 4th meridian, and the colonists propose to erect a church on section 18 in township 40, range 15, w. 4th meridian. The great demand is for railways, and the settlers desire the Grand Trunk Pacific, or some other transcontinental built at once, as many of them are seventy-five miles from railway accommodation to-day.

Solomon Todd, land guide at Olds, Alberta, reports the crops are looking very well, and all indications point to a heavy yield. New settlers are arriving all the while, and all appear to be well satisfied with their condition. Over five hundred applications for homesteads were received at the Olds sub-land agency during the year.

Thomas M. Haig, land guide, Claresholm, Alberta, reports that during the year nearly nine hundred homestead entries were made in his district, and fully one hundred farmers purchased land. He says that the new-comers are principally well-to-do men with families. Fully two-thirds of the homesteaders have arrived and settled in the country. The crop prospects are excellent, and the settlers appear well pleased with their new homes.

J. S. McDonald, land guide at Heather Brae, Alberta, reports settlers moving into his district very freely, and it is nothing uncommon to see from ten to twenty teams with settlers' effects passing along in one day to the district east of Heather Brae. This agent meets most of them, and they are well satisfied with their choice of locality. The older settlers state that Alberta winters are much milder than in that part of the States whence they came. It is pointed out that some of the successful settlers arrived in the district with little or no money, and have now from sixty to two hundred head of cattle, besides other stock. There is great demand for railway accommodation, as the influx of settlers has compelled the new arrivals to go a long distance east.

From the foregoing it may reasonably be assumed that the development and settlement of western Canada, which took such a tremendous step forward during the preceding fiscal year, has been fully maintained during the year now closed. Such rapid progress and filling up of the country cannot but assure immunity from commercial depression for some years to come. Indeed, one cannot be over-optimistic if he states that the large influx of new arrivals, with their attendant means and effects, coming into western Canada year after year, precludes the possibility of any depression of an appreciable character.

The fact that there is so large an increase of land under cultivation proves the actual settlement of desirable agriculturists upon the land; and the general prosperity of those operating in the agricultural line becoming known to others outside Canada has caused, by a demand for land, a continued increase in land prices. The day of \$3 railway lands is long since past. The day of \$5 railway land has gone by; and indications are that, before 1904 closes, wild land that was \$3 some years ago will not be offered for less than \$8 per acre; and, even at this price, there is considerable margin for still further rise in value until the great disparity between the price of equal land in the United States and in Canada has largely disappeared.

Before closing my report, I desire to express the great satisfaction which the construction of the new immigration building at Winnipeg will afford those interested. It has been a much-needed accommodation, and it is hoped will afford necessary shelter

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

and convenience for immigrants for some years to come. Nevertheless, indications show that within an early date smaller buildings will have to be erected to accommodate the large numbers who will be settling in districts of the North-west which are now practically unknown.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,

Commissioner.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 2.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, August 12, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

In July, 1903, I inspected the British colony west of Battleford, and reported upon the work of the farm instructors, land guides and other officers engaged in permanently settling this colony, which is located about the 4th meridian, and the officers of the department did good work in giving the necessary instructions, finding the locations, and starting the colony in a proper manner to insure success. Finding the work of these officials pretty well consummated, the work was closed up.

I also inspected the Nestorian colony, settled in the vicinity of Battleford, and completed such arrangements as insured their permanent settlement. Reports dated July 7 and 23, 1903, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

During the month of July I investigated the conditions on the Prince Albert Railway, being the work done by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, and I found that this company had placed about 946 settlers in what was known as the arid belt between Aldsburry and Hanley, and that this district was making great progress. Particulars are submitted in report dated July 24, 1903, to the Superintendent of Immigration.

During the same month I inspected the Galician colony at Rosthern, which was established in June, 1898, when about forty families were placed on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river. This colony has been supplemented annually, and at present we have about 5,000 souls. They have been in a position, like all other Galician colonies, for the past few years, to receive their fellow-countrymen and put them in a position to become established without incurring much trouble to the department. They have made great progress, have proved excellent settlers, are good workers, have given the best satisfaction to their employers, and the young women make good domestic servants.

I also inspected the Hungarian colony at Crooked Lakes. This colony is making good progress and possesses a good country.

I also made an inspection of the German Catholic colony, who had placed 500 families in a new district called Leofeld in the Crooked Lake district.

Also a report of the Doukhobor community on the north branch of the Saskatchewan River. These people have made excellent progress notwithstanding the fact that a few of them still retain some peculiar religious ideas. Their districts are supplied with excellent horses, a good equipment, and they are accumulating money very rapidly.

A report of inspection of the Barr colony, showing the progress made by the new British colony. About 250 families remained in the vicinity of the 4th meridian, which would be from townships 47 to 51, inclusive, ranges 23 west 3rd, to range 1, west 4th. In addition about 115 families were placed in Jack Fish Lake country. A number of others at Bresaylor, some at Eagle Hills, so that about 50 per cent of the original movement were placed in other districts, and a number of important and progressive British settlements will be established through this movement. Particulars

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of above nationalities in report dated July 24, 1903, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

I accompanied the British editors through a portion of western Canada. They were received with great respect by all classes of representative people, and their trip through western Canada was of great interest to themselves and will be of great benefit to the country. Report August 27, 1903, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

I placed the exhibit for the department at Springfield, Ill., and attended the Illinois State Fair. Our exhibit was very creditable and thousands of people saw the wonderful productions of western Canada and received our literature. This was one of the most perfect displays of our products that I have been permitted to place on exhibition in the United States. Report dated November 2, 1903, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Report to deputy minister on British colonies, August 21, 1903.

Inspection of Doukhobor settlement, Galicians and Germans, settled in the Yorkton district, all nationalities showing great progress. Referring more particularly to the Doukhobors, their crops were good, their net earnings from railway and other work amounted last year to two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. They have replenished their district with four hundred horses, three grist mills, three saw-mills, eight steam threshers and an excellent equipment.

Galicians.—They were established in this district in 1897, they have become wealthy, are large producers, consume a great deal of our manufactured products. There is evidence of thrift everywhere among this colony.

Germans.—These people were established in 1890. They are among our best settlers and have become wealthy. Report dated September 8, 1903, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the deputy minister, dated September, 1903, I proceeded to inspect the British colony in Saskatchewan, looking into the progress and prospects of these people, completing arrangements for their accommodation and care during the winter, seeing to the building of an immigration hall at Lloydminster, the preparation of buildings at Battleford in the barracks, and examining the condition generally of these people. Complete report addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated October 30, 1903. Also further reports dated November 9, November 21, 1903, addressed to the deputy minister and the Superintendent of Immigration.

Also the examining of the progress of certain British settlements belonging to the Barr movement, report dated October 30, 1903, addressed to J. O. Smith.

Inspection of Galician settlements, Shoal Lake and Strathclair, report November 26, 1903, to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration.

Report on Doukhobors in Yorkton, dated December 15, 1903, addressed to J. O. Smith, Commissioner of Immigration.

A full report of the colonization work done by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, addressed to the secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated December 22, 1903. This report shows sixteen hundred and forty-two homestead entries were completed as a result of this company, and these settlers placed in districts that we had been unable to colonize. Through their efforts other progressive colonies were established.

Report on Doukhobor community addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated January 3, 1904. Also a report on future colonization work in Saskatchewan, dated January 3, 1904.

Inspection of Galicians and others in the Riding Mountain district, also report on new districts, dated January 15, 1904.

Reports, dated January 26 and 28, 1904, contrasting and comparing our immigration with that of other countries, showing that 95 per cent of all foreigners coming to Canada, seeking land and homesteads, become agriculturists and develop the natural resources of Canada, and that they have been a great acquisition to the labour market.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Without them railway and other work could not proceed, they are frugal and self supporting from their arrival. They have a wholesome regard for Canadian law. The inferior type arriving comprise one-half of one per cent, so that Canada is securing a very superior class of people. That class coming into the United States comprise seventy per cent of their European immigration, not referring to the Argentine Republic.

A report on Galicians, Hungarians and Doukhobors in Saskatchewan, dated January 28, 1904, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Investigation and report at Yorkton, Dominion Lands Department, addressed to J. G. Turriff, dated February 8, 1904.

Report on districts for colonization in Manitoba, dated February 19, 1904, addressed to W. D. Scott.

Report on Doukhobor community in Assiniboia, March 4, 1904, addressed to W. D. Scott.

Report on the British colony, dated April 4, 1904, concerning the progress of the British settlers and the completion of arrangements to give them an advance of seed grain, full particulars of report to W. D. Scott.

Also list of all British settlers settled in Saskatchewan. Report bearing same date.

Inspection of town of Lloydminster under instructions of deputy minister, report to deputy minister, April 6, 1904. Report on delayed emigrants at Regina, to J. O. Smith, April 28, 1904.

I beg to observe that during the month of April traffic was intercepted at points in the United States and Canada owing to high water and wash-outs. Considerable detention was caused to settlers arriving at their destination. I was obliged to remain at Regina and other places caring for the delayed immigrants.

The settlers were cared for, and received every comfort. The districts where the seed grain supply was short were all supplied, and no hardship was encountered by the settlers while they were detained. Report dated April 29, 1904.

In May I proceeded to Lloydminster, inspecting the different settlements, as well as the British colony. Report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated June 13, 1904.

Also report on conditions existing on the Prince Albert Railway, dated June 13, 1904.

Under instructions from the Dominion Lands Department, I submitted a full report on the Doukhobor reservation in Saskatchewan, dated June, 1904.

I beg to state that the movement of immigrants for the past year has been very uniform, and that there has been a steady stream of very superior people. We have received about nine thousand five hundred Ruthenians; about sixty per cent of these have settled on land. We have received about eight thousand eight hundred Scandinavians, being Norwegians, Swedes and Danes. We have received about nine thousand Germans, and may expect this movement to be largely increased, as the German Colonization Company, when their people have arrived, will have a thousand families in the district of Saskatchewan, east of the river. We have had about two thousand French people. There is general contentment everywhere, and promise of an abundant harvest. Certain districts that have been considered arid and dry have been settled through the energy and policy of the department, and I am pleased to say that they are at present the scene of great agricultural activity, where for many years previous they remained uninhabited and barren. Our settlers are contented and satisfied, and have a bright prospect before them, and with the promise of increased railway facilities they are so hopeful that the productions of our good country will be carried to the market that great development will follow the next few years.

I beg to call your attention to some new districts available for colonization:—

Townships 51 to 53, inclusive, ranges 23 to 27, north of Prince Albert, west of the 2nd meridian, is especially adapted for Ruthenian colonization.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Townships 44 to 42, inclusive, ranges 19 to 22, west of the 2nd meridian, is an excellent country, and contains a quantity of available good land.

Townships 4 to 7, inclusive, ranges 14 to 17 west 2nd meridian is a very desirable district.

Townships 7 to 9, inclusive, ranges 1 to 10, west 3rd, north of Wood mountain; also east side of Wood mountain, township 1 to 10, inclusive, ranges 25 to 28, west 2nd; Townships 1 to 10, ranges 11 to 14, west 3rd. Some very desirable colonization land in the Wood mountain district.

Townships 18 to 20, ranges 6 to 15, west 3rd meridian, between Canadian Pacific Railway and Saskatchewan river, is a beautiful open country, a good soil, and well suited for German people.

Townships 25 to 34, ranges 9 to 28, west 3rd meridian, west side south branch Saskatchewan river, opposite Hanley and Dundurn, contain a great quantity of excellent land.

Townships 40 to 43, ranges 20 to 24, west 3rd meridian; a beautiful open country, southwest of Battleford. The projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific should open up the districts before mentioned.

Townships 45 to 53, ranges 17 to 30, west of 3rd meridian, north side of north Saskatchewan, in the Turtle river district, contains a great deal of very desirable colonization land.

Townships 43 to 46, ranges 11 to 13, west of 4th meridian, east of Wetaskiwin; there is considerable homestead land in this district of a good quality.

Townships 36 to 42, ranges 15 to 17, east of Red Deer. This is a very desirable district.

Townships 38 to 43, ranges 3 to 8, west of 5th meridian, west of Red Deer. There is much desirable homestead land here especially adapted for mixed farming.

I might intimate that from north of Prince Albert to Edmonton, from township 48 to 58, a distance north and south of sixty miles, from the 3rd to the 5th meridian, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, there is a great deal of very desirable homestead land, and many progressive colonies could be founded. I might refer to the Swan river valley along the Canadian Northern Railway, the Carrot river district, the Kamsack and Quill lakes district; these are all very desirable districts, and homesteads can be readily secured in them. In conclusion, I beg to point out that the people settled in western Canada are making good progress, and many wealthy colonies have been established during the last seven years. There is a prospect of an abundant harvest and a hopeful outlook for the future. Doubtless the progressive policy of the department has every assurance of the very best results.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,
General Colonization Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OFFICIALS IN EASTERN CANADA

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

(J. V. Lantulum.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the arrivals of passengers at the port of St. John, N.B., for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Cabin.. . . .	542
Steerage.. . . .	12,023

Their destinations were :—

Cabin—	
Canada.. . . .	538
United States.. . . .	4
Steerage—	
Canada.. . . .	8,841
United States.. . . .	3,182

And they were divided as to sexes as follows :—

Cabin, Canada—	
Males.. . . .	328
Females.. . . .	156
Children, under 14.. . . .	54
	538
Cabin, United States—	
Males.. . . .	2
Females.. . . .	1
Children, under 14.. . . .	1
	4
Steerage, Canada—	
Males.. . . .	6,342
Females.. . . .	1,312
Children, under 14.. . . .	1,187
	8,841

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Steerage, United States—

Males.	1,797
Females.	708
Children, under 14.	677

 3,182

The steamships of the Eastern Steamship Company plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport and St. John landed 14,017 passengers, mostly tourists and returning Canadians.

The following statements are appended :—

Statement A.—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.

“ B.—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for United States.

“ C.—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for Canada.

“ D.—Monthly arrivals of steerage passengers for United States.

“ E.—Showing sexes, occupations and destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.

“ F.—Showing sexes of the different nationalities going to the United States.

Your obedient servant,

J. V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT A.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				Months.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.													
	SEXES.					SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.													
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Ret'd Canadians.	Tourists.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	French.	German.	Italian.	Holland.	Belgian.	U. S. Citizens.	Totals.	
Ret'd Canadians.	1903.				July	67	31	7	105	12	14	11	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
					August	100	68	29	197	11	4	5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
					September	126	40	10	176	8	3	..	11	3	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
					October	15	12	4	31	11	3	..	14	1	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
					November	12	12	3	27	14	6	..	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					December	1	1	..	2	14	4	35	14	4	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1904.				January	12	6	1	19	39	33	3	75	7	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
					February	4	..	..	4	59	33	15	107	23	35	30	5	1	1	1	1	1
					March	1	..	..	1	87	29	15	131	25	16	65	8	9	1	1	1	1
					April	1	..	..	1	68	30	7	105	17	12	53	16	2	1	2	..	2
					May	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					June	2	..	..	2	23	20	8	51	7	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	328	156	54	538	Totals	328	156	54	538	105	197	176	31	13	2	2	4	1	1	4	2	538	

J. V. LANTALUM,
Domion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT B — Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for United States.

Months.	ENGLISH.				U. S. CITIZENS.			
	Sexes.				Sexes.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
1903.								
July.....								
August.....								
September.....								
October.....								
November.....								
December.....								
1904.								
January.....	1			1				
February.....					1	1	1	3
March.....								
April.....								
May.....								
June.....								
Totals.....	1			1	1	1	1	3

J. V. LANTALUM,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

Months.	SEXES.		NATIONALITIES.																																	
	Male.	Female.	(Children.	Total.	Australia.	Austria.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Buckowinian.	Galician.	Hungarian.	Slovak.	Belgian.	Dutch.	French.	German.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	West Indian.	Greek.	Russian Hebrew.	German.	Italian.	New Zealand.	Poles.	German.	Russian.	Austrian.	Romanian.	Russian.	Finns.	Spanish.		
1903.																																				
July.	14	9	1	24																																
August.	29	36	5	70																																
September.	11	14		25																																
October.	4	12	1	17																																
November.	314	116	120	550	7	8	7	5	5	12	12	14	14	4	4	6	170	3	26	10	2	2	1	10	9	19	26	3	10	3	58	101	7			
December.	635	284	227	1,166	15	15	6	2	2	9	9	17	31	31	41	41	349	6	70	20	20															
1904.																																				
January.	363	96	76	535		14			2	26	2	55	1	3	1	138	2	21	9	9																
February.	840	167	110	1,117		26			10	9	11	61	3	21	22	389	3	88	30	30																
March.	1,680	257	262	2,199		52			6	23	48	94	16	9	39	802	18	111	53	53																
April.	2,407	371	375	3,153		56			107	446	22	75	1	7	63	983	4	88	88	88																
May.																																				
June.	25	5	10	40																																
Totals.	6,342	1,312	1,187	8,841	3	171	13	8	149	527	95	2	316	20	76	174	2,831	36	404	210	13	2	2	2	2	1,216	2	96	4	467	943	54	2			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for Canada—*Concluded.*

Months.	NATIONALITIES.												OCCUPATIONS.						DESTINATIONS.						Totals.							
	Swiss.	Danes.	Iceland.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Armenians.	Egyptians.	Syrians.	Arabians.	United States Citizens.	Flemish.	Red'd Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not classified.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	
1903.																																
July.....													24	24									24	24							24	24
August.....													26	36		10							36	36	10						26	36
September.....													14	14									14	14	3						14	14
October.....													1	6									7	7							7	7
November.....	3	7	11	5	1							38	61	154	127	20	13	19	156	550			71	115	138	84	67	37	38		550	
December.....	7	6	136	1	5					6	1	63	109	287	254	48	43	60	365	1,166			126	334	313	219	67	39	63	5	1,166	
1904.																																
January.....				4								23	39	120	107	23	78	24	144	535	133	146	110	76	41	5		23	1	535		
February.....	4	2	17	2	1	2				3		82	205	260	235	29	76	23	289	1,117	134	277	259	204	80	38		82	43	1,117		
March.....	2	30	23	17	1							92	725	845	231	22	14	31	271	2,199	100	356	389	853	329	64		92	6	2,199		
April.....	2	10	3	6	1	5					4	114	986	1,337	288	27	146	38	331	3,153	297	629	492	1,294	335	75		114	7	3,153		
May.....																																
June.....												4	36						40	40								4	36	40		
Totals.....	18	55	194	31	9	2	5	9	1	4	424	158	2,125	3,013	1,302	169	370	195	1,667	8,841	784	1,857	1,711	2,730	919	258	424	158	158	8,841		

J. V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT D.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Steerage Passengers for United States.

Months.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.																				Totals.								
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Austrian.	Galician.	Hungarian.	Belgian.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Prussian.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	West Indian.	Greek.	Italian.	Poles.	Russian.	Romanian.	Russian.	Finn.		Spanish.	Swiss.	Danes.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Armenians.	U.S. Citizens.	
1903.																																
July	17	2														19															19	
August																																
September																																
October	292	172	150	19	1	22	2	1	23	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	53	60	60	60	60	15	47	42	42	2	614	
November	429	204	168	801	12	3	3	3	62	53	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	8	24	351	64	64	64	1	30	95	38	45	3	801	
December																																
1904.																																
January	265	105	110	480	23	5	5	5	18	8	9	9	9	1	1	1	2	2	9	18	349	13	13	13	1	6	11	6	6	1	480	
February	359	83	84	526	4	5	1	1	40	18	18	18	18	1	1	1	10	14	14	14	369	7	7	7	2	12	22	11	6	1	526	
March	311	90	104	505	11	14	1	7	46	11	11	11	11	2	1	1	3	7	26	4	277	3	3	3	3	39	13	33	33	5	505	
April	124	52	61	237	12	7	4	4	75	9	9	9	9	5	1	1	24	24	24	24	62	62	62	62	6	9	9	9	8	1	237	
May																																
June																																
Totals.	1,797	708	677	3,182	81	10	53	8	11	3	264	8	111	2	8	9	19	6	46	62	2	99	1,713	147	1	3	108	197	139	59	13	3,182

J. V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT F.—Showing Sexes of the different Nationalities destined for the United States.

Nationalities.	SEXES			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Children.	
Austrian	48	15	18	81
Galician	4	3	3	10
Hungarian	17	21	15	53
Belgian	8			8
Dutch	5	1	5	11
French	1	2		3
German	114	67	83	264
Prussian	3	4	1	8
English	42	28	41	111
Welsh	2			2
Scotch	3	1	4	8
Irish	5	2	2	9
West Indian	17	2		19
Greek	6			6
Italian	43	2	1	46
Poles	40	15	7	62
Russian		1	1	2
Roumanian	24	38	37	99
Russian	1,048	322	343	1,713
Finnish	67	49	31	147
Spanish	1			1
Swiss	3			3
Danes	70	28	10	108
Swedes	92	62	43	197
Norwegian	98	24	17	139
Armenian	27	19	13	59
United States Citizens	9	2	2	13
Totals	1,797	708	677	3,182

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT E.—Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the Different Nationalities remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.		OCCUPATIONS.								DESTINATIONS.						Totals.					
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	
Australia.	3			3	1	114	18	1			5	1	3	11	31	23	1		6			3
Austrian.	198	25	18	171	11	114	18	2				21	171	11	31	23	76	24	6			171
Hungarian.	6	3	4	13		7	2					4	13		2			11				13
Bohemian.	4	2	2	8								4	8				4					8
Buckowinian.	122	18	9	149	16	117						12	149		24	7	98	20				149
Galician.	372	84	71	527	73	398	6	2	9	14	25	527	15	34	18	400	59	1				527
Hungarian.	42	19	34	95	46	36	3	1			8	95	2	10	2	7	74					95
Slovak.	2			2		2							2									2
Belgian.	206	55	55	316	64	73	12		132	5	30	316	117	39	2	92	54	12				316
Dutch.	14	2	4	20	4	14		1				1	20			2	10	8				20
French.	40	27	9	76	15	4	9	4	7	2	30	76	11	36	5	15	9					76
German.	104	39	31	174	35	57	26	4	4	2	46	174	41	21	13	59	26	14				174
English.	2,021	423	387	2,831	1,351	228	628	98	40	56	430	2,831	198	205	925	1,020	380	103				2,831
Welsh.	27	6	3	36	11	4	9		5	1	6	36	5	1	10	15						36
Scottish.	299	61	44	404	123	17	150	18	15	13	68	404	31	50	131	117	40	35				404
Irish.	164	22	24	210	115	23	34	13	3	5	17	210	10	12	75	102	7	4				210
West Indian.	10	3		13		16					3	13										13
Jamaican.	1	1		2			2						2					2				2
Greek.	57	1	2	60	7	47	1				5	60	1	16	41	2						60
Russian Hebrew.	13	2	4	19		5	9	1			4	19	2	14	3							19
German.	2			2	1	1						2	1									2
Italian.	1,190	13	13	1,216	48	1,006	5	1	148	1	7	1,216	155	725	180	97	3	56				1,216
New Zealand.	1	1		2								2										2
Polish.	89	12	12	113	7	79	14			2	11	113	10	16	7	58	20	2				113
Austrian.	4			4		4																4
German.	2			2											2							2
Russian.	65	12	19	96	9	33	25	5	1	1	22	96	14	20	33	19	10					96

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Romanian	221	155	91	467	3	203	98	3	40	129	107	6	368	51	32	10	467
Russian	521	173	249	943	141	393	219	17	18	165	943	99	290	107	427	109	943
Fins	28	18	8	54		22	4		9	19	54	4	2	35	5	2	54
Spanish	2			2			1			1	2			1			2
Swiss	16	1	1	18	6	1	8	3		2	18	2	3	3	4	6	18
Danes	42	11	2	55	14	23	5	2	5	2	55	28	3	5	7	12	55
Iceland	1			1						1	1				1		1
Sweden	55	23	16	94	11	47	9	1	12	13	94	3	8	6	52	20	94
Norwegian	27	2	2	31	8	16	2	2		3	31	1	2	15	4	7	31
Armenian	9			9		8	1				9			9			9
Egyptian	1	1		2		1				1	2		2				1
Syrian	3	2		5		3				2	5		5				5
Arabian	6	1	2	9		6	1			2	9	1	2		3		9
U. S. Citizens	1			1						1	1		1				1
French	4			4	2	2				1	4	4			1	3	4
Returning Canadians	303	71	50	424						424	424						424
Tourists	114	23	21	158						158	158						158
Totals	6,542	1,312	1,187	8,841	2,125	3,013	1,302	169	370	1,667	8,841	784	1,857	1,711	2,730	919	8,841

JAMES V. LANTALUM,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. John, N.B., June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC AGENT.

(P. Doyle.)

QUEBEC, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1904, with tables giving the numbers of immigrants brought to this port by each line of steamers, their nationalities, trade and callings, general destinations, &c.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The arrivals for the year, compared with those for the same period in 1903, were as follows :—

	1903.		1904.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		
England.....	4,414	49,421	4,071	47,768	.....	1,996
Ireland.....	4	170	.....	.....	.....	174
Scotland.....	173	3,942	251	5,537	1,673	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	1,693	1,693	.....
France.....	.....	.....	34	761	795	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	2,331	2,331	.....
	4,591	53,533	4,356	58,090	6,492	2,170
		4,591		4,356	21,70	.....
* Grand Total.....	.....	58,124	.....	62,446	4,322	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	2,421	20,993	23,414
" " Glasgow	251	5,537	5,788
<i>Dominion Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	2,672	26,530	29,202
<i>C. P. R. Atlantic SS. Service.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool	669	15,572	16,241
" " Avonmouth	15	156	171
" " Antwerp		2,331	2,331
" " Hamburg		1,693	1,693
<i>Franco-Canadienne Line.</i>			
Steamer from Bordeaux	684	19,752	20,436
<i>Canadian Lines Limited.</i>			
Steamers from Havre	5	312	317
	4,356	58,090	62,446

TABLE showing the number of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies during the Year ending June 30, 1904.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Infants.	Total.	Destinations.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Dr. Barnardo, London			262	241		503	Ontario and Manitoba.
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Hon. Mrs. Joyce	28	202	8	2	4	244	General.
The Catholic Emigration Association, 105 Shaw St., Liverpool			112	53		165	Montreal.
The Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, 5 Westmoreland Bridge, London			98	23		121	Ottawa.
Home of Industry, Bethnel Green Road, London, Mr. Merry			99	21		120	Stratford, Ont.
Church of England, Waifs and Strays Association, London			35	27		62	Sherbrooke, P.Q., and Niagara on The Lake, Ont.
Bristol Emigration Society			47	14		61	St. John, N.B.
Manchester and Salford Refuges and Homes, Manchester				25		25	Belleville, Ont.
Children's Aid Society, 32 Charing Cross, London			21			21	Winnipeg.
The Sheltering Homes, Myrtle St., Liverpool, Mrs. Birt			15	4		19	Knowlton, P.Q.
The Self Help Emigration Society, London			14			14	Montreal.
East End Emigration Fund, Newmarket St., London			11			11	"
Working Boys Home, 9 Great George Square, Liverpool			7			7	Lennoxville, P.Q.
Children's Home, Bonner Road, London			1			1	Montreal.
The Philanthropic Society, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey			1			1	"
Total	28	202	731	410	4	1,375	

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT of the number of passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, up to June 30, 1903-1904.

	1903.	1904.
England—		
Liverpool	53,835	51,668
Avonmouth		171
Ireland—		
Londonderry	184	
Scotland—		
Glasgow	4,105	5,788
France—		
Bordeaux		478
Havre		317
Belgium—		
Antwerp		2,331
Germany—		
Hamburg		1,693
	58,124	62,446

THE nationalities of the Cabin passengers brought out by each line were as follows :—

	Armenian.	Belgian.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Greek.	GREAT BRITAIN.				Swedish.	United States Citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Total.
							English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.					
<i>Allan Line.</i>															
Weekly, Liverpool				14	3	....	1923	1	32	17	2	....	391	38	2421
" Glasgow				2	....		4	186	....	....	3	....	51	5	251
				14	5	....	1927	1	218	17	2	3	442	43	2672
<i>Dominion Line.</i>															
Weekly, Liverpool	8	1	1	9	4	....	341	...	27	13	....	33	257	272	966
<i>C. P. R. Atlantic SS. Service.</i>															
Weekly, Liverpool		1	2	2	....	....	302	1	30	15	....	36	277	3	669
" Avonmouth .....					....	....	13	....	....	....	....		1	1	15
		1	2	2	....	....	315	1	30	15	....	36	278	4	684
<i>Franco-Canadienne Line.</i>															
Steamer from Bordeaux				29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
<i>Canadian Lines Limited.</i>															
Steamers from Havre				4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Totals	8	2	3	58	9	1	2583	2	275	45	2	72	977	319	4356

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Canada.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	United States.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Armenian	3	4	1	8	Armenian				
Belgian	2			2	Belgian				
Dutch	2	1		3	Dutch				
French	35	16	7	58	French				
German	5	4		9	German				
Greek	1			1	Greek				
Great Britain—English....	1,378	1,016	178	2,572	Great Britain—English....	7	3	1	11
Welsh.....	2			2	Welsh.....				
Scotch.....	139	110	24	273	Scotch.....	1	1		2
Irish.....	21	23	1	45	Irish.....				
Swedes	1	1		2	Swedes				
Returned Canadians.....	413	468	96	977	Returned Canadians.....	34	36	2	72
Tourists.....	91	41	2	134	Tourists.....	136	46	3	185
Totals.....	2,093	1,684	309	4,086	Totals	178	86	6	270

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

The Nationalities of the Steerage Passengers

— —	South African.	Australian.	Austrian.	Bohemian.	Bukowinian.	Croatian.	Galician.	Hungarian.	Slovak.	Belgian.	Bulgarian.	Brazilian.	Dutch.	French.	German.	GREAT BRITAIN.						
																English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Greek.	Rumanian.	
<i>Allan Line.</i>																						
Weekly, Liverpool.....	12	16	26	1	2		1	4		94	2		18	150	219	11,809	321	700	1,511	12	41	
" Glasgow.....	1	6	1				2						2	22	8	247		4,583	164			
	13	22	27	1	2		3	4		94	2		20	172	227	12,056	321	5,283	1,675	12	41	
<i>Dominion Line.</i>																						
Weekly, Liverpool.....		7	8	1	34		99	15	3	57			58	443	284	6,604	42	309	208	21	184	
<i>C.P.R. Atlantic SS. Service.</i>																						
Weekly, Liverpool.....	1	8	53	27	162		225	132	24	57		2	1	86	529	4,540	80	944	383	25	390	
" Avonmouth.....															1	108	3	1	2			
" Antwerp.....			30	5	103	18	806	34	1	106			1	6	356					7	2	
" Hamburg.....					289		1,171	4							212							
	1	8	83	32	554	18	2,202	170	25	163		2	2	92	1,098	4,648	83	945	385	32	392	
<i>Franco-Canadienne Line.</i>																						
Bordeaux.....														148						16		
<i>Canadian Lines Limited.</i>																						
Havre.....														37						2	3	
Totals.....	14	37	118	34	590	18	2,304	189	28	314	2	2	81	892	1,609	23,308	446	6,537	2,268	83	620	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

brought out by each line were as follows :—

HEBREW.				Italian.	New Zealand.	Po-lish.		Roumanian.	RUSSIAN		Spanish.	Swiss.	Servian.	SCANDINAVIAN.		TURKISH.				United States Citiz.	Ret. Canadians.	Tourists.	Total.				
Russian.	Polish.	Austrian.	German.			Pole(N. E. S)	Austrian.		Persian.	Russ. N. E. S.				Finns.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turks.					Armenian.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Arabian.
605 26	6 3	76 9	8 6	35 8	8 1	26 33	2 ...	2 ...	79 10	1,206	9 1	3 3	260 ...	11 218	1,338	1,718 2	9 2	5 21	...	1 1	3 16	110 110	458 110	87 31	20,993 5,537		
631	9	85	14	43	9	59	...	2	89	1,206	1	12	260	229	1,338	1,720	11	26	...	1	3	126	563	118	26,530		
406	11	68	9	122	1	91	...	1	6	119	308	8	7	89	...	734	383	...	27	...	1	...	66	145	68	11,047	
3,188 7 155 8	...	627 ...	69	355	3	97	2	...	17	490	473	...	32	12	171	140	1,137	777	6	15	1	37	3	71	157 31 7	23 3 ...	15,572 156 2,331 1,693
3,358	...	652	76	959	3	98	2	...	41	510	473	...	45	12	171	140	1,137	777	13	15	1	39	3	71	195	26	19,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	2	...	449	
198	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	36	...	3	...	312	
4,593	20	805	99	1,129	13	257	2	3	47	723	1,987	9	66	14	520	369	3,209	2,880	29	69	1	327	42	263	908	212	58,090

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

PARTICULARS of Immigrants arriving at the Port of

NAME OF COUNTRY.	TOTAL ARRIVALS.				DECLARED FOR CANADA.			
	M.	F.	Children under 12.	Total.	M.	F.	Children under 12.	Total.
African, South	6	3	5	14	6	3	5	14
Australian	30	4	3	37	30	4	3	37
Austria Hungary :—								
Austrian (N.E.S.)	54	28	36	118	34	21	31	86
Bohemian	21	5	8	34	8	1	3	12
Buckowinian	364	95	131	590	364	95	131	590
Croatian and Slovenian	18			18	16			16
Galician	1,305	438	561	2,304	1,290	432	556	2,278
Hungarian (N.E.S.)	90	48	51	189	70	19	21	110
Slovak	12	6	10	28	12	6	10	28
Belgian	202	70	42	314	189	62	33	284
Bulgarian	2			2	7			2
Brazilian	1	1		2	1	1		2
Dutch	61	10	10	81	51	8	10	69
French	542	260	90	892	533	256	90	879
German Empire :—								
German (N.E.S.)	695	414	500	1,609	517	291	378	1,186
Great Britain :—								
English	13,113	5,321	4,874	23,308	12,812	5,103	4,733	22,648
Welsh	279	92	75	446	276	90	74	440
Scotch	3,985	1,509	1,043	6,537	3,918	1,471	1,005	6,394
Irish	1,361	643	264	2,268	1,277	591	244	2,112
Greek	69	5	9	83	66	5	9	80
Hebrew :—								
Hebrew (N.E.S.), Roumanian	276	171	173	620	259	157	169	585
Russian	2,505	979	1,109	4,593	990	340	357	1,687
Polish	12	4	4	20	12	4	4	20
Austrian	445	176	184	805	268	120	126	514
German	47	20	32	99	31	9	11	51
Italian	1,087	25	17	1,129	1,005	22	14	1,041
New Zealand	12	1		13	12	1		13
Polish :—								
Poles (N.E.S.)	166	42	49	257	150	32	41	223
Austrian	2			2	2			2
Persian	2	1		3	2	1		3
Roumanian :—								
Roumanian (N.E.S.)	10	20	17	47	10	19	15	44
Russian :—								
Russian (N.E.S.)	294	150	279	723	233	135	258	626
Finns	997	566	424	1,987	346	138	92	576
Spanish	9			9	2			2
Swiss	40	10	16	66	39	10	16	65
Servian	3	4	7	14	2	3	2	7
Scandinavian :—								
Danish	292	111	117	520	147	31	38	216
Icelandic	125	117	127	369	125	117	127	369
Swedish	1,438	969	802	3,209	653	409	432	1,494
Norwegian	1,514	767	599	2,880	425	200	193	818
Turkish :—								
Turks	20	3	6	29	15	2	6	23
Armenians	57	6	6	69	54	3	2	59
Egyptians	1			1	1			1
Syrians	229	57	41	327	157	38	24	219
Arabians	31	6	5	42	31	6	5	42
U. S. A. Citizens	117	98	48	263	12	4	4	20
Total Arrivals at Ocean Ports	31,941	13,255	11,774	56,970	26,455	10,260	9,272	45,987
Returned Canadians	446	294	168	908	446	294	168	908
Tourists	159	39	14	212	157	32	12	201
Totals	32,546	13,588	11,956	58,090	27,058	10,586	9,452	47,096

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Quebec, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

DECLARED FOR U. S.

				Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
M.	F.	Children under 12.	Total.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
							1			3	2	
				8	2	3	5			9		
20	7	5	32	11	1	4	15	2	1	6	3	7
13	4	5	22				3			5	1	3
				252	84	117	112	3	1			
2			2				16					
15	6	5	26	1,003	387	508	281	31	34	5	1	
20	29	30	79	17	8	4	40	3		10	1	1
				12	5	9						
13	8	9	30	115	16	9	29	6	1	20	6	2
				1			1					
10	2		12	19	1		1	1				
9	4		13	203	53	58	20	3	3	11	3	5
							95	17	14	31	11	
178	123	122	423	330	205	311	113	21	20	53	4	1
301	218	141	660	3,375	620	644	3,525	534	522	3,983	696	679
3	2	1	6	73	16	16	46	7	4	83	4	3
67	38	38	143	919	131	134	679	111	95	1,703	197	162
84	52	20	156	443	55	47	383	37	32	263	26	12
3			3	2			57	5	7	3		
17	14	4	35	9	5	5	170	97	104	77	33	39
1,515	639	752	2,906	23	5	12	676	172	180	287	54	41
							8	2	2	4		
177	56	58	291	2		4	209	71	61	54	17	23
16	11	21	48				23	5	9	8	1	1
82	3	3	88	4	3	1	993	14	11	4		
				6			2			4	1	
16	10	8	34	28	9	24	91	6	7	16	2	1
							2					
							2					
	1	2	3	7	14	9	3	1	3			
61	15	21	97	190	101	206	27	6	7	11	2	7
651	428	332	1,411	34	7	16	294	45	29	17	4	10
7			7	1			1					
1			1	7	2	6	26	2	2	3	1	1
1	1	5	7	1	1	2	1					
145	80	79	304	37	8	13	79	2	4	29	2	4
				123	107	114	1					
785	560	370	1,715	248	134	215	354	55	78	39	12	18
1,989	567	406	2,062	119	44	73	243	25	21	57	6	6
5	1		6				14	1	1			
3	3	4	10				50	3	2	4		
							1					
72	19	17	108				155	35	21	2		
							3			28	5	4
105	94	44	243	2			9			1		
5,486	2,995	2,502	10,983	7,624	2,024	2,564	8,859	1,323	1,276	6,833	1,095	1,030
2	7	2	11									
5,488	3,002	2,504	10,994	7,624	2,024	2,564	8,859	1,323	1,276	6,833	1,095	1,030

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

[illegible]

P. DOYLE,
Immigration Agent, Quebec.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL AGENT.

(John Hoolahan.)

MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report of this agency for the fiscal year ending this date. The report embraces:—

(a.) Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal via the United States ports of New York, Boston and Portland, with nationality, calling and destination.

(b.) Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from all points in the United States, with nationality, calling and destination.

(c.) Applications for help.

(d.) Retail prices of food, fuel, &c., in Montreal.

(e.) Retail prices of clothing, &c., in Montreal.

(f.) Average wages and rate for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants in the city and district.

Steerage passengers arriving in Canada from the British isles and the European continent at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., are reported from these ports. As a general rule the first and second class passengers during the season of St. Lawrence navigation do not debark until they reach Montreal. All immigrant arrivals and departures are carefully checked by the staff, with full information as to sex, age, calling, nationality, name of steamship and final destination, a monthly report of which is submitted to your department. The department is also notified by wire, as also the commissioner at Winnipeg, of the number, nationality, and time of departure of all immigrants bound for western Canada.

Number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal, intended settlers in Canada, per ocean travel, via ports in the United States, as per statement 'A.' for the year ending June 30, 1904.	5,316	
Total number of immigrant arrivals from the United States by train, including returned Canadians, as per statement 'B.' for the year ending June 30, 1904.	2,496	
	<hr/>	7,812
Arrivals from the United States and per ocean travel via ports in the United States for the corresponding year ending June 30, 1903.	6,480	
Showing an increase during the year just closed of.	1,332	

I have issued to immigrants, bound to Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the present year, 724 certificates. The interchanging of certificates for immigrant tickets by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has proved a most satisfactory arrangement, and of the greatest possible benefit to the immigrants.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I wish to testify to the fact that the class of immigrants which has come into Canada during the past year passing through Montreal has been a most desirable one. The people themselves have been found free from disease, and self-sustaining, almost without exception, and people who will prove of inestimable value to the country. Under the present rigid system of inspection it is almost impossible for any person to secure admission into Canada who is not free from incurable disease.

Your officials in this district are thoroughly aware that persons suffering from mental or physical disability or aged people, are not desirable additions to the population of Canada. Canada is too young and vigorous to welcome any immigrant who is not self-sustaining, but ready to give a hearty welcome to all such as are, particularly when they come from the British isles, France, northern Europe and the United States.

I have had personal interviews with the executive officers of all the National Benevolent societies of Montreal, as well as with the officials of the different charitable institutions. They all agree in stating that despite the large increase in immigration, there was no increased demand on the funds of the several organizations, and that the new arrivals they came in contact with appeared to be a most desirable class, and a valuable addition to the population of the country.

The repatriation movement of French Canadians from the United States was large during the year. Every effort is being made to see that the wants and comforts of the returned ones are well looked after, and every facility is given them to enable them to settle in the land of their birth. Many went west over the Canadian Pacific Railway, intending to take up farms in our western country.

In the matter of Italian immigration, I would desire to say that during last spring several thousands of these people arrived in Montreal from Italy and the United States, with the expectation of finding work here, or going west in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Canadian Pacific Railway companies. Suitable work had not been found, and the immigrants were compelled to remain in Montreal in large numbers for a considerable time before securing employment. The great majority were without means of subsistence. They were men in the prime of life, of the unskilled labouring class, and willing to work could they obtain it. The local Italian Aid Society had done everything in its power for these people, providing food and shelter for them. The society's fund having become exhausted by the extraordinary demand thus made upon it, an appeal was made to the public for temporary assistance, which met with a prompt response.

Immigration to Canada from the older countries is now attracting so much attention that I am visited frequently by special correspondents of European journals, asking for information on the subject, and what prospects of a livelihood could be held out to their countrymen if they should desire to emigrate to Canada. In every instance I have been careful to point out to them that what Canada wants is men who are willing to work and develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

The agency has, during the past year, received correspondence from intending immigrants in the British isles, the continent of Europe and the United States, relative to the general conditions prevailing in Canada, such as the price and quality of farm lands, wages paid to skilled and unskilled labour, climatic conditions, railway and steamship facilities, &c. Every letter has been promptly answered, and in addition, immigration literature has been sent out to my correspondents as far as possible in their own language.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT A.—Showing the immigrant arrivals and departures at the Montreal agency

Nationality.	Total Arrivals.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Farmers			Gen'l Labr's			Mechanics		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Austrian	82	20	24	126	19	10	12	36	1	2	5	2	4
Bohemian	3	5	2	10	1	3							
Buckowimian	8			8	6			2					
Galician	167	54	60	281	157	45	60	9	1				
Hungarian	247	66	50	363	66	27	40	71	7	1			
Slovak	38	4	1	43	1	1		21					
Belgium	54	10	13	77	30	4	8	12			4		
Bulgarian	1		1	2							1		1
Dutch	10			10				5			5		
French	111	54	40	205	41	7	21	14	2	3	2		
German-Russ	178	140	235	553	178	114	235						
German	175	81	92	348	148	62	87	15	3	2	12	3	3
English	375	59	123	557	136	16	28	55	4	5	21	4	2
Welsh	7	1	2	10	6	1	2	1					
Scotch	59	7	2	68	48	5	1	6			3		
Irish	20	6	4	30	18	4	4	1			1		
Hebrew	79	15	13	107	1			50	4	6	12	1	4
Italians	1,856	60	37	1,953				1,541	22	15	2		
Poles	56	18	18	92	32	10	15	23	2	3	1		
Romanian	3			3				3					
Russian	15	1		16	9			5			1		
Finn	31	9	5	45		1	2	28	3	1	1		
Swiss	10	1		11	9	1					1		
Danish	10	8	3	21	7	2	3	3					
Swedish	106	83	30	219	58	17	28	43			5	2	1
Norwegian	47	39	23	109	39	10	19	5	2	4	3	2	
Syrian	12			12				12					
Arab	3			3				3					
Greek	31	2	1	34				29	1				
Total	3,794	743	779	5,316	1,010	340	565	1,993	52	42	80	14	15

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

by ocean travel via Ports in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904.

OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Servants.	Not Classified.			Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Children.								
			21	2	6	4	1	1		126		2	20	40	46	18	126
			2	2	2					10				4	2	4	10
										8		2		6			8
			1			8				281		6	3	224	44	4	281
			110	7	9	25				363	7	6	57	93	89	111	363
			16	1	1	1		1		43			18	3	4	18	43
			8	2	1	2		2		77		5	3	52	11	6	77
										2				2			2
										10		5	5				10
5	2		48	6	13	9	1	28	3	205		18	8	50	114	15	205
						26				553			10	365	173	5	553
						13				348		9	17	207	113	2	348
11	3	10	3	1	2	27	149	4	76	557	3	48	261	157	62	26	557
										10			1	5	4		10
2								2	1	68		2	4	56	4	2	68
						2				30			4	21	5		30
16	4	2				4		2	1	107		19	7	47		4	107
			313	16	13	13		9	9	1,953		985	284	137	254	293	1,953
						6				92		6	8	75	1	2	92
										3		3					3
						1				16		6		9	1		16
			2	1	2	4				45			12	5	5	23	45
										11				4	7		11
						4		2		21	1	2	1	11	4	2	21
						61		3	1	219		47	29	97	21	25	219
						24		1		109		16	7	63	18	5	109
										12		3		9			12
										3		2	1				3
2	1	1								34		19	4	8		3	34
36	10	13	524	38	49	234	151	55	95	5,316	11	1,241	764	1,750	982	568	5,316

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT B.—Showing Immigrant Arrivals and Departures of the Montreal

Nationality.	Total Arrivals.				TRADE OR OCCUPATION								
					Farmers.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Austrian	13	4	3	20	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	4	3
Galician	11	4	3	18	6	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Hungarian	21	4	...	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian	14	3	3	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	3
Bulgarian	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
French	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
German	83	16	26	125	17	10	18	30	1	1	36	5	7
English	9	2	4	15	4	2	4	3	...	...	2	...	...
Greek	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Hebrew	40	17	20	77	...	...	...	15	1	3	2	2	...
Italian	784	25	27	836	...	...	...	745	22	25	...	...	...
Poles	31	2	1	34	...	...	...	31	2	1	...	...	...
Russian	6	4	3	13	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Finns	81	3	...	84	1	...	...	76	3	...	2	...	...
Danish	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...
Icelandic	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish	40	11	11	62	4	5	5	19	1	...	16	3	6
Norwegian	5	3	...	8	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	...
Syrian	8	3	2	13	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. Citizens	10	6	6	22	9	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Returned Canadians	452	255	386	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,635	363	498	2,496	49	32	42	967	32	30	75	18	19

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Agency from the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

OF IMMIGRANTS.									DESTINATION.							
Clerks and Traders.			Miners			Not classified.			Total.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	B. Columbia.	Ret. Canadians.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Female Servants.											
...	20	6	12	1	1	...	...	20
...	18	...	3	2	13	...	...	18
...	20	2	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	10	15	...	25
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	6	...	...	6	...	20
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
...	125	50	20	37	14	4	...	125
...	15	2	...	13	...	...	...	15
...	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	8
23	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	58	5	10	4	...	...	77
...	39	2	...	...	1	2	836	660	47	15	64	50	...	836
...	34	2	5	...	3	24	...	34
...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	14
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	84	25	54	1	...	4	...	84
...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	62	28	11	11	8	4	...	62
...	8	6	...	...	...	2	...	8
1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	13
...	22	...	1	9	12	...	...	22
...	452	255	386	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	1,093
24	17	19	68	4	4	452	256	388	2,496	879	165	119	131	109	1,093	2,496

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT C.—List of Immigrants wanted at the Montreal Agency, for the Fiscal
Year ending June 30, 1904.

Class of Labour.	1903.						1904.						Remarks.	
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		Total.
Bakers		1	2		1				1		3	2	10	Local supply sufficient.
Blacksmiths.....	1		3	3	2	1			1				11	" "
Carpenters.....	5	4	5	4	1	4	8	2		6	5	4	48	" "
Clerks.....														No demand.
Express drivers.....	1		3	1					2	1	1	2	11	Local supply sufficient.
Female general servants.....	21	19	24	21	19	20	13	15	17	20	15	21	225	Good demand.
" cooks.....	10	9	12	10	7	5	7	4	6	9	6	5	90	"
" housemaids.....	6	7	15	13	10	8	10	9	5	6	4	3	96	"
" laundresses.....	2	1	6	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	32	"
" waitresses.....	6	4	7	5	5	1		4	2	4	3	4	45	"
Farm hands.....	25	20	19	17	12	10	12	9	15	30	40	45	254	"
Gardeners.....									6	5	4		15	Fair demand in season.
General labourers.....	175	130	125	75	25	10	25	7	10	25	75	110	792	Good demand.
Grooms and coachmen.....		2	1				2	1	1	2		1	10	Local supply sufficient.
Machinists.....	4	3	2			1			1	1	2	3	17	" "
Miners.....	9	3	7	6	7					9	6	4	51	Good demand (W. Ont.)
Plumbers and tinsmiths.....			1		1		1	2	1		1		7	Local supply sufficient.
Waiters.....		1		2	1		1	1	2	1		2	11	No demand.
Boys—office.....			3					2			1		6	"
" bell.....	3	4		2	3			1	2	1		1	17	Fair demand.
" care of horses.....	7	6	7	5	6	3	1	2	5	3	2	3	50	"

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT D.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of food and fuel required by the working class of Montreal, 1904.

Provisions.	Prices.		Provisions.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon per lb.....	0 12	0 18	Oatmeal, per lb.....	0 2	0 4
Beef ".....	0 6	0 15	Potatoes, per bush.....	0 50	0 60
Mutton ".....	0 8	0 12	Mustard, per lb.....	0 25	0 40
Veal ".....	0 10	0 15	Pepper ".....	0 20	0 40
Pork ".....	0 10	0 12	Rice ".....	0 4	0 6
Ham ".....	0 12	0 18	Salt ".....	0 1	0 ..
Herring, per doz.....	0 20	0 30	Sugar, white per lb.....	0 4	0 5
Butter, per lb.....	0 18	0 25	" brown ".....	0 3½	0 4
Cheese ".....	0 12	0 18	Coffee, roasted ".....	0 25	0 40
Eggs, per doz.....	0 15	0 25	Tea, black ".....	0 15	0 40
Milk, per qt.....	0 6	0 8	" green ".....	0 15	0 40
Bread, white, 4 lb loaf.....	0 16	..	Soap, laundry ".....	0 3	0 5
" brown 6 ".....	0 16	..	Tobacco ".....	0 15	1 00
Flour, per barrel.....	4 00	5 50	Coal oil, per gallon.....	0 20	0 25
" Buckwheat per lb.....	0 2	0 4	Fire wood, per cord.....	4 00	7 50
" Cornmeal ".....	0 2	0 4	Coal, per ton.....	6 50	7 00

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT E.—Showing list of retail prices of ordinary articles of raiment required by the working class at Montreal, 1904.

Clothing, &c.	Prices.	
	From	To
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed.....	3 50	6 00
" over ".....	8 00	15 00
Trousers, tweed.....	2 00	5 00
Vests.....	1 00	2 00
Shirts, flannel.....	0 40	0 75
" cotton.....	0 40	0 75
" under, woven.....	0 35	0 75
Drawers, woollen.....	0 35	0 75
Hats, felt.....	1 00	2 50
Socks, worsted.....	0 15	0 40
" cotton.....	0 10	0 25
Blankets.....	1 50	4 00
Flannel per yard.....	0 20	0 40
Sheeting ".....	0 10	0 15
Cotton, sheeting, per yard.....	0 7	0 15
Canadian cloth ".....	0 40	0 75
Shoes, men's.....	1 00	2 50
" women's.....	1 00	2 00
Boots, men's.....	2 00	3 50
" women's.....	1 50	2 50
India rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 75	1 75
" " women's.....	0 60	1 50

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT F.—Showing average rate of wages at Montreal, 1904.

Employment.	Wages.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per month and board.	10 00	20 00	The average cost of board and lodging for workingmen is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.
Female, farm servants per month and board.	6 00	12 00	
" cooks, per month and board.	12 00	20 00	
" domestics, per month and board.	8 00	15 00	
Gardeners, per month and board.	12 00	25 00	The rent of workingmen's dwellings (three to four rooms) is from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month. In the suburbs cheaper rent can be had.
Bricklayers, per day.	3 00	4 00	
Carpenters, per day.	2 00	2 25	
Engine drivers, stationary, per day.	2 00	2 50	
General labourers, per day.	1 25	1 75	
Laundresses, per day.	75	1 00	
Masons, per day.	2 50	3 50	
Mechanics, per day.	2 00	3 00	
Millhands, per day.	1 25	1 75	
Miners, per day.	1 50	2 00	
Saddlers, per day.	1 50	2 00	
Shipwrights, per day.	2 00	2 50	
Shoemakers, per day.	1 25	2 00	
Tailors, per day.	1 50	2 50	
Plumbers, per day.	1 50	2 50	
Wheelwrights, per day.	2 00	2 50	
Lumbermen, per month and board.	25 00	30 00	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

REPORT OF THE ANDREWS HOME.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

46 BELMONT PARK, MONTREAL, July 13, 1904.

The Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—I have already had the pleasure of forwarding to your department the eighth annual report of the 'Andrews Home,' which shows a marked and satisfactory increase in the work for which the home was established by His Grace the Archbishop in the year 1895.

Our work covers from Halifax to Vancouver, and the home is placed at the disposal of the church in Canada, and has served greatly as a distributing point, as well as a centre for those in the older provinces. The several English and other societies which we work in conjunction with have frequently expressed their gratitude for our assistance and advice.

The 'Andrews Home' is the recognized headquarters of the church for members of the Girls' Friendly Society. Besides placing on farms, and securing young men situations of all descriptions in the city and elsewhere, we have comfortably and safely placed a number of women and girls in the best of situations.

Sixteen hundred and forty newly arrived men and lads and 683 women and children have passed through the home.

We have expended \$6,500 in connection with the institution during the year ending June 30, 1904. We have received in moneys in trust for safe keeping, &c., the sum of \$7,677.27, and we have refunded \$7,204.86, leaving a balance to the credit of depositors of \$472.41.

Bishops, priests and deacons have been guests of the home; the wives of dignitaries, as well as many others travelling either alone or with little children, have appreciated the quiet and safety of the 'Andrews Home.'

We beg in this report to acknowledge the helpful and cheerful services rendered to us by yourself and your staff.

I submit the following particulars :—

Individual visits to the office.	2,910
Total number visits to office.	3,958
Newly arrived men and lads.	1,640
English letters received.	321
English letters written.	214
Canadian letters received.	833
Canadian letters written.	703
Letters received for immigrants.	1,865
Situations obtained.	579

WOMEN'S REPORT.

Visits to matron's office.	2,008
Applications for girls.	1,181
Girls applying for situations.	417
Situations obtained for girls.	334
Newly arrived women.	390
Newly arrived female children.	293
Women passed through home.	784
Total number of visits to both offices.	5,966
Total number newly arrived.	2,240
Total number situations obtained.	914

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Many of those who have passed through the home have been en route for Winnipeg and the west, and only stayed the night, continuing their journey by the morning train; to these the home proved a great blessing.

Your obedient servant,

J. FREDERICK RENAUD,

Immigration Chaplain and Secretary.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

87 OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL.

Total number of immigrants received from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, 513.

English.	382
Scotch.	45
Irish.	41
Swedes.	32
Norwegians.	5
Germans.	2
Spanish.	2
Danes.	1
French.	2
American.	1
	<hr/>
	513

Church of England.	302
Church of Scotland.	12
Church of Ireland.	24
Roman Catholic.	20
Presbyterian.	36
Methodists.	23
Wesleyans.	18
Plymouth Brethren.	16
Quakeress.	2
Salvation Army.	1
Baptists.	12
Lutherans.	39
	<hr/>
	513

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE HALIFAX AGENT.

(*F. W. Annand.*)

HALIFAX, N.S., July 1, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report of the arrival of passengers at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The total arrivals were:—

Cabin.. . . .	5,004
Steerage.. . . .	29,214
Total.. . . .	34,214

The general destinations of these were:—

Cabin:	
Canada.. . . .	4,963
United States.. . . .	41
	5,004
Steerage:	
Canada.. . . .	26,916
United States.. . . .	2,298
	29,214

While they were divided as to sexes as follows:—

Cabin—Canada:	
Males.. . . .	2,528
Females.. . . .	2,133
Children.. . . .	302
	4,963
Cabin—United States:	
Males.. . . .	21
Females.. . . .	16
Children.. . . .	4
	41

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Steerage—Canada :	
Males..	17,262
Females..	4,743
Children..	4,911
	<hr/>
	26,916

Steerage—United States:	
Males..	1,434
Females..	510
Children..	354
	<hr/>
	2,298

This shows a total decrease over arrivals last year of 5,596, or a decrease in steerage of 4,349 and in cabin of 1,347.

The decrease in steerage arrivals was divided as follows:—

Canada..	1,074
United States..	3,275

The usual statements are herewith attached as follows:—

- Statement A.—Monthly arrivals of cabin passengers for Canada.
 “ B.— “ “ “ United States.
 “ C.— “ steerage “ Canada.
 “ D.— “ “ “ United States.
 “ E.—Sexes, occupations and destinations, nationalities, Canada.
 “ F.—Sexes, nationalities and destinations steerage by different lines.
 “ G.—Comparative statement of monthly arrivals for 1902-3-4.
 “ H.—Comparative statement of nationalities remaining in Canada.
 “ I.—Showing arrivals according to port of departure.
 “ J.— “ the number of immigrants landed at Halifax assisted by various societies in Great Britain.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT A.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for Canada and Sexes of Nationalities.

Nationalities.	SEXES.			Months.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.															
	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	French.	German.	Swiss.	Bermuda.	West Indies.	Newfoundland.	United States Citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Total.	
English.	570	259	87	916	July	314	436	57	807	93	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	76	625	807
Scotch.	55	26	3	84	August	294	341	41	676	33	3	6	1	1	1	1	4	12	14	73	588	676	
Irish.	11	6	1	18	September	285	252	43	580	42	6	2	1	1	1	1	16	24	3	91	392	580	
French	16	4	1	20	October	142	127	11	280	46	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	12	213	8	280	
German	3	2	1	5	November	100	106	17	223	43	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	165	1	223	
Swiss.	2	1	1	2	December	122	72	7	201	70	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	109	1	201	
Bermuda.....	1	3	5	9	1904.	149	54	7	210	60	6	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	129	4	210	
West Indies.....	7	10	2	19	January	137	47	13	197	89	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	58	19	197	
Newfoundland.....	56	34	15	105	February	207	75	8	290	133	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	216	3	290	
United States citizens.....	28	7	1	36	March	316	166	41	523	236	37	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	243	8	523	
Returned Canadians.....	894	740	82	1716	April	175	132	14	321	34	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	202	34	321	
Tourists.....	885	1042	106	2033	May	287	325	43	655	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	202	401	655	
Totals.....	2528	2133	302	4963	June	2528	2133	302	4963	916	84	18	20	5	2	9	19	105	36	1716	2633	4963	

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT B.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Cabin Passengers for the United States, and Sexes of Nationality.

Months.	ENGLAND.				UNITED STATES CITIZENS.				WEST INDIES.				NEWFOUND- LAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
1903.																
July.....					2	3		5						1		1
August.....					1			1								
September.....					1			1	2			2				
October.....																
November.....					1			1					2	3	2	7
December.....	2			2		2	1	3					5	1		6
1904.																
January.....														2		2
February.....													3	1		4
March.....													2	3	1	6
Total.....	2			2	5	5	1	11	2			2	12	11	3	26

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Each Nationality of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

Months.	SEXES.		NATIONALITIES.																														
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Irish.	S. Africa.	Australian.	Austrian.	Bohemian.	Buckowinian.	Gallician.	Hungarian.	Slovak.	Lithuanian.	Belgian.	Bolsarain.	Dutch.	French.	German Empire.	German N.E.S.	Prussian.	Saxon.	West Indies.	Bermuda.	Jamaica.	Greek.	Hebrew N.E.S.	Russian.	Polish.	
1903.																																	
July.....	510	270	283	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	179	383	90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
August.....	585	200	269	1,054	88	47	2	3	.....	1	11	77	328	218	62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3
September.....	350	203	238	791	141	37	8	6	.....	.....	7	14	46	218	92	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	66	5
October.....	315	106	95	516	158	139	25	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	472	243	275	990	249	61	8	13	.....	.....	38	.....	60	136	93	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	570	262	253	1,085	304	55	1	17	.....	2	7	1	31	207	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	77	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2
1904.																																	
January.....	504	182	123	809	374	93	7	32	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	6
February.....	1,003	258	257	1,518	729	119	12	46	1	.....	4	11	8	57	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	3,927	768	588	5,283	2,368	807	33	194	1	5	9	7	125	675	74	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	6,933	1,445	1,401	9,779	4,911	1,773	83	407	2	7	13	12	133	909	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1,143	392	486	2,021	418	336	24	33	2	1	15	7	21	617	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	950	414	613	2,007	227	219	2	12	.....	.....	8	8	148	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,262	4,743	4,911	26,916	9,967	3,686	205	776	7	18	120	61	831	4,643	523	43	19	181	10	106	374	366	350	1	7	7	3	30	17	22	590	41	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Each Nationality of Steerage Passengers for Canada—Continued.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Each Nationality of Steerage Passengers for Canada—Continued.

NATIONALITIES.

Months.	Austrian.	Italian.	Newfoundland.	New Zealand.	Polos N.E.S.	Polos Austrian.	Polos German.	Polos Russian.	Romanian.	Russian N.E.S.	Finns.	Dutch.	Swiss.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turks.	Armenia.	Syria.	Arabia.	U. S. Citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourist.	Total.	
1903.																										
July.....	1	15	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	123	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	23	1,063	
August.....	1	80	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	23	1,051	
September.....	1	1	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	791	
October.....	1	1	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	3	516	
November.....	9	2	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	5	990	
December.....	14	2	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	5	1,085	
1904.																										
January.....	6	1	4	10	1	12	1	1	1	27	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	1	809	
February.....	18	1	27	20	1	17	1	1	1	12	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	6	1,518	
March.....	19	1	31	1	1	4	1	1	1	19	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	312	18	1,283	
April.....	7	1	39	36	2	10	3	1	1	35	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	366	49	3,779	
May.....	9	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	5	2,021	
June.....	1	1	27	28	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	32	2,007	
Totals.....	87	2	285	519	8	33	13	1	3	101	350	170	111	1	134	3	125	26	344	281	6	13	27	1,153	165	26,916

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT C.—Showing Monthly Arrivals of Each Nationality of Steerage Passengers for Canada—Concluded.

Months.	OCCUPATION.						DESTINATION.										
	Agriculturist.	C. labourer.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classed.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Tourist.	Total.
1903.																	
July	800	120	36	5	..	8	94	1,063	71	107	28	454	351	10	19	23	1,063
August	517	374	50	4	10	11	88	1,054	396	59	24	351	190	2	9	23	1,054
September	332	123	86	43	88	14	105	791	307	63	16	238	147	5	12	3	791
October	2	129	28	13	266	13	65	516	480	3	5	2	2	..	26	..	516
November	333	150	152	73	161	16	105	990	296	49	121	192	228	18	36	..	990
December	352	227	184	66	53	65	138	1,085	234	209	152	155	270	26	32	5	1,085
1904.																	
January	163	95	222	99	41	52	136	809	102	190	250	123	52	32	59	1	809
February	486	134	328	97	97	49	327	1,518	189	278	292	336	135	76	186	6	1,518
March	3,213	322	885	295	67	187	404	5,283	198	439	927	2,552	735	82	312	18	5,283
April	3,442	830	1,924	278	299	357	649	9,779	571	713	1,990	4,461	1,441	188	366	49	9,779
May	1,085	134	349	82	135	87	91	2,021	378	148	267	846	270	52	55	5	2,021
June	1,310	105	136	27	143	62	224	2,007	433	43	88	1,039	321	10	41	32	2,007
Totals	14,035	2,743	4,481	992	1,418	921	2,426	26,916	3,655	2,371	4,160	10,769	4,140	503	1,153	165	26,916

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT D.—Showing Monthly arrivals of Steerage Passengers for United States.

Months.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.																				Total.												
	Male.	Female.	Children.	English.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Irish.	Austrian.	Galician.	Hungarian.	Belgian.	Dutch.	French.	German Empire.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew-Russian.	Italian.	Newfoundland.	New Zealand.	Portugal.	Polish.	Poles-Russian.		Romanian.	Russians.	Finn.	Spanish.	Danish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Assyria.	U.S. Citizens.	Swiss.		
1903.																																				
July.....	141	48	33	222	..	..	..	..	54	30	..	..	..	..	13	21	..	..	16	..	..	..	2	3	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	222
August.....	111	47	26	184	..	..	..	..	58	9	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	22	41	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	184
September.....	68	25	9	102	..	1	..	..	21	19	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	102	
October.....	12	17	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31
November.....	106	51	36	193	..	9	..	2	11	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	61	15	..	11	26	27	..	4	..	193	
December.....	102	61	50	213	26	4	..	1	5	16	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	19	56	10	9	22	6	..	20	1	..	213	
1904.																																				
January.....	49	19	12	80	11	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	27	5	11	9	..	..	..	2	..	80
February.....	113	40	42	225	25	4	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	28	38	20	41	38	1	5	..	..	225	
March.....	229	47	31	307	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	27	31	26	126	..	14	..	..	307	
April.....	348	100	79	527	51	16	2	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	114	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	21	36	26	66	276	..	3	..	..	527	
May.....	120	53	26	199	10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	20	41	82	..	3	..	..	199	
June.....	5	2	2	15	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15
Total.....	1,431	519	354	2,298	155	28	5	21	170	13	86	5	2	150	51	2	5	10	114	1	3	3	2	25	330	212	1	119	233	580	1	149	9	2,298		

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT E.—Showing total arrivals of steerage, Sexes of occupations and destinations of each Nationality remaining in Canada.

Country.	DECLARED FOR CANADA.			AGRICULTURISTS.			GEN'L LABOURERS.			MECHANICS.			CLERKS, TRADERS, ETC.			MINERS.			DOMESTIC, ETC.	NOT CLASSED.			DESTINATIONS.						
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.		Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	B. Column.	
English.....	6443	1682	1642	9967	3689	513	528	635	74	123	153	263	308	385	56	48	345	123	184	425	36	228	441	1340	778	3397	3947	12655	240
Scottish.....	2633	542	511	3686	1144	140	166	171	21	25	82	121	142	148	16	17	292	77	134	118	6	49	27	727	222	824	1426	356	131
Welsh.....	143	27	35	205	71	11	12	13	1	1	27	2	3	7	2	3	30	5	13	5	3	5	52	52	72	10	7		
Irish.....	589	114	73	776	355	30	46	88	5	6	61	7	4	70	5	9	15	5	3	49	13	5	83	64	213	320	80	16	
S. Africa.....	6	1	7	5	1																								
Australian.....	17	1	34	18	8	1					6																		
Austrian.....	61	25	34	120	20	4	8	20	4	8	12	4	7	4			5	7	11	4	2	50	17	11	14	27	1		
Bohemian.....	21	19	21	61	13	11	13	3	1		3	1		1			4	4	8										
Buckowian.....	463	139	209	831	423	143	203	25			15	2	4				10	3	4	9	5	5	20	19	9	408	375	6	10
Galician.....	2564	909	1170	4643	2296	759	1136	205	17	21	53	4	6				1	1	1	114	12	3	139	240	98	3005	1133	8	
Hungarian.....	256	128	139	523	160	105	131	74	5	4	20	6	1	1			1	1	1	7	4	2	62	11	5	206	221	18	
Slovak.....	19	14	16	49	4	2	4	8			3	1					3	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	13	11	5	11	
Lithuanian.....	11	5	3	19	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	1			3	2	5	2	1	1	6	9	1	3			
Belgian.....	91	45	45	181	49	13	17	12	4	8	5	2	3				20	19	18	5	2	1	72	16	3	86	2	2	
Bulgarian.....	5	2	3	10	2						3	2	3																
Dutch.....	29	9	28	66	22	9	28	3			2																		
French.....	247	62	65	374	151	41	64	43			22	7	1	22			2			2	7	11	50	47	10	114	152	1	
German Empire.....	166	93	107	366	100	54	78	20	2	7	35	11	11	7	1	3	4	3	7	18	4	1	27	44	39	186	70		
German, N. E. S.....	139	84	127	350	90	61	100	14	2	6	30	12	17	3			2	1	1	5	3	3	15	7	10	208	109	1	
Prussian.....	1																												
Saxon.....	1																												
West Indian.....	1	1	5	7	1	1	5	4	1	2																			
Pernuda.....	4	1	2	7																									
Jamaica.....	25	4	1	30	5	1		2			1																		
Greek.....	16	1	1	17	2			13			3			15						2	1	1	13	2	15				
Hebrew, N. E. S.....	14	4	4	22				1	1	2	13	2																	
" Russian.....	368	96	126	590	53	8	26	33	3	6	257	47	58	44	16	28				14	1	8	84	360	75	65	6		
" Polish.....	26	7	8	41	2			5			17	5	6	2	1	2				1	1	1	27	11	27	11	2		
" Austrian.....	46	18	23	87	4	2	3	3	4	7	33	6	9	6	5	4				1			8	38	27	14			
" German.....	2			2							2																		
Italian.....	212	11	12	235	2	1		186	4	10	11	3	2	2	1	15	2												
Newfoundland.....	348	131	40	519	6	1		282	6	3	42	2	1	1						20	1	100	34	518	54	9	17	2	10
New Zealand.....	4	1	3	8	2	2					1			1															
Poles, N. E. S.....	20	8	5	33	4			8			8		5							2		1	3	4	27				

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT F.—Nationalities of Steerage Passengers brought by each Line.

Lines.	Nationalities																											Totals
	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	S. Africa.	Australian.	Austrian.	Bohemian.	Buckowinian.	Galician.	Hungarian.	Slovak.	Lithuanian.	Belgian.	Bulgarian.	Dutch.	French.	German Empire.	German, N.E.S.	Russian.	Saxon.	West Indian.	Bermuda.	Jamaica.	Greek.	Hebrew, N.E.S.	Hebrew, Russian.	
Allan Line	6,736	144	3,449	613	5	11	33	1	4	22	12	3	10	129	58	107	165	57						1		9	11	270
Furness-Allan.	604	11	85	14		2					4			12		25	14											18
Dominion	2,196	38	123	112	2		5		2	27	1	1	1	45		9	55	53	5	1						11	10	114
Canadian Pacific	570	17	52	55		3										1	9	28								1	17	
Hamburg-American.						3	249	60	825	4,607	502	39	2		10		182	165	338	1	1	7	2	30	2		176	
Other Lines	16		5	3			1																					
Totals	10,122	210	3,714	797	7	18	290	61	831	4,656	609	43	19	186	10	68	378	425	401	2	7	7	3	30	19	22	595	

Lines.	Total.																															
	Hebrew, Polish.	Hebrew, Austrian.	Hebrew, German.	Italian.	Newfoundland.	New Zealand.	Poles, N.E.S.	Poles, Austrian.	Poles, German.	Poles, Russian.	Persian.	Rumanian.	Russian, N.E.S.	Finish.	Dunkhobor.	Spaniards.	Swiss.	Serbian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Turks.	Armenian.	Assyria.	Syria.	Portugal.	U. S. Citizens.	Red. Canadians.	Tourists.		
Allan Line.....	20	30	2	50	12	4	17	1	1	50	1	9	148	328	4	1	11	..	290	18	383	678	6	519	4	..	4	30	713	37	14,633	
Furness-Allan.....	11	1	17	1	..	1	3	19	53	2	32	12	941
Dominion.....	4	14	..	36	4	4	6	2	..	..	..	1	38	32	..	1	8	..	29	5	148	77	8	..	..	..	..	11	213	46	3,499
Canadian Pacific.....	1	3	..	7	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	12	..	14	27	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	..	944
Hamburg-American.....	16	40	..	104	..	..	6	10	..	42	2	116	408	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	102	..	8	32	8	8,073
Other Lines.....	..	..	..	37	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	114	62	1,124
Totals.....	41	87	2	245	633	9	36	13	1	92	3	126	680	382	4	11	2	43	3	244	26	577	861	613	28	106	3	4	86	1153	165	29,214

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT G.—Comparative Statement of Monthly Arrivals 1902-3 and 1903-4.

Months.	CANADA.		Increase.	Decrease.	STATES.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTALS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.			1902-1903.	1903-1904.			1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
July.....	786	1,063	277	.....	265	222	.....	43	1,051	1,285	234	.....
August.....	527	1,054	527	.....	97	184	87	.....	624	1,238	614	.....
September.....	491	791	300	.....	166	102	.....	4	597	893	296	.....
October.....	459	516	57	.....	51	31	.....	20	510	547	37	.....
November.....	1,244	990	.....	254	515	193	.....	322	1,759	1,183	.....	576
December.....	920	1,085	165	.....	569	213	.....	296	1,429	1,298	.....	131
January.....	1,015	809	.....	206	369	80	.....	289	1,384	889	.....	495
February.....	861	1,518	657	.....	352	225	.....	127	1,213	1,743	530	.....
March.....	5,616	5,283	.....	333	817	307	.....	510	6,433	5,590	.....	843
April.....	7,698	9,779	2,081	.....	1,010	527	.....	483	8,708	10,306	1,598	.....
May.....	4,975	2,021	.....	2,954	870	199	.....	671	5,845	2,220	.....	3,625
June.....	3,398	2,007	.....	1,391	612	15	.....	597	4,010	2,022	.....	1,988
Totals.....	27,990	26,916	4,064	5,138	5,373	2,298	87	3,362	33,563	29,214	3,309	7,658

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

STATEMENT H.—Comparative Statement of Nationalities Remaining in Canada.

Nationality.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	8,569	9,967	1,398	
Welsh.....	142	205	63	
Scotch.....	2,823	3,686	863	
Irish.....	645	776	131	
South Africa.....		7	7	
Australian.....	24	18		6
Austrian.....	178	120		58
Bohemian.....	10	61	51	
Buckowinian.....	1,145	831		314
Galician.....	6,812	4,643		2,169
Hungarian.....	1,410	523		887
Slovak.....	81	43		38
Lithuanian.....		19	19	
Belgian.....	47	181	134	
Bulgarian.....	6	10	4	
Dutch.....	19	66	47	
French.....	78	374	296	
German Empire.....	352	366	14	
German, N.E.S.....		350	350	
Russian.....		1	1	
Saxon.....	13	7		6
West Indies.....	17	7		10
Bermuda.....	6	3		3
Jamaica.....		30	30	
Greek.....	40	17		23
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	151	22		129
" Russian.....		590	590	
" Polish.....		41	41	
" Austrian.....		87	87	
" German.....		2	2	
Italian.....	504	235		269
Newfoundland.....	335	519	184	
New Zealand.....		8	8	
Poles, N.E.S.....	119	33		86
" Austrian.....		13	13	
" German.....		1	1	
" Russian.....		90	90	
Persian.....	39	3		36
Flemish.....	4			4
Roumanian.....	106	101		5
Moldavian.....	1			1
Maltese.....	1			1
Russian, N.E.S.....	1,224	350		874
Finn.....	626	170		456
Doukhobors.....		4	4	
Mennonites.....		11	11	
Spanish.....		1	1	
Swiss.....	21	34	13	
Servian.....	1	3	2	
Danish.....	141	125		16
Icelandic.....	17	26	9	
Swedish.....	577	344		233
Norwegian.....	433	281		152
Turks.....	19	6		13
Armenian.....	3	13	10	
Assyria.....		27	27	
Syria.....	684	106		578
Arabia.....	3	4	1	
U. S. Citizen.....	30	37	7	
Returned Canadians.....	425	1,153	728	
Tourist.....	109	165	56	
Total.....	27,990	26,916	5,293	6,367

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Number of Arrivals according to Ports of Departure.

Ports of Embarkation.	Numbers.
England, Liverpool.....	17,410
" London.....	14
Scotland, Glasgow.....	3,747
Germany, Hamburg.....	8,073
France, St. Malo.....	189
United States, Boston.....	3,116
" New York.....	435
Newfoundland, St. John's.....	796
St. Pierre.....	9
West Indies and Bermuda.....	429
Totals	34,218

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1904.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Immigrants landed at Halifax assisted to Emigrate by various Societies during the year ended June 30, 1904.

By whom sent out.	ADULTS. CHILDREN.				Total.	Destination.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Dr. Barnardo, London, G.B.....			50	3	53	Toronto, Ont.
Children Home Orphanage, London, G.B.....			44	4	48	Hamilton.
Rev. R. Wallace, Belleville.....			49	14	63	Belleville.
Mr. Fegan's Home, London, G.B.....			49		49	Toronto.
Middlemore Home, Birmingham, G.B.....			68	36	104	Fairview, N.S.
Sheltering Home, Liverpool, G.B.....			54	35	89	Knowlton, Que.
The Hon. Mrs. Joyce, London, G.B.....		36			36	Throughout Canada.
Totals		36	314	92	442	

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, June 30, 1804.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

No. 5.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1904.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting my fifth annual report (for the year ended June 30), I desire to state that the work accomplished by this branch of the department exceeds that of former years.

In Great Britain there is a manifest revival of interest in juvenile emigration to Canada and an increased emigration during the approaching twelve months may be anticipated. It is well to remember that, unlike our general immigration policy, no appeal is made by the government of Canada on behalf of this class of emigrants. It is, therefore, very desirable that those interested in and responsible for the selection of children for emigration should appreciate the importance of sending to this country only such as have received a careful previous training and of possessing as complete a knowledge as possible of their physical condition and moral character.

In years past some doubt existed in the minds of many Canadians as to the wisdom of transplanting children from the cities of Great Britain to Canadian farms, and considerable opposition to the work was experienced by those engaged in it. The adverse criticism was doubtless the natural outcome of a lack of proper organization and supervision in the early history of the work. To-day, however, more careful attention is given to these features of the undertaking, and such criticism is less frequently heard.

The demand for the service of the British juvenile by the Canadian farmer during the past year has been steadily maintained. With the exception of an insignificant number, those on my inspection list are doing well, and few comparatively have been returned to England. With them, as with all children, sympathy and encouragement count for much. During my travels, which have extended throughout the older provinces of the Dominion, a few cases of employers have been found who had apparently overlooked the fact that, so far as capability was concerned, they were dealing with children and not adults. Still I am pleased to be able to report that the care and treatment of the children by their employers have been very satisfactory indeed.

The value of juvenile immigration to the Dominion, as I have already pointed out, depends upon the care and oversight of the children for a reasonable period subsequent to their being placed in homes, and each child must be dealt with individually, otherwise there might be unnecessary hardships endured by the child. In selecting homes and situations, good judgment appears generally to have been exercised.

The value and importance of the receiving and distributing homes cannot, in my opinion, be over-estimated. During the year I have made a personal inspection of the various institutions of this kind in the Dominion, except those in Manitoba, and, with-out exception, their management appears to be in efficient and capable hands.

With no small degree of satisfaction am I able to note the great advantage of the Canadian government's departmental oversight to both employer and child. When an inspector of the Canadian government finds a boy or girl unsuited for its situation, or

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

generally unsatisfactory to its employer, my suggestion for its removal is promptly acted upon by the society or agency concerned. In this connection, I might add that it is the custom of many societies, in placing their wards, to have it clearly understood by employers that they are at liberty to return the child should it prove unsuitable after a month's trial.

Addressing a meeting of the Bristol Guardians recently a speaker referred to an interview he had had with a boy sent to Canada some years previously, as follows :—

‘ This boy has removed from my (the speaker's) mind any doubt that had existed as to the manner in which the children were inspected when they came to Canada. He proved that the Canadian government inspector regularly visited him and gave him every opportunity to complain.’

Our recently compiled medical regulations have not been found to be unduly stringent, and are well observed. The physical and mental condition of the children coming within my jurisdiction has been very satisfactory. From the Canadian point of view, this is most important, and it is very desirable for the success of the work that the British immigrant child should not compare too unfavourably with our native-born Canadian children.

By special invitation, I was afforded the pleasure of addressing the children of the Catholic Emigrating Association at their New Year's re-union in Montreal. The gathering was attended by some of the leading ecclesiastics and other influential citizens of the metropolis, and was a most successful meeting. The children were bright and intelligent looking and their appearance was creditable to their foster parents and guardians.

Many of our Scotch-Canadian farmers will be pleased to learn of the prospect in the near future of the arrival of a party of boys from the Bridge-of-Weir Homes, Scotland.

I have had the pleasure of personally discussing the various phases of the work and the requirements of the Canadian farmer with Mrs. Birt, of the Liverpool Homes, Miss M. E. Miles, of the Fulham Board of Guardians, and Mr. George Jackson, of Birmingham, England, who are all actively engaged in the care, training and subsequent emigration to Canada of necessitous children, and I have every reason for believing that these conferences will result beneficially to the work.

I cannot close my report without referring to the loss sustained by the Bridge-of-Weir Homes in the death of Mrs. Quarrier, widow of the founder of the orphan homes of Scotland. Many Scottish boys and girls throughout Canada have lost a true friend by her death. The emigration work of the homes was suspended for several years, but the children previously sent out to Canada have not been lost sight of or neglected, and a continual and careful oversight of them has been maintained. I have also to record with regret the retirement of Miss Meiklejohn from the charge of Mrs. Birt's receiving home at Knowlton, P.Q., as she was always most efficient in the discharge of her responsible duties.

The work of the Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society and the Canadian Catholic Emigration Society has been taken over by the Catholic Emigrating Association under the general management of Mr. Cecil Arden. Receiving and Distributing Homes are maintained at Montreal and Hintonburg, Ont.

Appended may be found the report of Mr. W. J. Kennedy on his work of inspection of children in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the reports of Messrs. Hillyard and Blair, who assisted with the inspection in Ontario and Quebec.

I may add that on my visits of inspection to the various distributing homes I have been received with unfailing courtesy, and that every facility has been given me for the proper discharge of my duties as inspector. These institutions I find to be well equipped, and the ladies and gentlemen in charge of them enthusiastic and painstaking in their efforts for the welfare of the children entrusted to their care.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

The following statement will show the number of children emigrated to Canada during the past year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children —

Society or Agency.	Children Immigrated.	Applications Received For children.
Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N.B.	40	82
Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg	No record given.	
Shaftsbury Home, Winnipeg	"	
Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa	106	270*
Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton	60	506
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	142	533
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Sherbrooke, boys	54	Not reported.
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake, girls	29	
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto	49	500*
Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville	94	1,168
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	106	1,309
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax	130	300
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba	1,188	10,614
Catholic Emigrating Association, Montreal	206	549
Mr. Quarrier, 'Fairknowe,' Brockville		249
Self-Help Emigrating Society, Montreal	No record given.	
East End Emigrating Society, Montreal	" " "	
Working Boy's Home, Lennoxville	8	40
Total	2,204	16,573

* Estimated.

DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON, ONT.

I personally inspected this distributing home on April 6 and found everything highly satisfactory. I was fortunate in reaching the home a few hours after the arrival of their first annual party, and was therefore enabled to inspect them before they were separated. They were in type and intelligence very satisfactory indeed.

The governor, Mr. Frank Hills, furnished me with much information concerning his operations. Mr. Hills states that during the past few years their work has been gradually increasing, although it has not yet reached the proportions of the early years. This year about sixty boys were received. Their healthy, robust physique would have compared favourably with any similar number of Canadian-bred lads. It has been intimated that he may expect a small party this fall, which may bring the number to about 80 for the year. In consequence of the large number of applications he is able to pick and choose homes and endeavours to select only the best. Their children could easily be placed in their own county, but he felt it is to their interest to be distributed in other counties. This year he has placed children in Halton, Haldimand, Lincoln, Elgin, Norfolk, Oxford, Wellington, Huron, Welland, Brant and Wentworth. Every boy is placed out under agreement, he goes a month on trial, and the farmer can return the boy any time on giving one month's notice.

The health of the children is reported as excellent.

The moral and material advantages to be gained for the children by residence in Canada are being realized more and more every day, and the children themselves soon appreciate them.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Mr. Wallace's annual party of juveniles consisted of thirty-four girls and fifty-three boys. They were all personally selected by him in Manchester, Worcester and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Bath, England, and Saltecoats, Scotland. Their emigration to Canada had been held before them as a reward for good behaviour, and their characters are therefore vouched for. None were brought to Canada contrary to their wish.

Since my last visit only two children have been returned to England, one owing to ill-health and the other had a weak arm.

Marchmont, by its admirable situation, well kept gardens and grounds, makes an ideal home. It is the pioneer receiving home, and was specially built for such a purpose. Gratifying reports as to the progress and behaviour of their children have been received, and the children are well looked after.

MISS MACPHERSON'S CHILDREN'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONT.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to this home on November 13, and found, as on previous occasions, everything in good order.

Mr. W. H. Merry has since returned from England and resumed the oversight of Miss Macpherson's Canadian work. Mr. Merry reports that in the matter of applications received during this past year the demand has been markedly greater than usual. Only those applications are retained by him that come within easy reach of the home, very few indeed of their children being placed east of Wellington or west of Middlesex county. He has retained on his application list 286 applications for boys and 247 applications for girls during the year.

The reports of those who visit the children in their homes have given him great satisfaction during the year, and the progress and prospects for young people are most encouraging. Many of the older ones have been happily married and several again this year have added to the country of their adoption by bringing out some of their relatives to join them in Canada.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOME, TORONTO, ONT.

I visited this home shortly after the arrival of their first annual party of boys. A number had been sent forward to their situations, and those remaining were preparing to be sent out. They were a fine, healthy lot of lads, and well suited for Canadian farm life. Each one had a liberal supply of clothing of good quality, and nothing essential in this regard appeared to have been overlooked. A large selection of wholesome reading matter and note paper were included in their boxes.

The home throughout is well maintained.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION.

My second annual inspection of this home was made on May 16. Their first party of boys reached Quebec on the 8th idem by ss. *Bavarian*. The party consisted of forty-four boys, eleven of whom were sent to Canada under the authority of the boards of guardians; the balance were from private institutions and schools in and about London. Their maximum age was sixteen and minimum eleven years. I found twenty of this party in the home, the others having been sent forward to situations in Ontario and Quebec.

The home is conveniently situated in St. Antoine street, but the lack of ground room is felt somewhat. The interior of the house is well adapted for a receiving home and the rooms are large and airy. Fifty children could easily be accommodated. Two large-connecting parlours are used as a reception-room and weekly 'at homes' or reunions are held on Sunday evenings for their children residing in the city. I spent some time here with Mr. Arden, who received me most courteously and spared no trouble to explain the various details of the daily routine of the home and the policy of the society in dealing with and placing out children. The work is arranged with

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

a view to thoroughness and reasonable economy, and I believe no pains are spared to make the supervision and care of their children as effectual as possible.

In addition to the party that had just arrived, four sailings have been booked for between now and September 1.

Many more applications have been received than it will be possible to fill.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

One hundred and six children were brought to Canada by Mrs. Birt during the past year. They were promptly placed, as many applicants were awaiting their arrival. Many of their children, who have done well in Canada, encourage others of the family to come to this country. Twenty-one of the spring's band had friends already in Canada.

During the past year Miss Birt and Mr. Drummond spent some time visiting the children placed out, in addition to that done by the four gentlemen—government school inspectors—who go the round of the children in their several districts.

In the summer of 1903, Mr. Drummond, of the Liverpool Home, visited 298 boys and girls and reported that he found the children wearing better clothes, eating better meals, and living under happier conditions than they had been accustomed to in the Old Land.

The Home is well managed and due regard paid to the comfort and welfare of the children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS' AND STRAYS' SOCIETY, THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, P.Q.

I inspected this home shortly after the arrival of twelve boys whom I personally inspected at the home. Generally speaking, they were of robust appearance and good type. The children, so far as I am able to learn, made the journey to Canada unaccompanied. Two lads are at the home and will probably remain for a time as the matron is experiencing some difficulty in securing suitable situations for them on account of their size and age.

Agreements for all children placed have been entered into and nominal wages provided for.

A new dining room has been provided at the home; and the general appearance of the house and grounds proves that the matron is performing her duties in a satisfactory manner.

"OUR WESTERN HOME," NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

On the occasion of my visit to this historical institution there were a number of children of tender age in residence. They were bright, healthy looking little girls and appeared to be happy and contented. These children, I understand, will make an indefinite stay, during which they will receive an elementary tuition in the home under the society's governess.

The home is large and commodious, and the quarters set apart for the children are comfortable. The lady superintendent and her assistants are evidently much interested in their work.

THE MIDDLEMORE HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX.

This home was inspected on June 4. There were no children in residence. The superintendent was expecting their first party within a day or so and everything was in readiness for their reception.

I was informed that comparatively a small number of their juveniles had been returned or removed from situations during the year, and complaints concerning the children and their treatment had likewise been infrequent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The quarters reserved for the children were properly arranged, and the home throughout was in good order.

The system of visiting the children each year is regularly kept up, and the interests of the children are not overlooked. No child is placed except under a written agreement or indenture covering a stated term.

DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS' HOME, TORONTO, ONT.

During the past year 1,188 children were emigrated by Dr. Barnardo, an increase of thirty-eight over the previous year. In consequence of their growing numbers the staff of visitors are out amongst the children the year round. No change has occurred in the plan of placing their children; and written indentures are in every case entered into between the superintendent of the home and the employer. Fewer children have changed their situations than one would naturally expect. Of the large number of Barnardo children under departmental inspection I am able only to recall a very small number who are not in the enjoyment of good health.

Mr. Owen, general superintendent of Dr. Barnardo's work in Canada, states that the percentage not making satisfactory progress or who have proved a disappointment has been small. The result of the year's work has been gratifying.

I am advised that approximately 400 silver medals have been distributed amongst the boys for length of service and good conduct. The distribution of medals is an annual event.

On the various occasions that I visited this home few children were found at headquarters, and I learned on inquiry that many of these were formerly boarders and were here en route to situations after having reached the completion of the boarding-out term; others were being transferred from one situation to another.

Their records are so carefully kept that any information I have required has been furnished with promptness. The home throughout is well maintained; and the children lack no necessary comfort during the time they remain here.

'HAZEL BRAE,' DR. BARNARDO'S RECEIVING HOME FOR GIRLS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

On April 20 I paid my annual visit to this interesting home, and found it a very busy centre. The secretary, matron and their assistants are much devoted to their work.

Great importance is laid on the personal visitation of their children in their new homes and each girl is visited at least annually by one of their lady visitors. Their reports as to health, progress and behaviour have, with few exceptions, been very satisfactory. There has been a largely increased demand for girls this year.

'Hazel Brae' is admirably situated and well maintained.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

REPORT OF R. W. HILLYARD.

(Appended to Mr. Smart's Report.)

G. BOGUE SMART, Esq.,
Inspector of Immigrant Children.

SIR,—It was my privilege to be engaged in the inspection of immigrant children under your supervision. Having visited about 140 children, I am in a position to form a fairly correct idea of the nature and importance of the work being done. I have found that in the large majority of cases the children are comfortably placed and

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

do not hesitate to express their gratitude for the homes provided for them. I also find much satisfaction among those who have taken them under their roof. Another gratifying feature is the good health of the children; among those visited not one was found in ill-health.

The placing of most of the children in rural districts, where they are safe from the temptations of town and city life, is conducive to their moral and physical development. In view of the splendid work which is being done there should be in Canada enlarged sympathy and practical support toward the homes engaged in this good work.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. HILLYARD.

REPORT OF W. J. KENNEDY.

(Appended to Mr. Smart's Report.)

G. BOGUE SMART, Esq.,
Inspector of Immigrant Children,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As requested by the Commissioner of Immigration, I give you a report of my inspection of British immigrant children as follows: Upon receiving instructions from the department I set out on October 1 and made a tour of inspection. I first took the list provided and saw Mr. Malcolm Davis, of the Barnardo Home, Winnipeg, and with his assistance corrected the same as to present abode and addresses of children, and, having secured this, I set about the inspection, laying out the most convenient routes in order to economize time and travelling expenses as much as possible. I visited each child on the list apportioned to me, and in every case—with the exception of two, where the boys were away at the time of my visit—I questioned the child closely as to his surroundings, his treatment by his employer, his hopes, fears and desires, and I am pleased to report that I found them invariably satisfied—all enjoying good health; no complaints of a serious nature were made to me, and only trifling grievances such as a distaste for herding cattle or having to help the mistress of the house in some cases—'girl's work'—which some of the boys did not like. However, I advised them to exercise patience and as they grew older their employer would allocate to them more 'manly' work, and in after years they would not regret their kitchen experience.

Only two of the children visited were placed with bachelors, but in these cases I found they were in good homes and if not enjoying the benign influence of the tender sex, they were in good hands, well fed, well clothed and cleanly kept. I found in nearly all cases the children had fair schooling, and were kept in practice by reading, attending Sunday school and church, and that when schools were available and the agreements called for it they were getting the benefit of school attendance.

The individual reports which will no doubt come before you will give the exact situation as to each child.

I also took occasion to talk with their employers and their side of the story was fairly satisfactory; some complaint was made of the untruthfulness of some of the children; others were inclined to be lazy, but on the whole most of them admitted the boys were about as good as the average of any class or nation.

In connection with the foregoing, I might say that on the whole this class of immigrants are very desirable and quite a useful addition to our population, as I found great demand among farmers for boys who could help about the farm doing chores, herding cattle, and in many ways helpful to the farmer, and the children, if carefully selected, and the vicious and incorrigibles culled out before sending to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Canada, are quite capable of filling the bill. And I believe the placing of them with good farmers is best for them, as they will not be so liable to come in contact with vicious associates as if they were placed in towns and villages. As they grow up to maturity it will then be time for them to choose other occupations as may seem most suitable for them to pursue. I found a disposition on the part of many employers to treat the children as their own, and as their equals in every way. I found the officials of the Barnardo Home most courteous and obliging, and evidently desirous of doing their very best for the children entrusted to them. I found on inquiry among the children and their employers that the officers of the home were in constant touch with the children and kept themselves posted as to their health, their grievances, &c., and investigated promptly any alleged ill-treatment or other derogatory rumours which came to their knowledge, and did not hesitate, where circumstances warranted, to adopt firm measures to meet the case.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. KENNEDY.

REPORT OF F. C. BLAIR.

(Appended to Mr. Smart's Report.)

G. BOGUE SMART, Esq.,

Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of my work.

During the month of June I visited the province of New Brunswick, where there are some 90 or more workhouse children, the majority of whom came through the Bristol Emigration Society, and of this number I visited 82. The general health of the children is splendid; not more than three or four cases in which sickness was reported. The general behaviour is also good, apart from a tendency to run about without the consent of the agent.

A party of forty children arrived in St. John, June 20. They were fine types with but few exceptions, and all seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Some were given away at once, the others being taken to the immigration building, where they were kept for a day or two before all were placed out. The sailors' home, which was used last year as a distributing centre, is no longer available for this purpose. The demand for these children is increasing. I have also visited a number of children from various homes placed throughout Ontario and Quebec, and have found the work in good condition. The progress of the children is generally satisfactory, and many express their satisfaction with their Canadian homes. Seldom does a week pass without some boy or girl inquiring how to get some brother or sister out to Canada.

Your obedient servant,

F. C. BLAIR.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1904.

JAMES A. SMART, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report on the work of the medical inspection service for the year 1903-4. The work has had to do with the total number of immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec, St. John, Montreal and Halifax, as shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.—Statement of the number of immigrants entering Canada via Ocean Ports, and of immigrants from the United States through Montreal, during the year 1903-1904.

Halifax.

Month.	For Canada.	For United States.	From United States.	Total.
July.....	1,021	222	.....	1,243
August.....	1,022	184	.....	1,206
September.....	776	102	.....	878
October.....	490	31	.....	521
November.....	954	193	.....	1,147
December.....	1,048	213	.....	1,261
January.....	749	80	.....	829
February.....	1,326	225	.....	1,551
March.....	4,953	307	.....	5,260
April.....	9,364	527	.....	9,891
May.....	1,961	199	.....	2,160
June.....	1,934	15	.....	1,949
Totals.....	25,598	2,298	.....	27,896

Quebec.

July.....	6,955	2,221	.....	9,176
August.....	5,271	2,051	.....	7,322
September.....	4,323	1,839	.....	6,162
October.....	4,282	1,683	.....	5,965
November.....	1,887	697	.....	2,584
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	14,637	1,351	.....	15,988
June.....	8,632	1,141	.....	9,773
Totals.....	45,987	10,983	.....	56,970

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.—Statement of the number of immigrants entering Canada, &c.—*Concluded.**St. John.*

Month.	For Canada.	For United States.	From United States.	Total.
July				
August	10	19		29
September	3			3
October				
November	512	614		1,126
December	1,098	801		1,899
January	511	480		991
February	992	526		1,518
March	2,101	505		2,606
April	3,032	237		3,269
May				
June				
Totals.....	8,259	3,182		11,441

Montreal.

July ..	147		241	388
August ..	280		206	486
September ..	128		121	249
October ..	257		170	427
November ..	297		118	415
December ..	208		99	307
January ..	93		100	193
February ..	193		124	317
March ..	933		367	1,300
April ..	1,320		345	1,665
May ..	791		373	1,164
June ..	669		232	901
Totals.....	5,316		2,496	7,812
Grand total.	85,160	16,463	2,496	104,119

While the service is especially interested in the inspection of immigrants destined for Canada, it has also to take oversight of immigrants arriving at Canadian ports but intending to pass into the United States over Canadian railways. This latter work is necessitated by the fact that should such immigrants not be inspected at the ports by officers of the United States immigration service, they would be detained at the many border ports of entry into that country to the inconvenience not only of the immigrants themselves, but also of the railways and the towns on the Canadian side of the border. Provision exists whereby these immigrants are transferred to the United States officers on landing from the vessels, and such as are detained are reported to the immigration agent of the port as undesirable immigrants either on account of disease or owing to lack of funds. The practice hitherto has been for the agent to report these to the transportation company which transported them to Canada, with instructions to either deport them or provide means for their maintenance and treatment in the detention hospitals which have been established at the several ports. Owing to these arrangements it has been possible to prevent the deportation of many immigrants who have been induced to take passage by Canadian steamship lines and to facilitate the commercial operations of the latter. While the practice is in some respects anomalous, still, so long as the cost of detention is fully met by the transportation companies, it presents no objections so serious that they are not perhaps more than counterbalanced by the advantages both to the immigrants and to the companies.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

While under the Immigration Act, Cap. 65, Revised Statutes of Canada, large powers are reposed in the minister of the department and his officers for regulating the entrance of immigrants into Canada, yet owing to the many changed circumstances since the Act was consolidated in 1872, it became necessary to amend it, and in 1902 an Act cap. 14, was passed amending the Immigration Act by the following sections:—

2 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 14.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

(Assented to May 15, 1902.)

‘His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada enacts as follows:—

‘1. *The Immigration Act*, chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 24:—

“24 A. The Governor General may, by proclamation or order, whichever he considers most expedient, and whenever he deems it necessary, prohibit the landing in Canada of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous or infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant intends to settle in Canada, or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country.

“2. Such prohibition may be absolute, or may be accompanied by permission to land for medical treatment only, for a period to be determined as provided by order or proclamation.”

‘2. Any person landed in Canada from a vessel in contravention of *The Immigration Act* or any Order in Council or proclamation lawfully issued thereunder, or any person landed for medical treatment who remains in Canada in contravention of such order or proclamation, may be apprehended, without a warrant, by any immigration agent or other government officer, and may be compelled to return or be taken on board the vessel, and by force if necessary; and every owner or master of a vessel who violates the provisions of this Act, or who aids or abets any immigrant or passenger in acting in contravention of such order or proclamation, or who refuses or neglects to take back on board the vessel any such immigrant or passenger, shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten hundred dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars in the case of each and every of such immigrants or passengers.’

EXTRACT from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on August 15, 1902.

‘On a report dated July 26, 1902, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting with reference to the provisions of the Act, chapter 14 of 2 Edward 7, intituled “An Act to amend the Immigration Act,” and in view of the large numbers of immigrants who are now coming from foreign countries to Canada and to the United States via Canadian ports, that it is expedient and necessary that a proclamation be issued forthwith, in accordance with the provisions above referred to, prohibiting the landing in Canada absolutely of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous or infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant or passenger intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country, and whom the Minister of the Interior or officer to whom he intrusts the matter, considers should be absolutely prohibited from landing in Canada or permitting any such immigrant or passenger to land in Canada for medical treatment, only for such period as such minister or officer may deem reasonable and sufficient to effect his cure, and authorizing such minister or officer to take such action at the expir-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ation of such period if any such immigrant or passenger so permitted to be landed for medical treatment is not then cured of the disease or malady from which he is suffering as may be necessary, and as can be taken under the provisions before referred to, to return such immigrant or passenger or to compel him to be taken on board the vessel from which he was so temporarily landed, and having so returned him or compelled his return to such vessel, prohibiting his being again landed in Canada.

'The minister therefore recommends that a proclamation in such terms be issued forthwith and that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to give any officer to whom he may entrust any action arising under such proclamation and the provisions before referred to, such instructions as he may deem advisable and necessary for the conduct of such action in accordance with the terms and intention of such proclamation and provisions.

'The committee submit the same for approval.

(Signed)

'JOHN J. MCGEE,

'Clerk of the Privy Council.

'To the honourable

'The Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Published in *Canada Gazette* on September 20, 1902, Vol. 36, No. 12, for the second consecutive week.'

Under these amending clauses medical inspectors were appointed at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Winnipeg, and the service was organized under an Order in Council, dated August 15, 1902. This service has been in operation during the two past seasons, and the duties of the medical inspectors are carried out under instructions as set forth in a printed manual which includes the following sections to which are appended brief descriptions of those diseases, especially demanding attention.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

'In order to comply with and enforce the Immigration Act, Amendments thereto, and Regulations made thereunder, the attention of Medical Inspectors, and others connected with the Immigration Service, is directed to the following particulars regarding those persons who may not be admitted as immigrants to Canada, or only admitted under certain conditions.

'Class I.—Those persons who by reason of some specified physical disability or disease, or through some moral or criminal cause, are refused admission to Canada.

'Class II.—Those persons who by reason of being diseased, crippled or deformed, or through some mental condition, must be held for examination as to whether the conclusion "that they are likely to become a public charge" can be justified.

Class III.—Those persons who, suffering from some physical disease of a curable character, may be admitted for treatment to a Detention Hospital under the supervision of the department, under the conditions set forth in the Act or Regulations.

Class I will therefore include: (a.) all persons convicted of some crime; (b.) all insane persons; (c.) all epileptics; (d.) all idiots; (e.) all blind, deaf and dumb persons, and other defectives; (f.) all advanced consumptives; (g.) all suffering from chronic venereal disease.

'Class II will include those suffering from: (a) dangerous contagious diseases, e.g., small-pox or diphtheria; (b.) contagious or loathsome diseases not necessarily dangerous to life, but which may be chronic or incurable, e.g., favus or trachoma; (c) from organic diseases, as heart disease, kidney disease, &c.; (d.) or who may be deformed or crippled.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

'Class III will include those suffering from: (a) some mild acute contagious disease, e.g., measles, chicken-pox; (b) a curable parasitic disease, e.g., tinea, scabies, &c.; (c) or a disease which, though non-contagious, may demand treatment, e.g., eczema, injuries, &c.

'1. Medical Inspectors are instructed to exercise due care, when making reports to classify cases, and to give such details of symptoms as will indicate the chief characteristics of the disease reported upon.

'2. Examinations must be made in the day time and under no circumstances are such to be made in badly lighted places. In dull weather artificial light must be used, and should shine from behind the examiner. The medical inspection shall be carried out as soon as possible after arrival of the vessel in port, and before passengers are identified by the agent of the station.

'3. Crowding of those presenting themselves for inspection must not be permitted, and the inspector must so arrange that he has a free space of ten feet in front, so that he can observe properly the walk of the persons approaching. Except infants under one year, other children in arms must be placed on the floor to show if any evidence of infantile paralysis is present, while a proper view of the eyes may be had by causing the person to look at the raised finger as he approaches.

'4. The Medical Inspector must look especially for lameness, ataxic gait and paralysis, spinal curvature and hunchbacks, and pigeon-breasts for evidences of disease.

'5. He must further carefully examine the marks or stigmata of degeneracy, as strabismus, hare-lip, defects of the palate, defective speech, and any other abnormal developments.

'6. He must also examine for evidence of rickets, as knock-knee, and for scrofulus glands of the neck, discharging ears, scabies on hand, &c.

'7. Especially must he look for these several defects in all undersized persons, as it is in persons from the slums that these defects are most commonly present.

'8. Having had the hat removed, he must examine the scalp for evidence of favus, tinea, pediculi, &c., and in all cases of baldness, where the scalp is in any way abnormal, hold them for special examination.

'9. The eyes must be carefully examined by everting the lids and examining the mucous membrane for trachoma or chronic conjunctivitis, characterized by firm persistent granulations general or localized, often associated with muco-prurulent discharge, eroded mucous membrane, with scar tissue in patches or bands, roughened cornea and pannus, trichiasis and entropion. The mild cases of conjunctivitis and blepharitis, due to smoke and dust of the voyage, should be distinguished from the contagious forms of disease.

'10. He shall in all cases, before allowing the vessel to proceed, receive from the shipmaster and surgeon a signed statement, giving the facts regarding what diseases or accidents, if any, have occurred or been present in patients during the voyage, and shall examine the vessels with a view to reporting to the Chief Medical Inspector any lack of structural or sanitary conveniences likely to promote the spread of disease amongst passengers.

'11. Having detained for special examination persons suspected by himself, or referred to him by an immigration officer of any foreign country, of any disease or condition falling under any of the several previous classes, the Medical Inspector, in any doubtful cases, shall refer it for detailed examination to the physician in charge of the detention hospital. Whenever such physician is an officer of the department, or is employed by the transportation companies, the examination in detail of all cases *certified for entry* by him shall be reviewed by the Medical Inspector of the Department; and every *certificate for entry* shall bear the signature both of the hospital physician and of the medical inspector. Whenever any serious difference of opinion exists regarding any case, the matter will be referred to the Chief Medical Inspector of the Department, whose decision shall be final. Whenever the true nature of any case has been determined, as regards its incurable, or probably curable character only

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

within a given time, the written report of the physician of the detention hospital shall be given to the medical inspector, who, if agreeing, shall certify to same, and transmit it at once to the immigration agent of the port for communication to the transportation company or companies interested, for their decision as to the disposition of the case, in the matter of cost of treatment.

'12. The report in any case where the physical condition or disease present comes either under Class I, is such as is likely to make the person a public charge, or is such as cannot be cured except after months of treatment, shall recommend that the person reported upon be deported, as being undesirable as an immigrant. A copy of the detailed medical examination with the report made thereon to the immigration agent, if recommending deportation, shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, be forwarded to the Chief Medical Inspector at Ottawa.

'14. The details of the examination of every case detained on account of suspected disease shall be entered in the record book supplied for the purpose, to be kept at the detention hospital, and to be filled out by the physician in charge. A weekly report shall be forwarded to the Chief Medical Officer at Ottawa, containing the particulars called for on the form supplied for the purpose, of all patients detained for treatment. The signed report must be filled out by the physician in charge of the detention hospital and forwarded to the medical inspector of the port for certification and transmission to Ottawa. The medical inspector is empowered to examine all persons detained in hospital, and to satisfy himself of the correctness of the report before its certification by him.

'15. The Medical Inspector shall enter the results of the examination of the passengers of every ship in the record book kept by him at the port, and shall at once thereafter report the results of such examination to the Chief Medical Officer, by letter or on the form provided for the purpose.

'P. H. BRYCE,

'Chief Medical Inspector.'

In order that the treatment of immigrants who, though otherwise desirable, yet were suffering from some curable disease, might be effected, it became necessary that facilities therefor should be provided either by the transportation companies, or by the department. During the season of 1902-3 the transportation companies provided temporary hospitals at the three ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, while the release of patients therefrom was subject to the medical inspectors of the ports. The work was carried out with fair satisfaction; but, certain obvious objections attaching to this method, the department has during 1903-4 taken over the work at Quebec, and is completing arrangements for doing the same at the ports of Halifax and St. John. This has necessitated the purchase at Quebec of the Savard Park property, situated on the Petite Rivière, and consisting of three acres of land, and two large buildings, one being a two-story brick building, capable of accommodating comfortably 150 patients, and the other a frame building, which in an emergency will accommodate 200 more. During the past season 250 patients was the largest number present at one time in the Quebec detention hospital. The buildings have been refitted and equipped with all the requirements of a modern hospital, and in them 880 patients were treated up to November 30, 1904. It is the largest and probably best equipped immigration detention hospital on the continent, and has served as an adequate complement to the medical inspection work instituted in 1903.

The principle laid down at the beginning of this hospital work has been that, while no undesirable immigrant is to be allowed admittance to Canada, yet for those thought worthy of admission the best medical service should be supplied at a minimum cost to the immigrant. Hence while the transportation companies have had to guarantee the cost of their detention and treatment, yet since this cost is made a charge against the immigrant or his friends, it was decided that during the season of 1904, a per diem charge of only 50 cents would be made for each patient, it being understood, should

this amount prove inadequate for the cost of maintenance and treatment, that next year the amount would be supplemented by a further charge. The following statement may prove of interest as illustrating the cost of maintaining such a hospital. It will be noted that the charge for hospital guards is much larger than is required by ordinary hospitals, since the necessarily compulsory nature of the detention will be readily understood.

TABLE II.—Statement showing the cost of maintenance and administration of the Quebec hospital from May 1 to June 30, 1904.

Medical service.....	\$ 203 33
Attendants and guards.....	487 48
Housekeeping.....	1,742 41
Transport of immigrants from wharf to hospital and return.....	299 75
Total.....	\$ 2,732 97

The number of detained immigrants includes principally those suffering from some disease; but a number of others are included, chiefly the children or other relatives of the persons detained as patients. The following table gives a statement of the persons detained, the reasons for such detention, &c.:

TABLE III.—STATEMENT showing number of Immigrants detained at Quebec Immigration Hospital, during May 1, to June 30, 1904.

Total includes patients and those accompanying patients; and those patients detained for deportation.

Total persons detained.		Total persons suffering from disease.		Total persons accompanying patients.		Total No. of days of detention for patients.		Total No. of days of detention of those accompanying.		Total charges for patients.		Total charges for those accompanying.		Average No. of days of detention of patients.		Average No. of days of detention of those accompanying.	
Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.	Acc.	L.P.C.
357	329	23	5	4,883	353	56	\$2,441 50	\$105 90	\$28 00	14.84	15.34	11.2					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

As may be supposed, the number of persons detained varies from month to month with the number of immigrants entering the port and with the character of immigrants carried by the different ships. Speaking generally, the three principal steamship companies carrying passengers from British seaports brought in during the season the same average types of immigrants, and appeared to exercise care in the selection of immigrants as regards health before selling them transportation.

As might be expected, the immigrants from different countries and different centres, arriving by different ships of the several lines, vary in their freedom from disease, and especially diseases of the eyes; and hence it has been found that while from some vessels not a single person was detained, from others a very considerable number would be sent to the hospital. The latter occurs principally with vessels coming from the continental ports of Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre. The strictness of the inspection at Canadian ports has resulted in a more rigid examination of immigrants before leaving European ports and in lessening the number of detentions for treatment on account of disease.

The following table gives the number of passengers carried by the several steamship companies, and the number of detentions and deportations : —

TABLE IV.—Statement showing the number of passengers carried by the several SS. Companies to Quebec and the number of Detentions and Deportations from May 1 to June 30, 1904.

	MAY.				JUNE.*			
	No. of Pass. arriving.	No. of Pass. De- tained	Per cent De- tained.	No. of Pass. De- ported.	No. of Pass. arriving.	No. of Pass. De- tained.	Per cent De- tained.	No. of Pass. De- ported.
Allan S.S. Company.....	3,992	23	0·57	4	6,601	14	0·21	4
Dominion Line	4,433	27	0·609	.....	1,876	26	1·38	3
C.P.R. S.S. Company.....	3,001	134	4·46	4	2,421	29	1·19	4
Hamburg-American Company	2,249	36	1·55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Lines, Limited .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	64	20·51	4
Franco-Canadian S.S. Co.	449	45	10·02	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,124	265	1·87	32	11,210	133	1·88	15

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

The following table gives the nationality of the persons detained at the Quebec hospital :—

TABLE V.—Statement showing the nationality of the persons detained at the Quebec Hospital from May 1 to June 30, 1904.

Nationalities.	MAY.				JUNE.			
	Allan SS. Co.	Do- minion SS. Co.	C.P.R. SS. Co.	Franco- Cana- dian Line.	Allan SS. Co.	Do- minion SS. Co.	C.P.R. SS. Co.	Cana- dian Lines, Ltd.
Armenian.....		1						
Austrian.....			12					
Austrian-Galician.....								
Austrian Jew.....	1	1						
Belgian.....			1					
Danish.....			1		1			
English Jew.....	2							
Finlander.....			1			6		
French.....			1					
Galician.....			11		2		5	
Galician-Russian.....		1						
German.....	1	1	5					
German Jew.....		2				1		
German Pole.....								
German-Russian.....								
Grecian.....			4	2		3		
Hebrew.....								
Hollander.....			2					
Hungarian.....			2					
Italian.....		2	38		1	2	10	2
Icelandic.....					2			
Lithuanian.....	2				2			4
Maltese.....								1
Norwegian.....	4		1			7		
Poles.....	1	4	10				3	1
Persian.....		1						
Russian.....	1	2	2			1	3	2
Russian Jew.....	8	12	23		5	4	6	35
Russian-German.....			16				2	
Russian Pole.....	1		1		1			
Roumanian.....						1		1
Routhenian.....								
Scotch.....	1							
Silesian.....			1					15
Syrian.....				38				
Swedish.....			2			1		
Welsh.....	1							
Turk.....				5				3
Totals.....	23	27	134	45	14	26	29	64

Equally interesting with the number detained is the character of disease causing the detention. The nature of the medical inspection is seen in the instructions, already set forth, and the fact that so few cases of detention took place for other than diseases of the eyes, amply shows that much care is exercised by officers of the Immigration Service in Great Britain and on the continent and the steamship companies, in rejecting persons affected with the more evident causes of physical disability.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following table gives in detail the diseases for which immigrants were detained at the Quebec immigration hospital :—

TABLE VI.—Statement showing the several diseases for which Immigrants were detained at the Quebec Immigration Hospital, from May 1 to June 30, 1904.

NATIONALITIES.	Trachoma.	Conjunctivitis.	Tabs.	Tuberculosis.	Favus.	Idiotic.	Tonsillitis.	Various light indispositions.	Adenitis Lymphatics of neck.	Acne.	L. P. C.	Gland Fever.	Accidental poisoning.	Total.
Armenian.....	1													1
Austrian.....	4													4
Belgian.....	1													1
English Jew.....	1													1
Finlander.....	5													5
Galician.....	24													24
German.....	10													10
Grecian.....	5													5
Hollander.....	1													1
Hungarian.....	2													2
Italian.....	39		1				1			1				42
Icelandic.....	2													2
Lithuanian.....	3													3
Maltese.....	1													1
Norwegian.....	2					1		1	1		1			6
Pole.....	21	5												26
Persian.....	1													1
Russian.....	89	1		2	1						3		1	97
Roumanian.....	2													2
Syrian.....	56													56
Scotch.....												1		1
Turk.....	5													5
Buckowinian.....	1													1
English.....			1											1
Welsh.....	1													1
Dane.....								1						1
Totals.....	275	8	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	300

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

TABLE VIII.—Statement showing the total Immigrants detained and total deported, compared with the total transported by the different Steamship Companies during the year 1903-1904.

Steamship Companies.	Port.	No. of Passengers.	Nationality.	Destination.	Male.	Female.	Deported.	Disease.	Released.	Escaped.	Accompanying.	Died.
Allan S.S. Company.	Halifax.	15,832	Norwegian	Ontario.	1	1		Trachoma	3		1	
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	2			"				
"	"	"	"	United States	2			"	6			
"	"	"	Russian	Man. & N.W.T.	9		1	"	11			
"	"	"	"	Quebec	2	1		"	4			
"	"	"	"	Ontario	2			"	4			
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	4		1	"	3			
"	"	"	"	United States	4			"	4			
"	"	"	Russian Jews	Man. & N.W.T.	9	4		"	9		1	
"	"	"	"	Quebec	4		1	"	4			
"	"	"	"	Ontario	1	1		"	3			
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	1			"	1			
"	"	"	"	United States	4			"	4			
"	"	"	Russian German	Man. & N.W.T.	1			"	1			
"	"	"	"	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"	"	Russian Poles.	Quebec	1			"	1			
"	"	"	"	Ontario	5			"	5			
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	4	2		"	6			
"	"	"	"	New Brunswick	1			"	1			
"	"	"	"	United States	3			"	3			
"	"	"	Russian Finn.	Man. & N.W.T.	1		1	"				
"	"	"	Russian Lithuanians.	Quebec	3	3		"	1		1	
"	"	"	Austrians.	Nova Scotia	3		1	"	1			
"	"	"	"	Quebec	3	3		"	1			
"	"	"	Austrian Jew.	Nova Scotia	1			"				
"	"	"	Austrian German.	United States.	1		1	"				
"	"	"	German	Man. & N.W.T.	13	9		"	25		1	
"	"	"	"	Quebec	2			"	1			
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	1			"	1			
"	"	"	"	United States.	3		1	"	2			
"	"	"	German Dane.	Man. & N.W.T.	2			"	3			
"	"	"	Finnish.	Quebec	0	3		"	3			
"	"	"	"	Ontario	9			"	11		1	
"	"	"	"	Nova Scotia	1	2		"	1			
"	"	"	"	British Columbia	1	1		"	2			
"	"	"	"	United States.	7	5		"	12			
"	"	"	Danes	Man. & N.W.T.	5	6		"	11			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

"	Nova Scotia	3	"	3	3
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	United States	1	"	1	1
"	Ontario	2	"	4	4
"	Sweden	6	"	10	2
"	Man. & N.W.T.	3	"	3	3
"	Nova Scotia	3	"	3	3
"	British Columbia	1	"	1	1
"	Nova Scotia	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	Nova Scotia	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	Man. & N.W.T.	6	"	6	6
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	Ontario	3	"	3	3
"	Nova Scotia	4	"	4	4
"	Ontario	2	"	2	2
"	British Columbia	2	"	2	2
"	Manitoba	1	"	1	1
"	Man. & N.W.T.	1	"	1	1
"	Ontario	8	"	13	13
"	Nova Scotia	5	"	6	6
"	United States	1	"	1	1
"	Ontario	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	2	2
"	Nova Scotia	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	Ontario	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	Man. & N.W.T.	2	"	2	2
"	Manitoba	1	"	1	1
"	United States	5	"	5	5
"	Manitoba	1	"	1	1
"	United States	1	"	1	1
"	Manitoba	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	4	"	4	4
"	Russians	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	23	"	23	23
"	United States	16	"	16	16
"	Quebec	3	"	3	3
"	United States	8	"	8	8
"	Ontario	1	"	1	1
"	United States	2	"	2	2
"	Quebec	2	"	2	2
"	Nova Scotia	8	"	8	8
"	Quebec	14	"	14	14
"	Ontario	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	1	1
"	United States	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	2	"	2	2
"	Italian	1	"	1	1
"	English	1	"	1	1
"	Canada	1	"	1	1
"	Quebec	1	"	2	2

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

TABLE VIII.—Statement showing the total Immigrants detained and total deported, &c.—Continued.

Steamship Company.	Port.	No. of Passengers.	Nationality.	Destination.	Male.	Female.	Deported.	Disease.	Released.	Escaped.	Accompanying.	Died.
Allan SS. Company—Con...	Quebec...		English...	United States...	1			Typhoid...	1			
"	"		English-Jew	Quebec...	1			Trachoma...	1			
"	"		Greek	"	1			"	1			
"	"		Romanian	"	1			"	1			
"	"		Galician	"	1	1		"	1		1	
"	"		Scotian	Manitoba	1			Gland fever.	1			
"	"		Irishman	Quebec...	1			Trachoma...	1			
"	"		Welshman	Ontario...	1		1					
"	"		Icelandic	Manitoba...	1	2	1	"				
"	"		Dane	United States...	1			"	1			
"	St. John...	1,313	Russian	Manitoba & N.W.T.	8	10	1	"	1		6	
"	"		"	United States...	1		1	"	1			
"	"		Finn...	Ontario...	1	1	1	"	1			
"	"		"	N. W. Territories	1			"	1			
"	"		"	United States...	1			"	1			
"	"		Arab...	Manitoba...	1	2		"	1			
"	"		"	Quebec...	1		1	"	1			
"	"		Bukovinian...	New Brunswick...	1			"				
Totals		43,562			308	96	39		362	1	17	2
Dominion SS. Company	Halifax...		Russian-Pole	Quebec...	1			Trachoma...	1			
"	"	3,476	"	Ontario...	1			"	1			
"	"		Russians...	Manitoba...	3			"	3			
"	"		"	Quebec...	6	1	1	"	6			
"	"		"	Ontario...	2			"	2			
"	"		"	Nova Scotia...	3	1		"	4			
"	"		Russian-Jew	Quebec...	3	2		"	5			
"	"		"	Nova Scotia...	3			"	3		2	
"	"		Swedes...	Manitoba & N.W.T.	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Quebec...	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Ontario...	2			"	2			
"	"		"	New Brunswick...	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Nova Scotia...	1	4		"	5			
"	"		"	United States...	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Manitoba...	7			"	7			
"	"		English...	Quebec...	1		1	"	1			
"	"		English-Jew	"	1			"				
"	"		Irish	Manitoba...	2			"	2			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Dominion Line—Continued.										Halifax										C. P. R. S. S. Company										Total																			
										944 Russians										149										153										8									
Scottish.										Nova Scotia.																																							
Norwegian.										Ontario.																																							
Finnish.										Quebec.																																							
Armenian										Ontario.																																							
French.										Quebec.																																							
Greek.										Ontario.																																							
Greek.										New Brunswick.																																							
Danish.										Quebec.																																							
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Bukowinian.										Manitoba.																																							
Spaniard.										United States.																																							
German.										Ontario.																																							
German.										Quebec.																																							
Polish.										Manitoba.																																							
Polish.										Quebec.																																							
U. S. A.										U. S. A.																																							
Ontario.										Quebec.																																							
Turkish Jew.										Quebec.																																							
Finns.										Manitoba.																																							
Finns.										U. S. A.																																							
Russians.										Quebec.																																							
Russians.										Manitoba.																																							
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Arabs.										U. S. A.																																							
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4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

TABLE XIII.—Statement showing the total immigrants detained and total deported, &c.—*Continued.*

Steamship Companies.	Port.	No. of Passengers.	Nationality.	Destination.	Male.	Female.	Deported.	Disease.	Released.	Escaped.	Accompanying.	Died.
C.P.R. S.S. Co.— <i>Continued.</i>	Halifax— <i>Con.</i>											
"	Quebec	17,960	Swedes	Quebec	17	11	4	"	24	1		
"	"		Russians	Manitoba	13			"	12			
"	"		"	Ontario	58	16	11	"	63			
"	"		"	Quebec	71	30	31	"	67			
"	"		"	S.A.				Trachoma, L.P.C., cataract, lachry carcinoma, deaf and dumb, favus (4) senility & debility, poor physique, public charge (1) tuberculosis				
"	"		Russian German Germans	Manitoba	5	4		Trachoma	9			
"	"		"	"	4	1		"	5			
"	"		"	Quebec	2			"	1			
"	"		"	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	2			"	2			
"	"		Austrians	Manitoba	3			"	3			
"	"		"	Quebec	6			"	6			
"	"		"	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Quebec	9	2	1	"	10			
"	"		Galician	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Manitoba	17	3	1	"	20			
"	"		Swede	"	3			"	3			
"	"		"	Quebec	3			"	3			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	1			"	1			
"	"		Romanian	Quebec	15	1	6	"	10			
"	"		"	Ontario	4	1	1	"	4			
"	"		"	Manitoba	2	2		"	4			
"	"		Syrian	Quebec	2		3	"	4			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	8		8	"				
"	"		Italian	Quebec	46		7	"	37	2		
"	"		"	Ontario	1		1	(1) Tabes (1) Tonsil. Trachoma	2			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	1			"	1			
"	"		Hungarian	Quebec	4			"	4			
"	"		"	U.S.A.	1	1		"	2			
"	"		Belgian	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Manitoba	1			"	1			

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

TABLE VIII.—Statement showing the total Immigrants detained and total deported, &c.—Continued.

Steamship Companies.	Port.	No. of Pas- sengers.	Nationality.	Destination.	Male.	Female.	Deported.	Disease.	Released.	Escaped.	Accompany- ing.	Died.
C.P.R. SS. Co.—Continued.	St. John—Con.		Italians	Quebec.	19			Trachoma (2) Pneumonia.	19			
"	"		"	Ontario.	4			"	4			
"	"		"	Manitoba.	2			(1) Favus.	2			
"	"		"	U. S. A.	3			Trachoma	3			
"	"		Romanian.	Ontario.	1			Trachoma	1			
"	"		"	Quebec.	13	6	1	(1) Senility & debility.	18		7	
"	"		Galicians.	"	2			Trachoma	2			
"	"		"	Ontario.	2			"	2			
"	"		"	New Brunswick	2			"	1			
"	"		"	N.W.T.	18		5	"	13			
"	"		Finnish	Ontario	1			"	1			
"	"		German	Quebec	1			"	1			
"	"		"	N.W.T.	4	3	1	(2) Pneumonia.	3		2	
"	"		Armenians	Ontario	1			Trachoma	1			
"	"		Hungarian	Quebec	1			"	1			
"	"		"	Manitoba.	1		1	"	1			
"	"		Bukowinians	Quebec	3	1		"	4		1	
"	"		"	Manitoba.	1		1	"	1			
"	"		Swedes.	"	2			"	1			
"	"		English	"	2			"	1			
"	"		Syrians.	Quebec	1		1	Gout & debility	1			
"	"		French	Manitoba.	1		1	General debility	1			
"	"		Flemish	"	1			Pneumonia	1			
"	"		Hollander	N.W.T.	1			"	1			
Total		29,447			598	136	142		581	7	34	
Hamburg-American Line.	Halifax.	8,434	Galician.	Man. & N.W.T.	144	84	9	(1) Erysipelas	216	2	23	1
"	"		"	Quebec	16	4	1	Trachoma	19			
"	"		"	Ontario	4			"	4			
"	"		"	Nova Scotia	6		1	"	5			
"	"		"	United States	1			"	1			
"	"		Bukowinian	Man. & N.W.T.	3			"	3			
"	"		"	Quebec	1			"	1			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

There has been given in table I. the number of immigrants entering Canada via Montreal. This number, though small compared with those at other ports, is nevertheless of importance, inasmuch as it marks the development towards Canada from the United States of an immigration movement likely to rapidly increase. The latter includes immigrants destined for Canada from European seaports via United States ports of entry, and also persons either United States citizens or others resident there. Since 1903 a medical inspector has been located in Montreal, who takes charge of any immigrants arriving there and requiring attention. Though the facilities for his work have been imperfect, yet a considerable amount of work has been performed, since it has been found that in spite of inspection by officers at the United States ports of entry, a number of immigrants have been found suffering from acute contagious diseases on arrival at Montreal, while amongst those previously from the United States others have not infrequently been found similarly suffering. It would seem both desirable and necessary that this port be fully equipped, not only with sufficient officers to systematize the inspection of all immigrants either before their entrance into Canada at the boundary or at Montreal, by arrangements to be made with the several railroad companies for facilitating inspection, and by providing a detention building wherein immigrants for whatever cause may be detained. The lack of such has made it necessary for the medical officer to utilize whatever premises were obtainable, while in many cases immigrants whose supervision was necessary were wholly lost sight of. Such a building is further required for the temporary detention of persons who have been returned from the inland places for deportation as undesirable immigrants, as Montreal is the most convenient port for the purpose during the greater portion of the year. This is illustrated in table IX., which gives the deportations of persons who have been admitted to Canada.

Having thus set forth in brief the general procedure of the medical inspection at ports of entry to Canada, it will be proper to examine the results of the work done at the several ports of entry.

The total number of immigrants entering Canada by the several Atlantic ports has already been given as seen in table I., and it will now be proper to refer to the total immigrants detained out of this number. For purposes of comparison, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of immigrants carried by the several steamship companies to the several ports of entry. It will be found of interest as illustrating the care exercised by the several companies in the selection of immigrants, whether as regards their nationality or their individual fitness for entry to Canada.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

From the foregoing, it appears that the total immigrants detained compared with the total number carried by the several companies to the several ports were as follows:

TABLE IX.—Showing the total immigrants detained and the total deported compared with the total transported by the different Steamship Companies.

—	Port.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Deported.	Ratio of detained to total.	Ratio of deported to total.
Allan SS. Company.....	Halifax.....	15,832	186	61	9		
" ".....	Quebec.....	26,417	108	20	27	1 in 107	1 in 1,111
" ".....	St. John.....	1,313	14	15	3		
		43,562	308	96	39		
Dominion SS. Company.....	Halifax.....	3,476	66	9	3		
" ".....	Quebec.....	11,129	83	31	36		
		14,665	149	40	39	1 in 79	1 in 374
Can. Pacific SS. Company..	Halifax.....	944	12	4			
" ".....	Quebec.....	17,960	360	80	77		
" ".....	St. John.....	10,543	236	48	65		
		29,447	608	132	142	1 in 40	1 in 207
Hamburg-American SS. Co.	Halifax.....	8,434	240	123	15		
" ".....	Quebec.....	2,249	32	4	2		
		10,683	272	127	17	1 in 39	1 in 667
Franco-Can. SS. Company..	Halifax.....	183	3	1			
" ".....	Quebec.....	449	40	5	23		
		632	43	6	23	1 in 13	1 in 27
Canadian Lines Ltd. Co ...	Quebec.....	312	50	4	4	1 in 5	1 in 78
Manchester Commerce.....	Halifax.....	4					
Pisa SS. Company.....	Halifax.....	496					
		99,741	1,420	405	270	1 in 47	1 in 416

It becomes at once apparent on perusal of table IX. that a notable difference existed either in the selection of immigrants at European ports, or in the class or nationality of immigrants carried by the different steamship companies. What is apparent by a study of table VIII., where the details of the nationality of the immigrants detained are given, is that very few natives of the British isles were detained. It naturally follows that those steamship lines which sail from continental ports, and those which carried most continentals from British ports, are those having the largest number of detained and deported passengers. But one exception seems to exist in the general agreement of the ratio in the number detained to the number deported. This is in the Hamburg-American boats, whose ratio of deported to those detained was relatively very low, and was due to the fact that this line especially carried the Galicians, who were seldom deported for general physical unfitness, but were detained for treatment of trachoma or other curable malady. Yet further interest attaches to a study of this table, which gives the total persons detained by nationalities as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE X.—Showing the number of immigrants by nationality, where it is given and total number detained for treatment.

Nationalities.	Number of Immigrants.	Allan SS. Co.	Dom. SS. Co.	Can. Pacific SS. Co.	Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.	Franco-Can. SS. Co.	Can. Lines, Ltd. SS. Co.	Total
Austrian.....	516	22	4	18	14			58
Bohemian.....	91				1			1
Bukowinian.....	1,578	1	1	7	6			15
Galician.....	7,729	4	1	56	264			325
Hungarian.....	1,691			8	20			28
Slovak.....	116				1			1
Belgian.....	858	2		2				4
Bulgarian.....	14			1				1
French.....	1,534		4	1		4		9
Hebrew (Eng.).....		1	1					2
Russian Jew.....	5,247	22	10		4			36
Polish ".....	174	1						1
Austrian ".....	893	1						1
German ".....	103							
Turkish ".....			1					1
Italian.....	4,445	7	4	91	6		2	110
Polish.....	669	13	7	50	5		6	81
Persian.....	5		1					1
Roumanian.....	619	4	1	45			1	51
Russian.....	1,955	90	74	336	39		33	593
" German.....		2		9	14			25
" Poles.....		13	4	13	3			33
" Lithuanian.....		4						4
Finnish.....	845	51	10	7				68
Spanish.....	5		1					1
Swiss.....	128	1		1				2
Servian.....	10				1			1
Danish.....	417	17	1	4				22
Icelandic.....	396	3						3
Swedish.....	2,151	26	19	12				57
Norwegian.....	1,239	22	11	4				37
Turkish.....	29			1		2	3	6
Armenian.....	81	16	10	6				32
Syrian.....	347	14		16	5	41	19	95
Arabian.....	52	4	2	3				9
Maltese.....	1						1	1
Flemish.....				1				1
English.....	36,694	25	1	5				31
Irish.....	3,128	1	2					3
Scotch.....	10,552	1	1					2
Welsh.....	1							1
Anglo-Indian.....	1							1
German.....	2,966	32	10	16	15			75
Greek.....	191	2	8	3		2		15
Hollander.....				1	1			2
	86,869	404	189	740	399	49	65	1,825

Apart from the distribution of detained cases carried by the different steamships, the greater interest attaches to the proportion of cases detained to the total immigration of the different nationalities. The fact that Canada is following the United States in becoming the home of the most diverse nationalities is illustrated in the accompanying table. That these vary in the prevalence amongst them of disease, especially of eye disease, is very apparent. Remarkably few indeed of English speaking people were detained, only 35 out of 50,374; while of the group of Syrians and allied races from southern Europe and Asia, 150 were detained out of a total of 510. Of the peoples from northern Europe the Russian group show by far the largest number of detentions, there having been 624 in a total of 1,955. These figures as indicating a special prevalence of disease in Russians are misleading since it is found that the

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

large proportion of those detained in hospital as seen in the tables of the Quebec Immigration Hospital are Jewish people speaking Russian. As there were 5,247 Russian Jews recorded on the shipping manifests, it is evident that the hospital returns have in many instances returned patients as Russian, instead of Russian Jews. There was a very considerable number of Galicians detained, 327 in 7,729, proportionately more than of Italians, of whom 110 in 4,445 were detained.

The ratios for these several groups are as follows :—

British immigrants detained, 1 in 1,325 persons, Italians, 1 in 40 persons, Russian and Russian Jews, 1 in 11.6 persons, Syrians and allied races, 1 in 3.4 persons.

The total persons detained was 1,839 in 99,741 immigrants landing at the three ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, or 1 in every 52.

The causes for which these 1,839 persons were detained are indicated in table VIII. The one special cause was trachoma, or the chronic form of ophthalmia, prevalent in the poorer classes of the races referred to.

Regarding trachoma Dr. J. Boldt, of the German army, in a work just translated says: 'Thus the affection when it became epidemic in northern Europe at the beginning of the last century was termed "Egyptian ophthalmia," because it was disseminated by soldiers who had acquired it in that country. It was, however, at that time and is now equally endemic in other countries besides Egypt—for example Syria, Persia, Central Asia, China and Japan.'

This writer also remarks: 'Russia takes the first place amongst European countries affected with trachoma.' 'S. Kribitzky states that, of the extremely large number of cases of blindness amongst the Russian soldiers in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 only 5 per cent were due to wounds, the remainder being caused by contagious eye diseases, chiefly trachoma. He recognized the extraordinary prevalence of blindness throughout the country and directed the attention of the public to it.'

'In Finland trachoma is very prevalent; indeed Herschberg states that it has more cases than any other country in northern Europe. From 1886 to 1897, 31.5 per thousand of the conscripts in Finland were exempted on account of eye disease, especially trachoma and its sequelæ.'

'In Sweden trachoma is the cause of only 0.85 per cent of all cases of blindness, whilst in Finland it is answerable for 30 per cent.'

'The blind in Finland amount to 15.5 per cent according to Herschberg, 219 per 10,000 of the population, whilst in the neighbouring countries Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the numbers are 8.3, 12.8 and 5.3 respectively.'

Such quotations are sufficient to indicate the contagious nature of trachoma, and the peoples of Europe amongst whom it has become so wide-spread. The statistics in the preceding tables abundantly prove that the disease is still prevalent amongst them. The following remark accompanying a statement of the disease spread from Russia through navvies on the Trans-Siberian railroad is of much importance in view of the large numbers of men employed on similar work in Canada, many of whom are these foreign workmen :—

'The worst victims of trachoma in Siberia are people who have migrated from Russia bringing the disease with them. The spread of the disease is favoured by the bad sanitary conditions which prevail, and it rapidly spreads among the native population. The number and severity of the cases keep pace with the unfavourable material, educational and sanitary conditions.'

From the history, as well as the character, of the disease, as being due to its specific germ or microbe, it is apparent that the migration of these people to America, bringing with them their own customs and habits of life, becomes a matter of importance and demands just such action in the interests of the public as it is shown has been taken at the Canadian ports of entry.

That a serious view is taken of this disease by those countries contiguous to affected centres is proved by the measures taken by Prussia in dealing with the large

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

gangs of Polish agricultural labourers, who cross the frontier every summer, to help in the harvest, returning home every autumn. Dr. Boldt says: 'As soon as they enter the country they are submitted to a medical examination at the employer's expense, and in 1899 special attention was drawn to the necessity for examining them for trachoma. If such measures are strictly carried out, the contractors will find it to their interest to import as few trachomatous ones as possible.'

Other diseases for which persons were detained are few. It is evident that there are diseases, such as epilepsy, insanity, incipient tuberculosis, all of the greatest importance, yet of which cases, in the necessarily rapid examination of the hundreds coming off a vessel, will not infrequently pass unrecognized. That there are not more of these, if the following table is to be taken as a fair index of their number, would seem to show that care has been exercised in the selection of those emigrants given passage by the steamship companies.

TABLE XI.—Showing number, nationality, cause, and port whence deported, of Immigrants who have been admitted into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Nationality.	Total.	Cause.	Total.	Port whence deported.	Total.
1	British..	66	Consumption	9	Montreal.	11
			Tuberculosis.....	1	Toronto	1
			Hemoptysis.....	1	Ottawa	1
			Chronic bronchitis.....	1	Winnipeg	54
			Physical infirmity.....	11		
			Rheumatism.....	7		
			Rheumatism and heart disease.....	2		
			Idiocy.....	1		
			Insane.....	11		
			Mental infirmity.....	10		
			Epilepsy.....	4		
			Chronic diarrhoea	1		
			Cripple	1		
			Broken Back.....	1		
			Fingers lost by freezing.....	1		
			Hernia	1		
			Varicose ulcers	1		
			Going blind.....	1		
			Nurse accompanying insane.....	1		
2	Norwegian.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	1	Montreal.	3
			Physical infirmity.....	1		
			Invalid.....	1		
3	Finnish.....	4	Mental infirmity.....	1	Winnipeg	4
			Family returned with father not admitted.....	3		
4	Italian	3	Mental infirmity.....	1	Montreal.	3
			Consumption	1		
			Cripple	1		
5	Swedish	5	Consumption	3		5
			Accompanying parents.....	2		
6	Danish	1	Syphilis	1	Montreal.	1
7	Russian	1	Old age	1		
8	German	1	Me-lancholia	1	Winnipeg.	1
9	Roumanian.....	1	Old age	1	Montreal.	1
		85		85		85

The contents of this table are of interest since they point quite clearly to the relatively high proportion of British immigrants that have been deported either under the order of a medical inspector, or who after residence in hospital at some point and after evidence of their inability to make a living owing to physical disease have at their

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

own request been returned home. In the statistics in table X. the relative number of British deported, compared with those of other nationalities, is given. From these figures conclusions unfavourable to the physical stamina and mental soundness of British immigrants, as compared with those from other countries might perhaps at first sight be drawn; but this would, for several reasons, be misleading. For a century the poor law unions and the many charitable institutions, especially of England, have taught the people there to resort, when ill, to these institutions as a matter of course, and hence when such immigrants in a new land have as yet no permanent abode they naturally would return to the immigration agency and hospital to claim that assistance to which they have been accustomed. Persons from continental countries have not, in the same degree, been accustomed to such charities; they do not know the routine method of obtaining such assistance, are more largely engaged in pursuits outside the cities and towns, and besides are more accustomed to a ruder and less humane social life, and are more content to bear patiently with their ills, either physical or social.

At the same time, when it is remembered that the proportion of urban to rural population in England is as 78 to 22 per cent, it is evident that amongst those emigrating to Canada from the English cities, there will always be a number of persons who, unaccustomed to the demands of pioneer life in the rural districts of new countries, apart from physical disease, will prove unequal to the task. That the actual number deported is so small, notwithstanding this fact, would seem to be the most convincing argument both as to the generally high class of British immigrants coming to Canada and the favourable results of their first year's experience in the country.

The nature of the particular disease from which these deported persons suffered compares generally with what the persons going to the out-door clinics of any large hospital in England and America suffer from. Those suffering from consumption and other tubercular diseases are very few compared with the 104,119 immigrants entered by the seaports during the year, and are several times less per 1,000 than they would be in a similar number of the resident Canadian population.

The only diseases of importance, other than tubercular, were mental diseases, there having been 26 cases of this class. It will be apparent that cases of this class will inevitably from time to time escape detection owing to the peculiarly chronic nature of nervous diseases and the little likelihood of their being discovered, if in the quiescent stage, in the necessarily short and imperfect examination at the ports of entry. In addition to this, it must be remembered that absence from home and the new experiences of life in a strange land will tend to develop these diseases in persons with a tendency to such mental disturbances.

A third term, 'physical infirmity,' for which cause a number were deported, is manifestly unscientific, and yet perhaps as well as any other expresses the situation. Here and everywhere will always be found a number of persons, perhaps indifferent physically at birth who through the environment of childhood and the habits of adult life, are 'incapables'; they simply have what the expression implies.

From the few cripples, blind and old persons deported it is apparent that the knowledge on the part of the steamship companies that a strict inspection exists at the ports of entry, prevents persons of this class from being permitted to take passage on the steamships.

There is in addition to these two classes of detained and deported immigrants, another class which the inspection service has under its constant attention, and which in some parts of the country has been a charge upon the department. Of course, the great proportion of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg was distributed through the twenty or more sub-agencies in different parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In any similar population there will always be an average of cases of sickness, and hence it has naturally happened that of this large number individuals who have taken sick, whether in city or country and were without homes, and sometimes means, have been sent to the local hospitals for treatment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

In order to obtain an accurate idea of the extent of this class and the character of the diseases for which they were treated, a complete list of the immigrants treated in the General Hospital, Winnipeg, during January, February and March, 1904, was obtained. Below is the list of diseases treated.

TABLE XII.—Statement giving List of Diseases of Immigrants treated in Winnipeg General Hospital, January, February and March, 1904.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	19	Dysmenorrhea	1
Heart disease	5	Neurasthenia	4
Nephritis	4	Alcoholism	3
Tubercular adenitis	1	Stricture	1
Tubercular peritonitis	1	Urethritis	1
Phthisis	2	Pyuria	1
Fistula	1	Hydrocele	1
Mastoid abscess	1	Hernia	1
Adenoids	1	Syphilis	2
Pleurisy	4	Cataract	1
Asthma	1	Conjunctivitis	1
Bronchiectasis	1	Injury to eye	2
Pneumonia	3	Nasal polypus	1
Meningitis	1	Otitis media	1
Diphtheria	14	Frozen toes	6
Tonsilitis	4	Frozen finger	1
Influenza	5	Necrosis	1
Erysipelas	2	Knee injury	1
Typhoid	24	Back injury	1
Scarlet fever	4	Cellulitis of foot	1
Gastric ulcer	3	Injury to foot	1
Abdominal abscess	1	Injury to lip	1
Appendicitis	4	Ulcer of leg	1
Pelvic abscess	1	Injury to leg	1
Gastritis	1	Fracture of tibia	1
Intestinal indigestion	1	Fracture of femur	1
Gall stones	1	Lordosis of spine	1
Febricula	1	Injury	1
Herpes	1	Scabies	1
Psoriasis	1	Tania tonsurans	1
Eczema	1	Tape worm	1
Pregnancy	5	Unnamed	14
		Total	176

A glance at this table serves to illustrate the very diverse but common nature of hospital cases. Of the 77 differently named affections for which the patients entered the hospital and of the 176 cases, the several acute contagious diseases form nearly one-third, typhoid and diphtheria having the most cases. Of the group of more chronic organic diseases, there are remarkably few cases, the 19 cases of rheumatism being in part acute and in part chronic, and associated with heart disease and kidney disease, while the tubercular group does not exceed 10 cases. As usual there is a number of diseases of the digestive organs and of the skin, but two cases only of the latter imported and communicable. Other cases, as female diseases, venereal diseases and injuries, serve to complete the group, excepting one or two diseases of the eye, of which only one was possibly trachoma.

These figures are a remarkable confirmation of the previous tables giving the list of persons detained or departed for specific diseases. In this civic centre, where not less, probably, than 10,000 immigrants had congregated for the winter, the hospital returns show but two cases of phthisis in three months, and but one of asthma and one of bronchiectasis, all or any of which may have been chronic. The chief diseases

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

from which the immigrants suffered were those endemic in the community and not such as were introduced by them, but with which they were inoculated where they lived.

Brief reference may be made to the appearance of small-pox and other diseases which have appeared in immigrants who have passed the quarantines on entrance either to Canada or to the United States. The most serious instance was that where small-pox was discovered on an immigrant train which left Halifax on March 16, with passengers off the ss. 'Sardinian,' sailing from Glasgow on March 5. The victim presumably was exposed to infection in Glasgow, where he arrived on the 4th, and where small-pox prevailed. Though vaccinated in childhood, the evidence of the patient and of the seventeen immigrants quarantined on account of exposure to him all coincided, that not only was none of them vaccinated on shipboard, but further, the sick man's companion stated that the ship's physician did not visit the patient, who sickened two days before landing at Halifax. The fact that there is an interval of forty-eight hours between the onset of the disease and the appearance of the rash in small-pox, not only explains how the man passed the quarantine officer and the medical inspector of the service, but also places in strong relief the necessity for there being perfect assurance on the part of the quarantine officers that the vaccination of all second-class and steerage passengers within seven years has actually been performed. This fact could best be assured by examination, and where necessary re-vaccination, before passengers go on shipboard, since sea-sickness for the several earlier days on board makes a delay in the vaccination, which, hence, is valueless in preventing the appearance of the disease amongst the immigrants, and their conveying it to others en route to the west during a journey of five or six days.

In view, further, of the certainty that cases of this sort will in spite of precautions occasionally occur amongst west-bound immigrants, it seems desirable that at two or three points on the route west of North Bay small plots of ground be secured, with at least tents and their equipment kept on hand, in which the sick could at once be placed as soon as discovered, and maintained at the expense of those responsible for the cases. Though it has been assumed until within the past two years that an immigrant after passing the outer ports of entry was practically free from further supervision as regards his health, yet in practice it has been found that at Montreal and Winnipeg, especially, subsequent oversight must often be exercised by the medical officers of transients as well as those immigrants remaining in these centres. During the past year, a number of cases of measles and several of diphtheria and scarlet fever appeared in families of immigrants who passed the United States quarantine officers at New York and Boston and entered Canada via Montreal. Thus, on June 12 one family of six children arrived in New York suffering from measles; on June 18 there arrived from Boston two families, twelve children in all, of whom ten were affected with measles, and on June 25 a family of five children arrived from New York, also attacked with measles.

While it is apparent that these cases may occur en route from New York and Boston, yet the evidence in these several groups goes to show that some at least of the cases had occurred while on shipboard, and hence, such make apparent the need of a regular inspection of all immigrants entering Canada via United States ports, before they are allowed to mingle with the public at Montreal or at other ports of entry farther west. This work if not performed by quarantine officers must, as matters now stand, be performed by the medical inspectors of the immigration service in Montreal and at the expense of this department, since they cannot properly be left to the care and cost of the several municipalities where such cases happen to occur.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.



ANNIE ELLIS.



FLORENCE EARLE.



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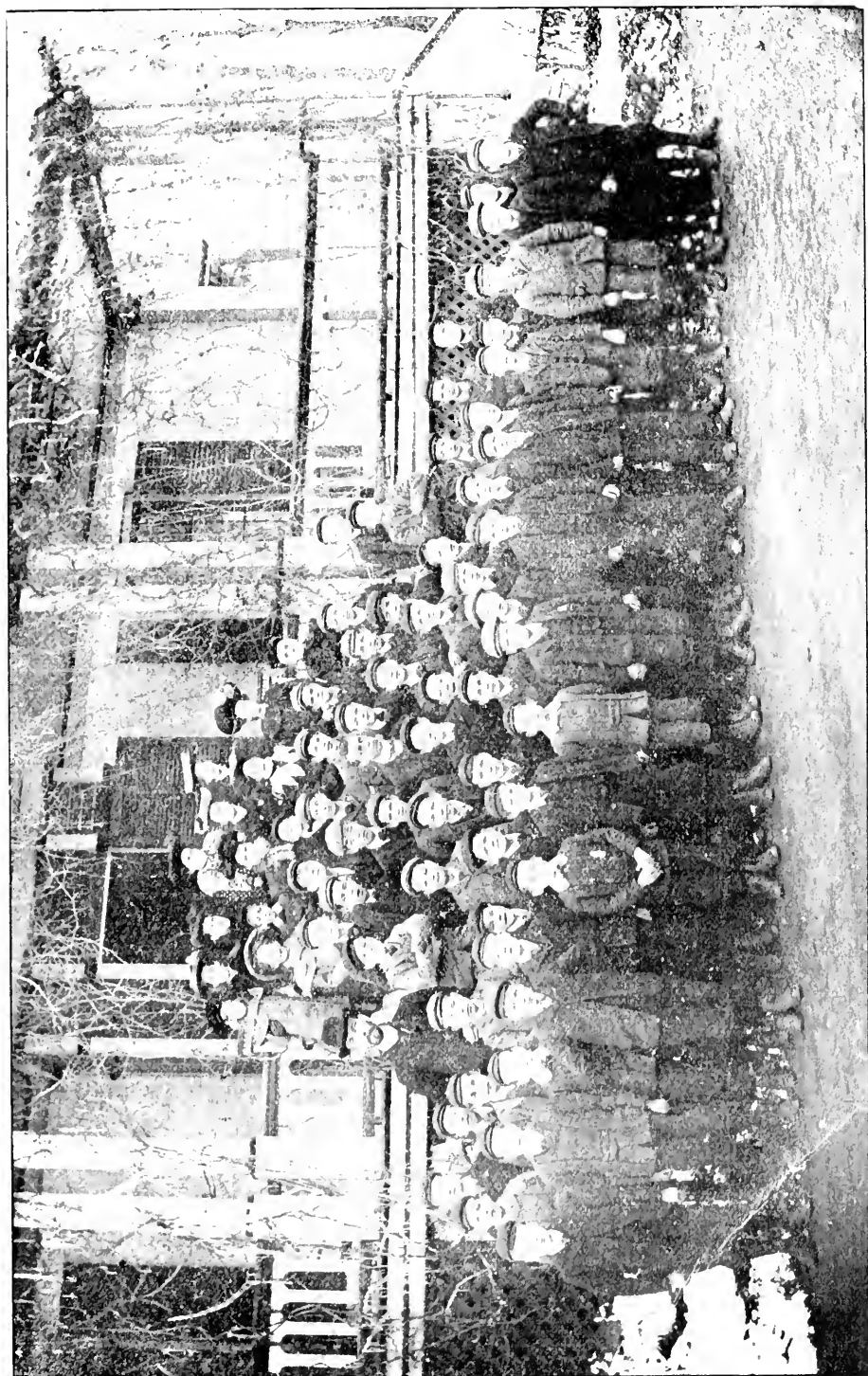
MARION IVEY.



LILY SMITH.



A PARTY OF ENGLISH CHILDREN RECEIVED AT MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONT.



LEFT ORPHANS' HOME, BRIDGE OF WEIR, SCOTLAND, 15th OCTOBER, 1904, ARRIVED AT "FAIRKNOWIE," BROOKVILLE, OCT., 26th OCTOBER, 1904.

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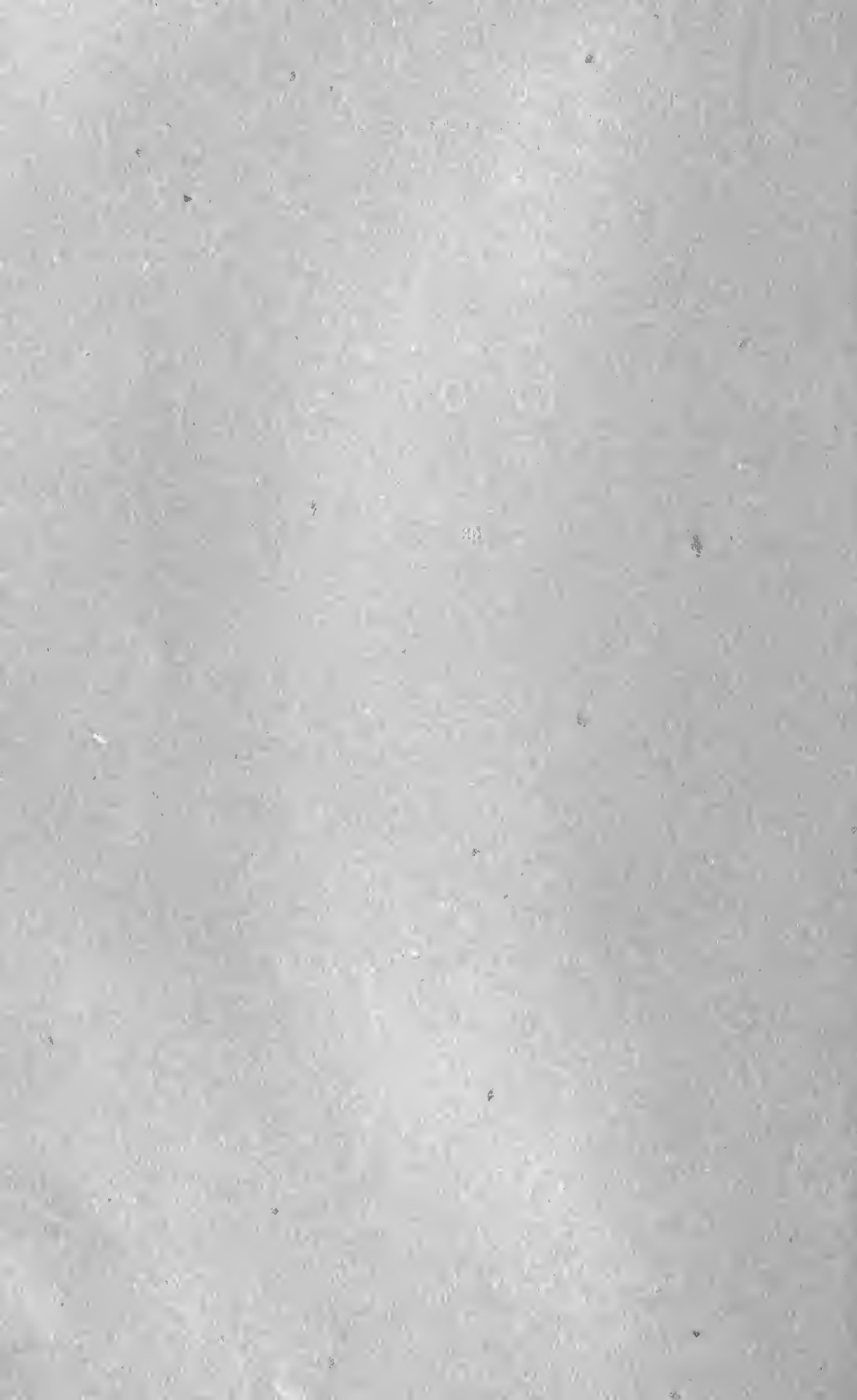
Colonial

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT
ON
IMMIGRATION

PART II, ANNUAL REPORT, 1905

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1906



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

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1906

B. G.

IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 5, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith lay before you the customary annual reports of those engaged in the immigration service of Canada.

At headquarters we have had a heavy correspondence to deal with, 77,610 attachments having been made to our files and duly attended to. We have responded to 227,443 individual requests for information, direct and indirect, and have sent out during the year 3,257,403 pamphlets, maps, &c.

On the recommendation of our agents in the United States, we procured transportation during the year for five delegates from Ohio, one from Illinois, nineteen from Michigan, two from Indiana, one from Iowa; from Pennsylvania five, South Dakota four, Missouri two and Wisconsin two; besides arranging similarly for three delegates from Germany and one from Austria. The reports of the delegates have been without exception favourable, and their influence will not be without its good effect on our work.

The following is a statement showing the orders for immigration literature during the year:—

Geography of the Dominion of Canada (English)	355,000
“ “ “ (Flemish)	40,000
Atlas “ “ (Swedish)	15,000
“ “ “ (Norwegian)	10,000
The Evolution of the Prairie by the Plow	30,000
Lacombe Board of Trade Pamphlet	2,000
Asked and Answered (New Ontario)	25,000
Prosperity follows Settlement	100,000
One thousand facts about Canada	5,000
French Pamphlet ‘Manitoba’	5,000
Letter Story of a Manitoba Farmer (Cotton)	5,000
Canadian Year Book	3,675
Letters from Scandinavian Settlers in Manitoba	5,000
Farms and Farmers (English)	104,000
Farms and Farmers (Foreign)	104,000
Posters	10,000

Folder Maps.

L'Ouest Canadian (French)	200,000
British Colony (English)	10,000
Where and How (English) Coloured Map	100,000
“ “ “	50,000
“ “ (German)	50,000

Maps.

Maps of the Dominion of Canada 11½ x 16½	100,000
Small map of the Dominion of Canada	50,000
Small map of the Dominion of Canada	8,000

Newspaper Special Editions.

Der Nordwesten	20,000
Toronto Globe, Christmas Number	200
Canadian American	200,000
Manitoba Free Press Crop Edition	250,000
Western British American	1,000,000
Alberta German Herald	5,000
Manitoba Free Press	1,000,000
The Inland Sentinal, Kamloops	5,000
Victoria Times	15,000
Resources of B.N. America	6,000

I submit the following statistical matter compiled in my office:—

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Quebec 77,443 passengers, of whom 4,269 travelled saloon, and 73,174 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 4,129 were destined to Canada and 140 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 64,001 were for Canada and 9,173 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,518 returned Canadians and 640 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 60,843 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 14,856 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.
NATIONALITY and sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.			UNITED STATES.			CANADA AND UNITED STATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	
Australian.....	1	6	2	1	2	1	3	4	
Belgian.....	8			16		6	2	16	
Chinese.....	2			2				2	
Dutch.....	1	2		3				3	
French.....	31	24	9	64		24	9	64	
German.....	9	5		14		5		14	
English.....	1,468	1,089	148	2,705	16	1,101	150	2,735	
Welsh.....	4	4		8		4	1	8	
Scottish.....	182	168	25	375	6	188	27	389	
Irish.....	25	17	1	43		25	17	43	
West Indian.....	2	1		3		2		3	
Hebrew, Russian.....	3			3		3		3	
Italian.....	1			1		1		1	
Japanese.....	1			1		1		1	
New Zealand.....	2			2				2	
Poles, N.E.S.....					1			1	
Icelandic.....	1			1		1		1	
Swedish.....		2		2				2	
Syrian.....	2	2		4		2		4	
U.S. Citizens.....	11	8		19	37	45	10	111	
Returned Canadians.....	402	388	69	859		402	69	859	
Tourists.....	2	1		3		1		3	
Totals.....	2,158	1,717	254	4,129	62	64	14	268	
						2,220	1,781	4,299	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

" Austrian	29	8	17	54	1	6	29	8	17	54
" German	5	48	41	279	18	6	6	54	44	306
" Russian	5	1		6			5	1		6
Persian	30	12	20	62	4	1	34	13	25	72
Romanian, N.E.S.	438	147	210	735	479	275	917	422	466	1,805
Russian, N.E.S.	412	121	77	610	736	292	1,148	413	265	1,826
Fins	2	2		4			2	2		4
Dunkhobors	5			8			5			8
Spanish	64	16	16	96	4		68	16	16	100
Swiss	4	1	2	7			4	1	2	7
Servian	139	43	34	216	146	66	285	109	98	492
Danish	121	142	137	400			121	142	137	400
Icelandic	578	307	359	1,244	533	356	1,111	663	537	2,311
Swedish	453	227	181	861	916	495	1,369	722	481	2,572
Norwegian	12			12	6		18			18
Turks	37	8	7	52	33	12	70	20	18	108
Armenian	2			2			2			2
Egyptian	246	114	87	447	3	4	249	118	89	456
Syrians	9	4	3	16	1		10	4	4	18
Arabians	51	12	7	70	239	225	310	237	88	635
U. S. A. Citizens	4		1	5			4		1	5
Negroes										
Total Immigration	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	4,647	2,674	39,619	16,240	14,152	70,011
Returned Canadians	1,480	750	288	2,518			1,480	750	2	2,518
Tourists	421	182	37	640	3	2	424	184		645
Totals	36,873	14,498	12,630	64,001	4,650	2,676	41,523	17,174	14,477	73,174

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE III.
MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA BY NATIONALITIES AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.	2	6	3	4							5	4	24
Australian.	9	8	20	10	1						8	13	69
Austrian, N.E.S.	17	16	7	2	16						136	29	223
Bohemian.	10	2	1	14	2						30	15	74
Buckowinian.	7	50	19	4	47						366	92	585
Croatian.											14	13	27
Dalmatian.												4	4
Galician.	116	157	71	54	62						1,762	416	2,388
Hungarian, N.E.S.	7	14	13	6	15						190	80	325
Ruthenian.											3		3
Slovak.											6		6
Belgian.	35	44	41	39	25						194	38	416
Bulgarian.				2									2
Dutch.	15	3	12	5							65	38	138
French.	115	304	173	112	56						231	125	1,116
German, N.E.S.	195	156	161	90	105						156	186	1,049
Alsace-Lorraine.											3		3
Bavarian.											2		2
Prussian.											2		2
Saxon.												3	3
English.	4,448	3,704	3,735	2,921	1,277							1	1
Welsh.	77	68	36	47	16						9,872	4,354	30,911
Scottish.	967	969	863	703	362						207	90	541
Irish.	339	403	377	333	84						2,216	2,066	8,146
West Indian.											816	401	2,753
Greek.	4	6	17	9	1							2	2
Hebrew, N.E.S.	47	91	134	11	73						2	11	50
" Russian.	570	613	700	509	523						63	64	483
" Polish.	13	30	18	11	10						513	424	3,852
" Austrian.	19	67	33	7	16						1	5	88
" German.	34	33	12	5	19						19	22	183
Italian.	19	33	24	21	19						3	5	102
New Zealand.	2	2	5								1,266	288	1,670
Portuguese.											3	1	13
Poles, N.E.S.	58	1									1		1
" Austrian.		9	17	4	14						21	5	85
" German.											9	1	54
" Russian.	25	31	36	25	30						3	2	5
Persian.	1		5								73	59	279
Romanian, N.E.S.		1	23	8	1								6
Russian, N.E.S.	34	46	26	5	23						11	18	62
											321	340	795

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Finn	68	78	78	67	41	158	117	610
Danish	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	8
Spanish	8	8	15	9	3	34	19	96
Servian	22	28	34	19	10	66	37	7
Danish	150	6	27	1	1	1	215	216
Icelandic	274	158	174	77	37	284	240	400
Swedish	144	123	109	67	37	232	149	1,244
Norwegian	2	6	6	6	37	15	2	861
Turks	10	5	3	10	6	13	3	52
Armenian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Egyptian	284	108	9	16	2	5	13	447
Syrian	8	1	6	1	1	10	1	16
Arabian	10	15	20	7	3	1	5	70
U.S.A. Citizens							4	5
Negroes								
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932	19,403	10,627	60,843

TABLE IV.

Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	2,659	1,819	1,213	1,086	526						7,728	4,148	18,579
General labourers	2,093	1,718	1,536	1,086	726						4,000	1,778	12,957
Mechanics	1,678	1,759	1,237	1,237	882						4,808	2,788	14,876
Clerks	441	523	637	384	152						831	518	3,486
Miners	190	130	250	201	87						274	151	1,292
Female servants	422	434	535	401	234						955	737	3,738
Not classed	1,253	1,076	1,147	840	305						807	507	5,915
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932						19,403	10,627	60,843
Maritime provinces	170	167	207	127	61						147	136	1,015
Quebec	2,399	2,264	2,400	1,673	1,057						4,417	2,297	16,477
Ontario	3,065	2,718	2,453	2,121	1,063						6,965	3,752	22,077
Manitoba	1,703	1,516	1,242	792	507						5,408	2,880	14,048
N.W.T.	616	563	467	330	200						2,079	1,222	5,477
British Columbia	193	231	302	192	104						387	340	1,749
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932						19,403	10,627	60,843

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	M.	F.	C.	Total.	Farmers, or Farm Labourers class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
African, South.....	18	5	1	24	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	.....	.....
Australian.....	47	15	7	69	21	6	2	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Austrian, N.E.S.....	169	29	25	223	50	10	10	72	4	9	20	4	3
Bohemian.....	24	24	26	74	6	8	14	4	.....	.....	6	4	2
Buckowinian.....	460	57	68	585	226	33	41	218	8	15	16	5	7
Croatian.....	27	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	1,635	460	543	2,638	997	299	455	505	37	54	125	15	16
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	181	70	74	325	119	47	56	46	8	8	14	1	.....
Ruthenian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	2	1	3	6	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	254	85	77	416	127	42	46	45	10	13	56	9	11
Bulgarian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	98	15	25	138	51	6	18	17	1	2	24	1	.....
French.....	632	291	193	1,116	311	86	117	82	14	20	88	27	22
German, N.E.S.....	499	251	299	1,049	193	110	191	117	24	40	143	40	30
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bavarian.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian.....	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxon.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	17,112	7,182	6,617	30,911	6,568	1,345	1,475	3,227	703	1,005	5,201	1,541	1,572
Welsh.....	355	102	84	541	165	21	30	48	12	14	83	16	21
Scotch.....	4,395	2,105	1,646	8,146	1,612	330	417	522	96	137	1,594	482	474
Irish.....	1,668	755	330	2,753	734	82	93	373	76	88	325	102	51
West Indian.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Greek.....	47	2	1	50	3	1	.....	25	.....	.....	14	1	1
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	191	159	133	483	8	2	1	64	29	44	104	59	54
" Russian.....	2,460	608	784	3,852	117	26	56	1,076	142	183	1,175	241	296
" Polish.....	47	15	26	88	.....	.....	.....	18	2	4	25	7	3
" Austrian.....	77	44	62	183	3	1	3	34	13	30	34	9	7
" German.....	49	22	31	102	.....	.....	.....	21	1	4	27	5	4
Italian.....	1,602	38	30	1,670	51	1	.....	1,489	24	30	32	3	.....
New Zealand.....	9	2	2	13	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poles, N.E.S.....	56	12	17	85	9	2	4	26	2	2	13	2	6
" Austrian.....	29	8	17	54	5	.....	.....	10	1	1	13	6	16
" German.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Russian.....	190	48	41	279	39	2	2	90	19	24	46	7	11
Persian.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	30	12	20	62	16	3	11	9	1	1	2	1	3
Russian, N.E.S.....	438	147	210	795	146	68	121	208	23	42	70	20	22
Finn.....	412	121	77	610	77	7	10	274	17	31	23	2	.....
Doukhobors.....	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	5	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Swiss.....	64	16	16	96	24	9	14	18	1	.....	13	.....	1
Servian.....	4	1	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Danish.....	139	43	34	216	46	5	9	55	6	11	27	4	7
Icelandic.....	121	142	137	400	105	69	118	10	4	5	5	4	8
Swedish.....	578	307	359	1,244	225	93	186	261	42	62	71	20	35
Norwegian.....	453	227	181	861	152	32	70	220	20	27	65	17	25
Turks.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	37	8	7	52	.....	.....	.....	21	2	3	8	2	.....
Egyptian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	246	114	87	447	3	.....	.....	215	107	83	11	1	.....
Arabian.....	9	4	3	16	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	3	.....	.....
U. S. A. Citizens.....	51	12	7	70	12	1	.....	18	1	3	7	2	.....
Negroes.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	12,254	2,751	3,574	9,504	1,455	1,998	9,503	2,663	2,710

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada, at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	C.							
5	1					1	1	2		4	6	7	6			1
7	2	2	2			3		4	3		19	20	16	7		7
3			22	2		7	2	2	3	7	63	44	65	21	23	
1			7	4	6	4		4	4	4	3	3	28	13	23	
						9		2	5		100	56	358	67	4	
												26	1			
1	2	2	7	1	2	100		6	14	8	207	137	1,913	367		
			1			9	1	5	10	11	49	18	81	166	6	
											2		1			
11	4	4	11	2		13	4	5	3	11	108	31	200	62	4	
2						3		4	5		2					
55	15	10	4	12	6	40	92	97	18	11	576	97	309	113	10	
30	7	6	10	5	11	34	6	31	21	21	284	135	427	175	7	
											2		3			
1												1	1			
													5			
1,407	440	302	375	93	142	1,952	334	1,108	2,121	469	6,783	14,429	5,536	2,694	1,000	
26	6	8	27	5	9	27	6	15	2	5	83	157	143	101	52	
395	141	87	169	49	110	703	103	304	421	217	1,395	3,354	2,037	812	331	
173	55	12	29	5	6	303	34	132	80	54	663	1,249	554	174	59	
											1		1			
1							4				34	11	2	2	1	
12	7	3				30	3	32	31		337	73	59	12	2	
78	18	33	6	1		50	8	130	216	57	2,658	684	412	36	5	
1			3			1		5	19	1	59	24	4			
5	1					8	1	12	22		110	54	12	7		
1	1					6		9	23		65	21	14	2		
6			24			8		2		17	1,328	211	76	14	24	
							1	2	2		7	3	1		2	
1												1				
			8	3	3	2		1	2	10	61	7	7			
			1			1				1	15	11	25	1		
											4		1			
1			14	3	2	12		5	2	23	198	20	35	3		
											5	1				
1	1		1			6	1	5			27	4	29	2		
10	3	5	2			22	2	11	20	9	286	98	281	115	6	
3			35	5	5	68		22	31	1	100	407	40	50	32	
													4			
3						1			1		7	1				
9	1					5			1	2	32	16	16	29	1	
													3	4		
8	2		3			21		5	7	5	67	43	74	24	3	
			1			63		2	6		2		397	1		
6	2	1	11	2	4	101	4	47	71	31	135	277	495	217	89	
9	1		6	3	3	119	1	35	56	11	135	235	258	166	56	
2											8	3	1			
5						1	3	3	4		29	22	1			
			1								2					
3	1	1	6			1	8	4	3	23	367	40	17			
									1	1	14	1				
9	1	1	2			3	3	4	3	1	27	27	11	3	1	
							4		1		1	4				
2,297	712	477	788	195		309	3,738	626	2,652	3,237	1,015	16,477	22,077	14,048	5,477	1,749

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of St. John 16,521 passengers, of whom 632 travelled saloon and 15,889 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 631 were destined to Canada and 1 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 14,297 were for Canada and 1,592 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 557 returned Canadians and 144 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 13,596 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 5,337 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.—Nationality and sex of Saloon passengers arriving at St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
French.....	1	1		1					1	1		1
German.....	162	57	8	227					162	57	8	227
English.....	24	6		30	1			1	25	6		31
Scottish.....	3	1		4					3	1		4
Irish.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
West Indian.....	5	8	3	16					5	8	3	16
Portuguese.....	1			1					1			1
Danish.....	3			3					3			3
Armenian.....		3		3						3		3
Arabian.....												
Returned Canadians.....	119	68	15	202					119	68	15	202
Tourists.....	88	38	12	138					88	38	12	138
Totals.....	409	184	38	631	1			1	410	184	38	632

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE II.—Nationality and sex of Steerage passengers arriving at St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.			UNITED STATES.			CANADA AND UNITED STATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Total.
Australian.....	9	2		11	47	18	9	74	9
Austrian, N.E.S.....	249	51	75	375	3	3	6	12	296
Bohemian.....	6			6					69
Buckovnian.....	56	3	6	65					3
Galtian.....	1,280	182	210	1,672	18	10	5	33	1,298
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	124	31	45	200	11	8	6	25	135
Belgian.....	146	34	23	203	47	14	19	80	193
Dutch.....	25	6	8	39					25
French.....	36	17	8	61			3	4	36
German, N.E.S.....	55	25	25	105	41	34	49	124	96
Prussian.....	3			3					3
Saxon.....	1	1		2					1
Wurtemberg.....	1			1					1
English.....	4,907	1,122	982	7,011	38	15	14	67	4,945
Welsh.....	64	12	7	83					65
Scott.....	582	96	50	728	6			6	588
Irish.....	294	65	26	385	10	3	3	16	304
West Indian.....	6			6					6
Greek.....	4	1		5					4
Hebrew, Russian.....	488	17	10	515					488
" Austrian.....	6	3		9					6
" German.....	1	1	4	6					3
Italian.....	328	3	1	332	38		1	39	366
Newfoundland.....	1			1					1
New Zealand.....	4			4					4
Poles, N.E.S.....	9	4	4	17	2	6	1	9	11
" Austrian.....	4			4					4
" German.....	3			3					3
" Russian.....	31	13	9	53					32
Romanian, N.E.S.....	67	59	50	176	5			1	72
Russian, N.E.S.....	779	31	78	948	298	76	52	426	1,077
Finn.....	130	7	3	140	81	9	4	94	211
Swiss.....	18	2	7	27			5	9	20
Danish.....	63	10	9	82	75	16	3	94	138
Swedish.....	86	16	22	124	107	31	47	185	193
Norwegian.....	102	26	31	159	185	48	22	255	287
Armenian.....					8	2		10	8

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

	9	4	7	20	17	5	1	23	9	4	7	20
Syrian	1			2					1		1	2
Arabian	6			6				23	23		1	29
U. S. A. Citizens												
Total Immigration	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596	1,041	301	250	1,592	11,025	2,210	1,953	15,188
Returned Canadians	135	75	47	557					435	75	47	557
Tourists	81	29	31	144					84	29	31	144
Totals	10,503	2,013	1,781	14,297	1,041	301	250	1,592	11,544	2,314	2,031	15,889

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, by nationalities at Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian						3	1	4	1	1			11
Austrian, N.E.S.						5	6	14	50	300			375
Bohemian							1		1	4			6
Buckowinian					4			9	40	6			65
Galician					26	72	97	93	452	932			1,672
Hungarian, N.E.S.					2	21	17	11	77	72			200
Belgian					2	4	16	20	103	58			203
Dutch					1	9	4		21	6			39
French					3	13	10	3	20	12			61
German, N.E.S.					8	7	13	4	45	28			105
Prussian									3				3
Saxon										2			2
Wurtemberg									2				2
English					183	310	247	717	1,586	3,988			7,011
Welsh					3	2	2	13	21	42			83
Scottish					10	60	47	97	156	357	1		728
Irish					16	22	20	39	86	202			385
West Indian									1		5		6
Greek						4	1						5
Hebrew								475	40				515
Russian								1	8				9
Hebrew, Russian								6					6
Austrian								20		213			332
Italian					5	18	7		69				9
Newfoundland													6
New Zealand													332
Poles, N.E.S.					1			1	1	1		1	4
" Austrian						6	6	4		1			17
" German								4					4
" Russian									9				9
Roumanian, N.E.S.					6	2	18	17	9	1			53
Russian, N.E.S.					58	31	60	24	2	1			176
Finnish					199	235	307	53	28	108			948
Swiss					2	6	2	53	22	55			140
Danish					3	8	1	3	1	13			27
Swedish					4	8	9	12	15	34			82
Norwegian					9	19	7	3	5	81			124
Syrian					7	10	5	19	19	99			159
Arabian						19	1						20
U.S.A. Citizens					1	2				2			6
Totals					554	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, by occupations and destination at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Totals.
Agriculturists.....					81	140	212	350	901	1,401	1		3,116
General labourers.....					57	185	70	274	916	2,643	4		4,149
Mechanics.....					215	252	382	668	587	1,426			3,530
Clerks.....					34	33	21	76	86	269	1		520
Miners.....					29	22	12	18	16	43			140
Female servants.....					12	34	16	29	62	111			264
Not classed.....					126	231	224	262	327	706		1	1,877
Totals.....					554	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596
Maritime provinces.....					100	199	90	97	159	516		1	1,162
Quebec.....					138	246	376	643	263	385			2,651
Ontario.....					124	216	196	493	789	1,872	2		3,694
Manitoba.....					145	152	224	323	1,208	2,748	1		4,804
North-west Territories.....					35	67	59	78	419	990			1,648
British Columbia.....					12	17	22	41	57	88			297
Totals.....					554	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian.....	9	2	.....	11	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Austrian, N.E.S.....	249	51	75	375	14	2	4	225	33	49	6	1	2
Bohemian.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckowinian.....	56	3	6	65	9	1	1	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Galician.....	1,230	182	210	1,672	135	19	24	1,056	73	111	70	10	14
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	124	31	45	200	13	6	6	90	12	28	14	4	.....
Belgian.....	146	34	23	203	55	12	8	47	3	4	23	2	1
Dutch.....	25	6	8	39	13	2	1	6	1	1	6	.....	.....
French.....	36	17	8	61	14	3	4	13	2	.....	5	.....	.....
German, N.E.S.....	55	25	25	105	21	10	10	8	2	6	20	6	5
Prussian.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxon.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wurtemberg.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	4,907	1,122	982	7,011	1,584	210	221	1,021	112	147	1555	222	251
Welsh.....	64	12	7	83	30	1	5	13	2	2	13	2	.....
Scotch.....	582	96	50	728	221	11	6	104	5	2	172	13	5
Irish.....	294	65	26	385	105	10	3	65	6	4	68	8	5
West Indian.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Hebrew, Russian.....	488	17	10	515	37	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	373	6	3
" Austrian.....	6	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....
" German.....	1	1	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	328	3	1	332	1	.....	.....	316	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Poles, N.E.S.....	9	4	4	17	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
" Austrian.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" German.....	3	4	2	9	3	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Russian.....	31	13	9	53	11	.....	.....	5	2	3	14	2	3
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	67	59	50	176	17	6	3	4	1	.....	36	8	2
Russian, N.E.S.....	779	91	78	948	99	18	5	159	6	14	435	24	19
Finns.....	130	7	3	140	4	.....	.....	125	2	1	1	.....	.....
Swiss.....	18	2	7	27	3	1	7	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Danish.....	63	10	9	82	19	3	6	16	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Swedish.....	86	16	22	124	19	2	5	47	2	.....	16	2	3
Norwegian.....	102	26	31	159	26	3	8	62	10	14	7	1	4
Syrian.....	9	4	7	20	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Arabian.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. A. Citizens.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals.....	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596	2,465	323	328	3,488	274	387	2898	315	317

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Canada at the Port of St. John, N.B., for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	B. Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.							
1			2			4	2	11	20	19	22	23	4	39	1	
								2	5	9	16	7	27	6		
			1			33	18	47	61	29	196	84	1,186	177		
2			1			2	4	7	11	15	18	14	33	114	6	
3			9	1	1	1	9	15	9	10	29		96	68		
						1		2	6			1	37	1		
			1			1	3	11	4	10	6	3	29	13		
2	1	2				2	4	4	2	11	1	18	48	26	1	
											1		1	1		
								1		1			1			
								1					2			
312	47	48	53	11	14	138	382	382	301	552	392	2,684	2,280	953	150	
2			1			2	5	5		8	8	22	39	4	2	
31	5	4	15	4	3	24	39	34	30	50	34	319	196	99	30	
23			4			30	24	11	14	40	25	131	141	43	5	
1												2	4			
											1	4				
7							33	11	7	7	486	8	11	3		
						2					4		2	3		
							1	1	4			6				
			5					3		155	108	55	7		7	
						1				1						
2										1	1	1	1			
						3		1	4	1	5	6	5			
											2		2			
								1	1						9	
			1			3		6	3	10	24	7	5	7		
2						1	8	43	45	1	93	29	49	4		
15			7	1		5	64	37	40	164	500	81	164	34	5	
						3		2	2	8	37	73	6	9	7	
1			4				1	1		5	5		13			
2							4	7	3	22	14	20	20	5	1	
1						3	3	7	14	17	5	25	58	14	5	
1						6	6	6	5	9	7	51	73	15	4	
							1	3		7	7					
									1			2				
			1				1				2	2				
413	53	54	105	17	18	264	615	663	599	1,162	2,051	3,694	4,804	1,648	237	

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Halifax 28,676 passengers, of whom 4,441 travelled saloon and 24,235 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 4,439 were destined to Canada and 2 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 21,729 were for Canada and 2,506 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,614 returned Canadians and 72 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 20,043 souls, a decrease at this port from the previous fiscal year of 5,555 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
French	7	3	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	15
German	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
English	366	158	37	561	1	.....	.....	1	367	158	37	562
Scotch	36	12	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	12	1	49
Irish	10	3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	13
West Indian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bermudian	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Newfoundland	14	15	3	32	1	.....	.....	1	15	15	3	33
Russian	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
U. S. A. Citizens	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Returned Canadians	870	680	63	1,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	680	63	1,613
Tourists	1,010	1,014	111	2,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010	1,014	111	2,135
Totals	2,232	1,887	220	4,439	2	.....	.....	2	2,334	1,887	220	4,441

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and sex of steerage passengers arriving at Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.	10	1		11					10	1		11
Australian	13		4	17	1	1	1	3	14	1	5	20
Austrian, N.E.S.	22	14	17	53	14	11	16	41	36	25	33	94
Bohemian	20			20					20			20
Buckowinian	151	13	25	189	1			1	152	13	25	190
Galician	1,275	355	436	2,066	1			1	1,276	355	436	2,067
Hungarian, N.E.S.	41	16	22	79	5	2	2	9	46	18	24	88
Magyar	5			5					5			5
Slovak	21	4	5	30					21	4	5	30
Belgian	80	31	20	131	14	4	11	29	94	35	31	160
Brazilian	1			1					1			1
Dutch	36	8	5	49	3			3	39	8	5	52
French	212	63	58	333	3	3		6	215	66	58	339
German, N.E.S.	230	164	194	588	53	21	27	101	283	185	221	689
Bavarian.	4			4					4			4
Prussian	12	2	6	20					12	2	6	20
Saxon	5	2		7					5	2		7
Wurtemberg	3	1		4					3	1		4
English	6,251	1,610	1,338	9,199	81	39	15	135	6,332	1,649	1,353	9,334
Welsh	104	31	5	140	1	1	2	4	105	32	7	144
Scotch	2,007	481	334	2,822	12	10	6	28	2,019	491	340	2,850
Irish	568	167	75	810	11	5	4	20	579	172	79	830
West Indian	20	10	4	34					20	10	4	34
Bermudian.	2	6		8					2	6		8
Jamaican.	17	9		26					17	9		26
Greek	5			5	5	4		9	10	4		14
Hebrew, N.E.S.	61	28	32	121	1			1	62	28	32	122
" Russian	935	217	206	1,358	65	22	29	116	1,000	239	235	1,474
" Polish	29	16	18	63	4	4	2	10	33	20	20	73
" Austrian	29	9	10	48	4			4	33	9	10	52
" German	3	4	3	10					3	4	3	10
Italian	158	3	5	166	24	1		25	182	4	5	191
Newfoundland	67	108	14	189		2		2	67	110	14	191
New Zealand	4			4					4			4
Poles, N.E.S.	15			15	6	11	13	30	21	11	13	45
" Austrian	4	2	6	12					4	2	6	12
" German	6	2	7	15					6	2	7	15
" Russian	47	6	14	67	17	1		18	64	7	14	85
Roumanian, N.E.S.	7	2		9	3	1	6	10	10	3	6	19
Russian, N.E.S.	68	17	22	107	200	100	152	452	268	117	174	559
Finn	384	60	18	462	561	106	65	732	945	166	83	1,194
Donkhorors.	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3
Spanish	1			1	13			13	14			14
Swiss	13	2	4	19		1		1	13	3	4	20
Danish	121	16	3	140	47	10	3	60	168	26	6	200
Icelandic	3	1		4					3	1		4
Swedish	156	55	36	247	72	33	23	128	228	88	59	375
Norwegian	135	51	46	232	300	113	53	466	435	164	99	698
Turks	15			15					15			15
Armenians	20	5	1	26	3	1		4	23	6	1	30
Syrian	21	10	7	38	1			1	22	10	7	39
Arabian	3	1		4					3	1		4
U.S.A. Citizens	14	2	1	17	32	6	5	43	46	8	6	60
Total Immigration	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	1,558	513	435	2,506	14,993	4,119	3,437	22,549
Returned Canadians	1,267	217	130	1,614					1,267	217	130	1,614
Tourists	57	14	1	72					57	14	1	72
Totals	14,759	3,837	3,133	21,729	1,558	513	435	2,506	16,317	4,350	3,568	24,235

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE III.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by nationalities at the Port of Halifax
for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.....			1		1			4	2	3			11
Australian.....						2	1	1	2	10	1		17
Austrian, N.E.S.....		1			5	5	3	6	2	10	14	7	53
Bohemian.....								1	19				20
Buckowinian.....										86	43	60	189
Galician.....							1	4	129	766	516	650	2,066
Hungarian, N.E.S.....							6		3	36	34		79
Magyar.....									5				5
Slovak.....									14	7	3	6	30
Belgian.....	5	1			13	3	8	9	21	58	13		131
Brazilian.....								1					1
Dutch.....						1			21	21	6		49
French.....	3		3	3	3	24	10	7	63	155	62		333
German, N.E.S.....	1				11	36	8	8	67	255	148	54	588
Bavarian.....							1		3				4
Prussian.....									3	14	3		20
Saxon.....							1	5	1				7
Wurtemberg.....									3	1			4
English.....	118	59	109	54	309	517	592	695	2,507	3,988	177	74	9,199
Welsh.....		2	1		4	9	15	4	31	70	4		140
Scotch.....	40	23	22	10	48	74	87	81	677	1,127	597	36	2,822
Irish.....	3		7	4	39	56	34	53	208	371	33	2	810
West Indian.....	12		4			2	5			1	1	9	34
Bermudian.....	3										4	1	8
Jamaican.....	9		2		1	3			3		3	5	26
Greek.....						2			1	2			5
Hebrew, N.E.S.....				1	2	17	13	40	12	36			121
" Russian.....	7			1	97	555	172	127	203	157	13	26	1,358
" Polish.....	2				8	29	8	4	6	5		1	63
" Austrian.....	1				2	17	4	4		19	1		48
" German.....						8	2						10
Italian.....	2	1	6		1	7	2	4	50	75	17	1	166
Newfoundland.....	14	18	28	24	29	7		7	5	26	17	14	189
New Zealand.....							1		2	1			4
Poles, N.E.S.....						2	7	5				1	15
" Austrian.....						9					3		12
" German.....					1	3			2			9	15
" Russian.....					6	13	12	7	4	18	7		67
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	1				3				3	1	1		9
Russian, N.E.S.....					7	6	5	37	13	20	10	9	107
Finn.....					6	78	111	54	91	85	37		462
Doukhobors.....							2			1			3
Spanish.....					1								1
Swiss.....					1		1	1		16			19
Danish.....	1				2	8	31	21	38	38	1		140
Icelandic.....								1		3			4
Swedish.....		5			24	37	17	12	52	99	1		247
Norwegian.....		1			12	11	9	10	79	110			232
Turks.....	1							3	1	10			15
Armenian.....					3	3	2	3	8	7			26
Syrian.....	4		8		5	11				2	5	3	38
Arabian.....											2	2	4
U.S.A. citizens.....		2		2	1	2	2		1	5	2		17
Totals.....	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1779	970	20,043

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by occupations and destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	9	2	11	5	89	292	215	360	2,182	4,199	1,024	736	9,124
General labourers.....	14	17	32	24	136	245	265	233	372	683	144	38	2,263
Mechanics.....	42	12	29	13	207	669	415	381	1,233	2,011	372	86	5,470
Clerks.....	11	4	10	3	46	91	108	79	214	287	62	9	918
Miners.....	116	53	76	31	76	65	35	53	64	160	50	37	816
Female servants.....	6	6	4	6	68	152	71	51	211	321	105	50	1,051
Not classed.....	29	19	29	17	29	43	64	62	79	54	22	14	461
Totals.....	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1,779	970	20,043
Maritime provinces.....	195	110	189	93	169	141	123	97	171	348	160	145	1,941
Quebec.....	14	.....	1	.....	150	523	281	249	569	607	134	62	2,590
Ontario.....	6	2	1	6	237	599	533	553	1,686	2,806	350	49	6,828
Manitoba.....	7	.....	.....	.....	43	173	156	207	1,421	2,814	815	490	6,126
Northwest territories.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	75	62	89	421	975	282	222	2,160
British Columbia.....	4	1	.....	.....	13	46	18	24	84	165	38	2	395
Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals.....	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1,779	970	20,043

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE V.—NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.....	10	1		11	4			3	1		1		
Australian.....	13		4	17	6		4				5		
Austrian, N.E.S.....	22	14	17	53	10	7	8	4	2	5	7	1	1
Bohemian.....	20			20	19						1		
Buckowinian.....	151	13	25	189	143	12	25	3			5		
Galician.....	1,275	355	436	2,066	1,202	268	430	59	6	3	13	1	
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	41	16	22	79	26	9	19	13	3	3	2		
Magyar.....	5			5	3			2					
Slovak.....	21	4	5	30	9	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1
Belgian.....	80	31	20	131	65	15	7	2	1		8	3	3
Brazilian.....	1			1	1								
Dutch.....	36	8	5	49	23	4	3	4	1	2	7		
French.....	212	63	58	333	142	30	44	31	3	4	19	5	2
German, N.E.S.....	230	164	194	588	179	116	170	17	3	11	28	11	11
Bavarian.....	4			4	1						3		
Prussian.....	12	2	6	20	2	1	3				2		
Saxon.....	5	2		7	2			1			2	1	
Wurtemberg.....	3	1		4	2						1	1	
English.....	6,251	1,610	1,338	9,199	2,889	387	549	602	101	148	2,123	386	377
Welsh.....	104	31	5	140	61	9	4	9			21	3	1
Scotch.....	2,007	481	334	2,822	844	89	114	109	16	15	805	117	92
Irish.....	568	167	75	810	313	33	44	68	6	6	124	27	18
West Indian.....	20	10	4	34	1			4			7	1	1
Bermudian.....	2	6		8				1			1		
Jamaican.....	17	9		26	4			4			4		
Greek.....	5			5	1			4					
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	61	28	32	121	8	4	12	5			42	11	8
" Russian.....	935	217	206	1,358	137	27	36	97	14	31	666	105	100
" Polish.....	29	16	18	63				3			24	12	16
" Austrian.....	29	9	10	48	7	2	6	7	1	2	14	5	2
" German.....	3	4	3	10							3	2	2
Italian.....	158	3	5	166	13	2	3	126			13		2
Newfoundland.....	67	108	14	189	2	1		37	1	2	18	1	1
New Zealand.....	4			4	2						2		
Poles, N.E.S.....	15			15	7			6			2		
" Austrian.....	4	2	6	12	3						1	1	2
" German.....	6	2	7	15	3	1	7	2			1		
" Russian.....	47	6	14	67	17			19	5	12	10	1	2
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	7	2		9	2			2			3	2	
Russian, N.E.S.....	68	17	22	107	34	12	18	20			11	2	4
Finn.....	384	60	18	462	47	7	6	310	11	10	12	1	
Doukhobors.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1						
Spanish.....	1			1							1		
Swiss.....	13	2	4	19	8	1	4	1			4		
Danish.....	121	16	3	140	50	6	2	36			30		
Icelandic.....	3	1		4				2			1		
Swedish.....	156	55	36	247	90	14	30	49	1	1	16	4	2
Norwegian.....	135	51	46	232	65	19	35	40	4	6	24	2	5
Turks.....	15			15	4			11					
Armenian.....	20	5	1	26	1			6			11	2	
Syrian.....	21	10	7	38	1			15	5	6	3		1
Arabian.....	3	1		4				2	1		1		
U.S.A. citizens.....	14	2	1	17	6			1	1		3		
Totals.....	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	6,460	1,078	1,586	1,746	188	269	4,107	709	654

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

for Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.				Miners.		Female Servants.	Not classified.									
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N.W.T.	B. C.	Yukon.
1			1							3	1	5	1		1	
			12								12	4	1		9	
1				1	3	12		1		14	7	4	7	21		
											3		17			
						1				1	6	25	102	55		
1						77		3	3	14	181	56	1,477	332	6	
						4				9	5	3	21	33	8	
										1			1			
			1			1						15	1	3		
			5	10	10	2				22	15	6	73	12	3	
													1			
1						3	1			1	3	3	37	5		
8	2	2	3	2	3	11	9	10	3	15	64	27	166	58	3	
4	2	2	1			30	1	2		6	37	13	342	189	1	
											4					
3			5	1	3					1	4			14		
	1										1	5	1			
											2		2			
376	81	41	241	88	145	440	20	127	78	970	795	4,166	2,201	861	204	2
7	2		6	1		12		4		12	13	38	48	22	7	
130	25	17	114	45	77	156	5	33	19	353	204	1,014	873	297	80	1
56	6	2	4			79	3	16	5	69	68	422	170	77	4	
8	1					6		2	3	26	1	3	4			
						4				8						
5						8		1		13	1	6			6	
											4					
6	4	8				5		4	4	3	60	17	41			
35	11	31				48		12	8	78	689	367	205	19		
2	1	2				3					44	18	1			
1						1					22	11	5	10		
	1					1					1	5	4			
1			5					1		21	98	26	15	6		
9			1			50		55	11	183		3	1		2	
											2		1			
											12	1				
			1		4						5	4	3			
						1					1	1	11	1		
			1								2	41	20	4		
											1	5	2			
1	1		2			1		1		4	28	13	23	39		
2			13	3	1	37		1	1	14	34	352	23	20	19	
														3		
						1					1					
											4	3	4		7	
3	1		1			8	1	1	1	9	50	21	47	12	1	
						1						2	2			
			1	3	2	31		2	1	24	20	68	94	36	5	
2	1		4	1		24				21	10	66	88	29	18	
											1	13				
12	1	1				2				1	17	8				
						3		2		19	11	5	2		1	
										2			1	1		
3			1					1	1	8		2	4	2	1	
679	141	107	412	156	248	1,051	40	283	138	1,941	2,590	6,828	6,126	2,160	395	3

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

PORT OF MONTREAL.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Montreal via ports in the United States, 7,566 passengers. All travelled steerage, and the entire number is reckoned as immigration, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 2,250 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables II., III. and IV. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and sex of Steerage passengers for Canada via Ports in the United States arriving at Montreal for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Austrian, N.E.S.	155	18	13	186
Bohemian	1	1	5	7
Buckowinian	250	21	13	284
Galician	326	104	120	550
Hungarian, N.E.S.	242	67	67	376
Slovak	10	1		11
Belgian	32	9	5	46
Dutch	44	5	4	53
French	168	44	21	233
German, N.E.S.	356	246	346	948
English	761	269	633	1,663
Welsh	5	1		6
Scotch	28	4	4	36
Irish	22	12	7	41
West Indian	1			1
Greek	31	4	3	38
Hebrew, N.E.S.	314	38	44	396
Hebrew, Russian	429	30	22	481
Italian	1,173	72	60	1,305
Poles, N.E.S.	81	23	25	129
Persian	2			2
Roumanian, N.E.S.	12	6	5	23
Russian, N.E.S.	24	20	22	66
Finn	81	18	12	111
Doukhobors	10	2	5	17
Spanish	1			1
Swiss	4	2		6
Danish	8	10	3	21
Icelandic	4	2	3	9
Swedish	107	61	62	230
Norwegian	64	28	48	140
Syrian	81	29	14	124
Arabian	18	4	4	26
Totals	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada via Ports in the United States, by nationalities, at the Port of Montreal, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Austrian, N.E.S.	3	...	1	21	4	34	11	3	39	36	19	15	186
Bohemian.....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Buckowinian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	192	52	284
Galician.....	47	16	...	77	5	...	3	14	33	69	148	138	550
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	21	14	54	15	26	68	4	12	15	85	38	24	376
Slovak.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	11
Belgian.....	8	4	...	...	1	2	3	4	14	4	2	4	46
Dutch.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	5	4	...	53
French.....	20	72	17	44	1	4	3	11	8	10	28	15	233
German, N.E.S.....	150	37	83	85	60	84	54	24	65	94	138	74	948
English.....	65	22	10	3	3	7	7	41	299	1,203	3	2	1,663
Welsh.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Scotch.....	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	11	6	6	2	7	36
Irish.....	2	2	5	2	...	...	1	7	3	7	...	12	41
West Indian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Greek.....	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	21	8	38
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	62	34	21	30	49	40	...	160	...	...	...	...	396
Hebrew, Russian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	11	160	9	7	481
Italian.....	12	20	5	40	37	18	21	20	110	285	487	250	1,305
Poles, N.E.S.....	22	10	19	1	2	19	5	2	9	15	7	18	129
Persian.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	1	...	23
Russian, N.E.S.....	21	4	3	...	...	7	3	...	12	2	11	3	66
Finn.....	12	6	8	12	17	5	19	18	4	3	7	...	111
Donkhobors.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Spanish.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Swiss.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	6
Danish.....	1	3	6	...	3	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	21
Icelandic.....	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Swedish.....	30	30	12	16	12	17	2	4	9	57	24	17	230
Norwegian.....	29	14	...	14	6	1	2	6	5	33	12	18	140
Syrian.....	5	9	2	13	...	20	2	5	2	5	60	1	124
Arabian.....	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	26
Totals.....	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE IV.—NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant
for the Fiscal Year

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Austrian, N.E.S.	155	18	13	186	30	6	7	95	6	5	8	1	1
Bohemian	1	1	5	7									
Buckowinian	250	21	13	284	68	14	13	181	1		1		
Galician	326	104	120	550	244	78	116	82	4	4			
Hungarian, N.E.S.	242	67	67	376	134	43	59	50	4	5	3		
Slovak	10	1		11				9	1				
Belgian	32	9	5	46	10	4	4	9			13	3	1
Dutch	44	5	4	53	12			3	2	3	25	2	1
French	168	44	21	233	41	14	15	15	3		9	7	4
German, N.E.S.	356	246	346	948	305	215	328	24	1	3	27	6	15
English	761	269	633	1,663	172	42	39	187	90	168	198	110	187
Welsh	5	1		6	1						2		
Scotch	28	4	4	36	14	1		5	3	4	6		
Irish	22	12	7	41	15	4	5	4	2		2	1	2
West Indian	1			1									
Greek	31	4	3	38				31	3	3			
Hebrew, N.E.S.	314	38	44	396	11	4	8	222	17	31	80	9	5
" Russian	429	30	22	481	7			250	9	16	169	11	4
Italian	1,173	72	60	1,305	3	1	4	1,117	45	44	4	4	5
Poles, N.E.S.	81	23	25	129	26	7	10	42	9	7	3	4	8
Persian	2			2				2					
Roumanian, N.E.S.	12	6	5	23	2	1	1	6			4	5	4
Russian, N.E.S.	24	20	22	66	21	17	20	3	1	2			
Finns	81	18	12	111				79	6	12	2	1	
Doukhobors	10	2	5	17	10	2	5						
Spanish	1			1							1		
Swiss	4	2		6	3						1		
Danish	8	10	3	21	4	6	3	2			2		
Icelandic	4	2	3	9	4	2	3						
Swedish	107	61	62	230	62	31	50	27	3	10	12	2	2
Norwegian	64	28	48	140	41	11	42	11	2		7	3	6
Syrian	81	29	14	124				78	21	14			
Arabian	18	4	4	26				18	2	4			
Totals	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566	1,240	503	732	2,552	235	335	579	169	245

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Arrivals for Canada via Ports in the United States at the Port of Montreal,
ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.									
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
			22	12		3					49	31	36	37	33	
			1	1	5										7	
						6					187		76	21		
			55	5	3	15					91	23	373	63		
			1								19	29	167	107	54	
						2					2	7		9	4	
4						1							51	2		
100			3	2	2	7		11			127	8	57	37	4	
						24					20	32	602	292	2	
36	10	6	3			14	165	3	233		127	1,139	295	65	37	
			2			1							2	2	2	
3											16	2	15	2	1	
1						5					3	11	25	2		
1													1			
1						1					21	17				
3	6	2				8					199	7	172	12	6	
						4					264	82	121	14		
						15					712	267	149	90	87	
	1		10	7	7	2				3	37	26	40	8	15	
												2				
						2					20			3		
						2					5		35	24	2	
						11					4	85	2	7	13	
													17			
						2					1	3	2			
						4					1	2	11	7		
													9			
			6			25					4	39	104	55	28	
			5			12					6	16	97	14	7	
3	1					7					80	24	12	8		
						2					15	9	2			
152	18	8	157	17	17	195	165	14	233	3	2,011	1,868	2,501	881	302	...

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, via ports in the United States, by occupations and destination, at the Port of Montreal, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Occupation.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculturists.....	340	120	141	181	90	165	75	86	198	421	406	252	2,475
General labourers.....	121	87	50	112	105	117	248	156	274	764	739	349	3,122
Mechanics.....	17	11	12	14	23	12	90	96	183	469	42	24	993
Clerks.....	4	64	34	.....	.....	.....	6	11	12	41	4	2	178
Miners.....	5	13	24	16	11	26	10	5	12	16	13	40	191
Female servants.....	22	17	10	17	4	19	5	3	13	34	34	17	195
Not classed.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	.....	.....	412
Totals.....	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566
Destination.													
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Quebec.....	52	114	23	60	35	49	196	139	156	368	556	263	2,011
Ontario.....	30	14	25	47	59	51	40	45	221	1,138	118	80	1,868
Manitoba.....	285	141	108	157	75	164	150	126	232	464	370	229	2,501
North-west Territories.....	109	25	72	89	57	44	41	31	63	120	159	71	881
British Columbia.....	33	18	20	21	7	31	7	16	20	53	35	41	302
Totals.....	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

PORTS OF VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

The collection of immigration statistics at these ports is new and as yet imperfect. Steps are being taken to perfect the system. According to the probably incomplete returns received by the department for the last seven months of the fiscal year, there arrived at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria 3,501 passengers, of whom 498 travelled saloon and 3,003 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 353 were destined to Canada and 145 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 2,485 were for Canada and 518 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 665 returned Canadians and 1,145 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 675 souls.

Table I. following deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and sex of saloon passengers arriving at Vancouver and Victoria for last 7 months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	7	4		11					7	4		11
Austrian.....	1			1					1			1
French.....	2			2					2			2
German.....	5	3		8	1			1	6	3		9
English.....	71	26	13	110					71	26	13	110
Japanese.....	11	1		12	4			4	15	1		16
U. S. A. Citizens.....	1	1		2	61	42	7	110	62	43	7	112
Returned Canadians...	28	5	4	37					28	5	4	37
Tourists.....	117	51	2	170	23	7		30	140	58	2	200
Totals.....	243	91	19	353	89	49	7	145	332	110	26	498

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and sex of steerage passengers arriving at Vancouver and Victoria for last 7 months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.....					1			1	1			1
Australian.....	47	27	33	107	34	39	29	102	81	66	62	209
Austrian, N.E.S.....						1		1		1		1
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	1			1					1			1
Dutch.....	2			2								2
French.....					2	3		5	2	3		5
German, N.E.S.....	10	4		14	10	1		11	20	5		25
English.....	46	15	2	63	23	8	2	33	69	23	4	96
Welsh.....						1		1		1		1
Scotch.....	11	1		12	3			3	14	1		15
Irish.....	6	3		9	4	1		5	10	4		14
Japanese.....	281	62	11	354	145	27		172	426	89	11	526
New Zealand.....	22	4	10	36	7	1		8	29	5	10	44
Poles, N.E.S.....		1		1						1		1
Russian, N.E.S.....					5			5	5			5
Swiss.....	2			2								2
Danish.....	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Swedish.....	2			2					2			2
Norwegian.....	5			5	1			1	6			6
Turks.....	3			3					3			3
Syrian.....	1			1					1			1
U. S. A. Citizens.....	10	3	3	16	117	27	3	147	127	30	6	163
India.....	36	4	5	45	13		1	14	49	4	6	59
Total immigration.....	487	124	64	675	366	110	35	511	853	234	99	1,186
Returned Canadians...	628	19	18	665					628	19	18	665
Tourists.....	901	192	52	1,145	7			7	908	192	52	1,152
Totals.....	2,016	335	134	2,485	373	110	35	518	2,389	445	169	3,003

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE III.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the last seven months of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian						6	2	14	16	27	23	19	107
Hungarian, N.E.S.											1		1
Dutch							1				1		2
German, N.E.S.							2		3	3		6	14
English						1	12	5	14	9	17	5	63
Scotch							4	1			5	2	12
Irish							1	1		2	1	4	9
Japanese						23	13	53	70	50	145	354	
New Zealand								7	5	4	10	10	36
Poles, N.E.S.								1					1
Swiss										2			2
Danish										2			2
Swedish									2				2
Norwegian										3			3
Turks										1		2	3
Syrian								1					1
U.S.A. Citizens						6					8	2	16
India						8	4	6	3	15	9	45	
Totals						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Occupation and Destination at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the last seven months of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists						2	17	15	17	14	22	35	122
General laborers						1	9	6	31	22	21	53	143
Mechanics							3	11	12	17	21	9	73
Clerks						1	7	9	26	35	33	70	181
Miners							2	2	2			2	8
Female servants						1			1	3	4	2	11
Not classed						2	17	7	11	37	30	33	137
Totals						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675
Maritime Provinces												3	3
Quebec							1					4	5
Ontario								2	1	6	5		14
Manitoba							1	1	2	3	3	1	11
North-west Territories						1		2		2	1	10	16
British Columbia						6	53	45	97	117	122	186	626
Totals						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for Canada, at
ending June

Nationality	SEX				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian.	47	27	33	107	8	2	3	8	2	7	14	4	5
Hungarian, N.E.S.	1			1									
Dutch.	2			2									
German, N.E.S.	19	4		14	3	1		5			1	1	
English.	46	15	2	63	13	2		7	1		9	2	
Scotch.	11	1		12	1			2			6	1	
Irish.	6	3		9	2								
Japanese.	281	62	11	354	63	13	1	54	9	4	9		
New Zealand.	22	4	10	36	6		3	3		3	8	2	3
Poles, N.E.S.		1		1									
Swiss.	3			2	1			1					
Danish.	2			2				2					
Swedish.	2			2							2		
Norwegian.	5			5				5					
Turks.	3			3				1					
Syrian.	1			1									
U.S.A. Citizens.	10	3	3	16				1			3		
India.	36	4	5	45				28			3		
Totals.	487	124	64	675	97	18	7	117	12	14	55	10	8

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria, for the last Seven Months of the Fiscal Year 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.							DESTINATION.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.							
8	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	15	17	..	4	9	5	1	28	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	1	...	...	4	...	3	9	7	2	1	1	1	4	1	13	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...
121	23	1	...	...	...	4	34	13	5	...	...	3	...	1	7	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	350	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	14	...
2	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	36	...
143	29	9	8	...	...	11	67	44	26	3	5	14	11	16	626	...

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

OCEAN PORT ARRIVALS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived via Canadian ocean ports, and at Montreal via United States ocean ports, 133,707 passengers, of whom 9,840 travelled saloon and 123,867 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 9,552 were destined to Canada and 288 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 110,078 were for Canada and 13,789 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 5,354 returned Canadians and 2,001 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 102,723 souls, which together with the 43,543 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 146,266, an increase over the previous fiscal year of 15,935 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	8	4	.....	12	2	1	.....	3	10	5	.....	15
Austrian, N.E.S.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Belgian.....	8	6	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	16
Chinese.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dutch.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
French.....	40	28	14	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	28	14	82
German.....	19	8	.....	27	1	.....	.....	1	20	8	.....	28
English.....	2,067	1,330	206	3,603	17	12	2	31	2,084	1,342	208	3,634
Welsh.....	4	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
Scotch.....	242	186	26	454	7	6	2	15	249	192	28	469
Irish.....	38	21	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	21	1	60
West Indian.....	6	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	9
Bermudian.....	14	8	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	3	25
Hebrew, Russian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Italian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	12	1	.....	13	4	.....	.....	4	16	1	.....	17
Newfoundland.....	14	15	3	32	1	.....	.....	1	15	15	3	33
New Zealand.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Poles, N.E.S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Russian.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Icelandic.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sweden.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Armenian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Syrian.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Arabian.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
U.S.A. Citizens.....	16	10	.....	26	98	87	17	202	114	97	17	228
Returned Canadians ..	1,419	1,141	151	2,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419	1,141	151	2,711
Tourists.....	1,217	1,104	125	2,446	23	7	.....	30	1,240	1,111	125	2,476
Totals.....	5,142	3,879	531	9,552	154	113	21	288	5,296	3,992	552	9,840

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.
MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending
June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	2,406	1,941	1,365	1,272	786	599	549	811	3,298	6,037	9,181	5,171	33,116
General labourers.....	2,227	1,822	1,638	1,222	1,024	548	592	669	1,593	4,113	4,908	2,218	23,571
Mechanics.....	1,736	1,782	1,765	1,264	1,327	933	890	1,156	2,016	3,923	5,243	2,907	21,912
Clerks.....	456	591	647	421	226	125	142	175	338	632	931	539	3,283
Miners.....	311	196	359	248	202	113	53	78	94	219	337	230	2,417
Female servants.....	450	457	549	424	338	206	392	83	287	469	1,098	806	5,259
Not classed.....	1,266	1,095	1,187	857	460	276	305	331	416	1,195	859	555	8,802
Totals.....	8,852	7,884	7,510	5,708	4,364	2,800	2,629	3,303	8,042	16,588	22,557	12,486	102,723
Maritime Provinces.....	365	277	396	220	330	340	213	194	330	867	307	285	4,124
Quebec.....	2,435	2,378	2,424	1,733	1,380	818	854	1,031	988	1,360	5,107	2,626	23,134
Ontario.....	3,101	2,734	2,479	2,174	1,423	866	769	1,095	2,697	5,822	7,440	3,881	34,481
Manitoba.....	1,995	1,637	1,350	949	770	489	531	657	2,863	6,029	6,600	3,600	27,490
North-west Territories.....	726	588	539	419	325	187	162	200	963	2,087	2,521	1,525	10,182
British Columbia.....	230	250	322	213	136	100	100	126	258	423	582	569	3,309
Yukon.....									3				3
Totals.....	8,852	7,884	7,510	5,708	4,364	2,800	2,629	3,303	8,042	16,588	22,557	12,486	102,723

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE II.
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.	28	6	1	35	4	1	2	7	32	7	3	42
Australian.	116	44	44	204	38	40	30	108	154	84	74	312
Austrian, N.E.S.	595	112	130	837	143	85	50	278	738	197	180	1,115
Bohemian.	51	25	31	107	3	3	6	12	54	28	37	119
Buckowinian.	917	91	112	1,123	1			1	918	94	112	1,124
Croatian.	27			27					27			27
Dalmatian.	4			4					4			4
Galician.	4,516	1,101	1,309	6,926	40	22	15	77	4,536	1,123	1,324	7,003
Hungarian, N.E.S.	539	184	208	931	63	48	28	139	652	282	236	1,120
Magyar.	5			5					5			5
Ruthenian.	3			3					3			3
Slovak.	33	6	8	47		1		1	33	7	8	48
Belgian.	512	159	125	796	141	39	59	239	633	198	184	1,035
Bulgarian.	2			2					2			2
Brazilian.	1			1								
Dutch.	205	31	12	258	25	21	27	73	230	55	69	354
French.	1,018	690	280	1,743	15	16	5	36	1,063	431	285	1,779
German, N.E.S.	1,150	630	864	2,704	295	198	238	731	1,445	888	1,102	3,435
Alsace-Lorraine.	2	2	1	5					2	2	1	5
Bavarian.	6			6					6			6
Prussian.	20	3	6	29	6	3	3	12	26	5	9	40
Saxon.	7	3		10					7	3		10
Wurtemberg.	4	2		6					4	2		6
English.	29,077	10,198	9,372	48,847	532	344	210	1,086	29,609	10,542	9,782	49,933
Welsh.	528	146	96	770	15	11	8	34	543	157	104	804
Scottish.	7,023	2,687	2,034	11,744	119	88	63	270	7,142	2,775	2,097	12,014
Irish.	2,558	1,002	438	3,998	111	86	17	214	2,689	1,088	456	4,212
West Indian.	29	10	4	43					29	10	4	43
Bermudian.	2	6		8					2	6		8
Jamaican.	17	9		26					17	9		26
Greek.	87	7	4	98	20	4		24	107	11		122
Hebrew, N.E.S.	566	225	209	1,000	1	4	12	17	567	229	221	1,017
" Russian.	4,312	872	1,022	6,206	323	182	230	737	4,637	1,051	1,252	6,943
" Polish.	76	31	41	151	1	1	2	10	80	35	46	161
" Austrian.	112	36	72	240	12	10	1	23	121	66	73	263

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Italian	53	27	38	118	9	2	4	15	62	29	42	133
" German	3,261	116	96	3,473	198	1	3	298	3,459	123	99	3,681
Japanese	281	62	11	354	145	27	...	172	426	89	11	526
Newfoundland	68	108	11	190	...	...	...	...	68	110	14	192
New Zealand	39	6	12	57	8	1	...	9	17	7	12	66
Portuguese	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poles, N.E.S.	161	40	46	217	35	28	20	83	196	68	66	330
" Austrian	37	10	23	70	...	...	...	...	37	10	23	70
" German	14	6	9	29	1	...	...	1	15	6	9	30
" Russian	268	67	64	399	36	7	3	46	304	74	67	445
Persian	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8
Romanian, N.E.S.	116	79	75	270	12	2	11	25	128	81	86	265
Russian, N.E.S.	1,309	275	322	1,916	982	451	460	1,863	2,291	726	792	3,809
Finnish	1,007	206	110	1,323	1,378	407	257	2,042	2,385	613	367	3,365
Donkholors	13	5	6	24	...	...	...	...	13	5	6	24
Spanish	7	2	1	10	13	...	...	13	20	2	1	23
Swiss	101	22	27	150	6	3	5	14	107	25	32	164
Servian	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	7
Danish	333	79	19	461	269	93	70	432	602	172	119	893
Icelandic	128	145	140	413	...	...	...	...	128	145	140	413
Swedish	929	439	179	1,817	712	429	248	1,380	1,611	859	737	3,297
Norwegian	739	332	306	1,397	1,402	636	375	2,433	2,161	988	681	3,830
Turks	30	...	...	30	6	...	...	6	36	...	...	36
Armenian	57	13	8	78	44	15	11	70	101	28	19	148
Egyptian	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Syrian	338	137	115	630	4	4	2	10	362	161	117	610
Arabian	31	9	8	48	1	...	1	2	32	9	9	50
U.S.A. Citizens	81	17	11	109	425	263	90	778	306	280	101	887
Negroes	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5
India	36	4	5	45	13	...	1	14	49	4	6	59
Total Immigration	63,723	20,356	18,644	102,723	7,612	3,508	2,567	13,777	71,335	23,954	21,211	116,500
Returned Canadians	3,810	1,061	183	5,354	...	...	...	...	3,810	1,061	483	5,354
Tourists	1,463	417	121	2,001	10	2	...	12	1,473	419	121	2,013
Totals	68,996	21,834	19,248	110,078	7,622	3,600	2,567	13,789	76,618	25,434	21,815	123,867

5-6. EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1907.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.....	2	6	4	4	1				2	3	5	4	35
Australian.....	9	8	20	10	2	11	4	19	19	38	32	32	294
Austrian, N. E. S.....	20	17	8	23	25	44	20	23	91	346	169	51	837
Balkan.....	10	2	1	14	2	7	1	1	20	4	30	15	107
Balkanian.....	7	50	19	4	51	2	4	9	40	132	601	204	1,123
Croatian.....											14	13	27
Dalmatian.....												4	4
Galician.....	163	173	71	131	93	72	101	111	614	1,767	2,426	1,204	6,426
Hungarian, N. E. S.....	28	28	67	21	43	89	27	23	95	193	263	104	981
Magyar.....									5				5
Ruthenian.....											3		3
Slovak.....									14	13	9	11	47
Belgian.....	48	49	41	39	41	9	27	33	138	120	209	42	796
Bulgarian.....				2									2
Brazilian.....													1
Dutch.....	15	5	12	5	1	16	3	1	83	32	76	38	281
French.....	138	376	193	159	63	41	23	21	91	177	321	140	1,713
German, N. E. S.....	346	193	244	175	184	127	77	36	180	389	442	320	2,704
Alsace-Lorraine.....											5	2	5
Bavarian.....									3		2		4
Prussian.....							1		6	14	5	3	28
Saxon.....									1	2			10
Württemberg.....							1	5	5	2		1	6
English.....	4,629	3,785	3,854	2,978	1,772	835	858	1,458	4,106	9,168	10,069	5,035	48,847
Welsh.....	77	70	37	47	23	11	17	17	56	114	211	90	770
Scottish.....	1,008	994	885	713	421	134	134	193	840	1,490	2,821	2,111	11,744
Irish.....	344	405	389	339	139	78	56	100	297	582	850	119	3,998
West Indian.....	12		4			2	5	1	1	1	6	11	43
Bernudian.....	3										4	1	8
Japanese.....	9								3		3	5	26
Greek.....	4	6	17	10	1	3	1		1	8	23	19	98
Hebrew, N. E. S.....	109	125	155	42	124	57	13		12	36	63	64	1,000
" Russian.....	577	613	700	510	620	555	466	200	254	317	535	437	6,206
" Polish.....	15	30	18	11	18	29	8	6	6	5	1	6	151
" Austrian.....	20	67	33	7	17	17	4	5	8	19	20	22	240
" German.....	34	33	12	5	10	8	2	6			3	5	118
Italian.....	33	54	35	61	62	43	30	44	229	573	1,770	539	3,473
Japanese.....							23	13	53	70	50	145	354

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Newfoundland.....	14	2	18	2	25	5	24	29	7	1	1	1	5	26	17	15	190
New Zealand.....																	57
Portuguese.....	80		11		19	17	1	2	27	18	12	4	9	16	1	21	217
Polish, N. E. S.....			9				4	14	9							1	70
" Austrian.....								1	3				11		3	11	29
" German.....	25		31		36		25	42	15	30	24		13	19	80	59	399
" Russian.....																	8
Persian.....	1		1		7				31	60	33		8	12	13	18	270
Romanian, N. E. S.....	1		50		23	20	5	229	248	375	48		53	130	332	352	1,916
Russian, N. E. S.....	20		84		86		79	69	89	132	125		117	143	292	117	1,323
Finnish.....					3			1	1	2					17		24
Doukhobors.....																	10
Spanish.....	1				5		1	1	8		4		1	1	34	22	150
Swiss.....	8		8		15		9	7		21			1	32	3	1	1
Servian.....																	1
Danish.....	24		31		40		19	19	18	40	37		53	73	68	37	461
Icelandic.....	150		15		27			1	1		1			3	1	215	413
Swedish.....	304		193		186		93	82	73	26	19		68	237	309	237	1,817
Norwegian.....	173		138		109		81	62	22	16	35		103	217	244	107	1,397
Turks.....	3		1		6						3		1	11	1	1	30
Armenian.....	10		5		3		10	9	3	2	3		8	7	15	3	78
Egyptian.....																	2
Syrian.....	243		177		19		1	7	50	3	6		2	7	70	17	630
Arabian.....	8		3		6			6	2						9	14	48
U. S. A. citizens.....	10		17		20		9	5	3	8			3	7	20	7	109
Negroes.....															1	4	5
Indians.....										8	1		5	3	15	9	15
Totals.....	8,852		7,510		5,708		4,364	2,800	2,029	3,303	8,012		16,588	22,557	12,486		102,733

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	28	6	1	35	9			4	2	1	7		
Austrian	116	44	44	204	38	8	9	18	2	7	29	5	5
Austrian, N.E.S.	595	112	130	837	104	25	29	396	45	68	41	7	7
Bohemian	51	25	31	107	25	8	14	8			9	4	2
Buckowiman.	917	94	112	1123	446	60	80	444	9	15	27	5	7
Croatian	27			27	1			26					
Dalmatian	4			4	3			1					
Galician	4516	1101	1309	6926	2578	664	1025	1702	120	172	208	26	30
Hungarian, N.E.S.	589	184	208	981	292	105	140	199	27	44	33	5	
Magyar	5			5	3			2					
Ruthenian	3			3				3					
Slovak	33	6	8	47	10	2	5	19	2	2	2	1	1
Belgian	512	159	125	796	257	73	65	103	14	17	100	17	16
Bulgarian	2			2									
Brazilian	1			1	1								
Dutch	205	34	42	281	99	12	22	30	5	8	62	3	1
French	1048	415	280	1743	508	133	180	141	22	24	121	39	28
German, N.E.S.	1150	690	864	2704	701	452	699	171	30	60	219	64	61
Alsace Lorraine.	2	2	1	5	1	1	1				1	1	
Bavarian	6			6	3						3		
Prussian	20	2	6	28	8	1	3	1			2		
Saxon	7	3		10	3			2			2	1	
Wurtemberg	4	2		6	2			1			1	1	
English	29077	10198	9572	48847	11226	1986	2284	5044	1007	1468	9086	2261	2387
Welsh	528	146	96	770	257	31	39	70	14	16	119	21	22
Scotch	7023	2687	2034	11744	2692	431	537	742	120	158	2583	613	571
Irish	2558	1002	438	3998	1169	129	145	510	90	98	519	138	76
West Indian	29	10	4	43	3			8			8	1	1
Bermudian	2	6		8				1			1		
Jamaican	17	9		26	4			4			4		
Greek	87	7	4	98	4	1		60	3	3	18	2	1
Hebrew, N.E.S.	566	225	209	1000	27	10	21	291	46	75	226	79	67
" Russian	4312	872	1022	6206	298	53	92	1461	165	230	2383	363	403
" Polish	76	31	44	151				21	2	4	49	19	19
" Austrian	112	56	72	240	10	3	9	2	14	32	53	15	9
" German	53	27	38	118				21	1	4	30	7	6
Italian	3261	116	96	3473	68	4	7	3048	69	75	55	7	7
Japanese	281	62	11	354	63	13	1	54	9	4	9		
Newfoundland	68	108	14	190	2	1		37	1	2	18	1	1
New Zealand	39	6	12	57	13		3	4		3	14	2	3
Portuguese	1			1									
Poles, N.E.S.	161	40	46	247	42	9	14	76	11	9	25	6	14
" Austrian	37	10	23	70	11			10	1	1	15	7	18
" German	14	6	9	29	11	4	8	2			1		
" Russian	268	67	64	399	67	2	2	114	26	39	70	10	16
Persian	7	1		8				7	1				
Romanian, N.E.S.	116	79	75	270	37	10	15	21	2	1	45	16	9
Russian, N.E.S.	1309	275	332	1916	300	115	164	390	30	58	516	46	45
Finn	1007	206	110	1323	128	14	16	788	36	54	38	4	
Doukhobors.	13	5	6	24	13	5	6						
Spanish	7	2	1	10				2			2	1	
Swiss	101	22	27	150	39	11	25	26	1		21		1
Servian	4	1	2	7	3						1	1	2
Danish	333	79	49	461	119	20	20	111	6	11	81	4	7
Icelandic	128	145	140	413	109	71	121	12	4	5	6	4	8
Swedish	929	439	479	1847	396	140	271	384	48	73	117	28	42
Norwegian	759	332	306	1397	284	65	155	338	36	47	103	23	40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.				Miners.		Female Servants.	Not Classified.									
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
6	1		1			1	1	2		7	7	12	7			2
16	3	3	5			6	10	20	20		27	35	26	11	105	
4			46	5	3	16	4	14	23	40	141	102	367	118	69	
1			8	5	11	4		4	4	5	6	4	47	15	30	
						16		4	10	10	309	88	563	149	4	
												26	1			
														4		
2	2	2	8	1	2	232	18	56	78	51	675	300	4949	939	12	
2			57	5	3	30	6	12	21	35	91	64	302	420	69	
										4			1			
											2					
											2	23	1	8	13	
14	4	4	25	13	11	18	13	20	12	43	154	44	397	151	7	
2											2					
													1			
13						8	1	6	11	1	14	17	212	35	2	
163	17	12	11	16	11	59	104	129	25	36	773	135	561	221	17	
36	11	10	11	5	11	91	12	37	23	39	342	198	1419	682	24	
											2		3			
											4	1	1			
4			5	1	3					1	5		7	15		
	1							1		1	1	5	2	1		
								1			2		4			
2135	578	397	676	192	301	2547	910	1627	2735	1991	8098	22419	10316	4574	1447	2
35	8	8	36	6	9	42	11	24	2	25	104	217	232	129	63	
560	171	108	299	98	190	883	147	371	470	620	1649	4690	3121	1210	453	1
259	61	14	39	5	6	417	62	162	99	163	759	1813	890	298	75	
10	1					6		2	3	26	2	5	10			
						2		4		8						
5						8		1		13	1	6				
1						1	4				60	33	2	2	6	
19	11	11				43	3	36	35	3	596	97	272	24	8	
123	35	66	6	1		102	41	153	231	142	4097	1141	749	72	5	
3	1	2	3			4		5	19	1	103	42	5			
6	1					11	1	12	22		136	67	20	17		
1	2					7	1	10	27		66	32	18	2		
7						23		6		193	2246	559	247	110	118	
121	23	1	83	7	7	4	34	13	5			3		1	350	
9			1			50	1	55	11	184		3	1		2	
3							5	4	3	1	10	4	4	3	35	
1												1				
	1		18	3	3	7		3	6	16	115	40	52	8	16	
			1	1	4	1				6	21	11	31	1		
						1		1	1	1	5	1	12	10		
1			16	3	2	15		11	5	35	263	47	44	10		
											5	3				
3	1		1			7	9	43	50	2	145	35	78	10		
26	4	5	11	1		30	66	49	60	177	819	192	503	212	15	
5			48	8	6	119		25	34	23	175	917	71	66	71	
													21	3		
3						1			1		9	1				
10	1		4			8	1	1	1	8	42	26	35	29	10	
													3	4		
13	3		4			33	5	13	11	36	132	86	152	48	7	
			1			64		2	6		2	2	408	1		
7	2	1	18	5	6	160	7	56	86	72	164	409	751	322	129	
12	2		15	4	3	161	7	41	61	41	158	368	516	221	90	

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

NATIONALITY.	TRADE OR												
	SEX.				Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Turks.....	30	.....	.....	30	4	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenians.	57	13	8	78	1	.....	.....	27	2	3	19	4	.....
Egyptians.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrians.....	358	157	115	630	5	.....	.....	312	133	103	17	2	1
Arabians.....	31	9	8	48	.....	.....	.....	27	6	6	4	.....	.....
U. S. A. citizens.....	81	17	11	109	19	1	.....	20	2	3	16	2	.....
Negro.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	36	4	5	45	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals.....	63723	20356	18644	102723	22516	4673	6227	17407	2164	3003	17142	3866	3934

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.—Continued.

for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.

OCCUPATION.												DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.				Miners.				Not Classified.										
Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Female Servants	Male.	Female.	Children.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
2								2				1	21	3	2			3
7	1	1					3	3	3	4		1	46	30	1			
				1									2					
9	2	1		6			11	9	9	10		48	465	76	32		8	1
							3					12	29	12	3		1	
14	1	3		4			3	8	8	5		11	29	31	17		5	16
								4		1			1	4				
2	4	5						3									9	36
3675	953	655	1470	385	592	5259		1513	3056	4233	4124	23134	34481	27490	10182	3309		3

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by Ports, during the Fiscal Years of 1903-4 and 1904-5.

	Fiscal year 1903-4.				Fiscal year 1904-5.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Halifax.	16,209	4,575	4,814	25,598	13,435	3,606	3,602	20,043
St. John.	5,925	1,218	1,116	8,259	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596
Quebec.	26,455	10,260	9,272	45,987	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843
Montreal, by ocean travel via ports in United States.	3,794	743	779	5,316	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566
Montreal, from United States.	1,635	363	498	2,496	1,187	277	358	1,822
Winnipeg and outports from United States.	21,515	5,306	6,445	33,266	17,951	5,983	8,122	32,056
Vancouver.					478	120	63	661
Victoria.					9	4	1	14
Total for principal ports.	75,533	22,465	22,924	120,922	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601
Customs entries.				7,479				7,781
Repatriation societies.				1,930				1,884
Grand total.	75,533	22,465	22,924	130,331	82,861	26,616	27,124	146,266

SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

Per ocean travel—

Halifax.	20,043
St. John.	13,596
Quebec.	60,843
Montreal.	7,566
Vancouver.	661
Victoria.	14
	102,723

From United States, not including 109

United States citizens by ocean ports—

Montreal.	1,822
Winnipeg, &c.	32,056
Lake St. John.	1,076
Rainy River.	381
Montreal Colonization Society.	275
Timiskaming District.	152
Customs entries.	7,781
	43,543
	146,266

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by months, during the Fiscal Years of 1903-4 and 1904-5.

Month.	Fiscal year 1903-4.				Fiscal year 1904-5.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
July.....	6,678	2,151	2,475	11,304	6,570	2,329	2,688	11,587
August.....	5,877	1,993	1,679	9,549	5,913	2,450	2,234	10,597
September.....	4,786	1,873	1,624	8,283	4,947	2,500	2,308	9,755
October.....	4,449	1,753	1,975	8,177	4,124	1,893	1,981	7,998
November.....	3,343	1,341	1,373	6,057	3,929	1,535	1,593	7,057
December.....	2,020	774	772	3,566	2,514	878	811	4,203
January.....	1,420	422	381	2,223	2,360	607	575	3,542
February.....	2,299	550	519	3,368	2,862	642	581	4,085
March.....	8,147	1,586	1,640	11,373	8,240	1,991	2,200	12,431
April.....	13,450	2,706	2,971	19,127	15,380	3,441	3,909	22,730
May.....	13,864	4,218	4,490	22,572	17,032	4,721	4,608	26,361
June.....	9,200	3,098	3,025	15,323	8,990	3,629	3,636	16,255
Total.....	75,533	22,465	22,924	120,922	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601
Customs entries.....				7,479				7,781
Repatriation societies.....				1,930				1,884
Grand totals.....	75,533	22,465	22,924	130,331	82,861	26,616	27,124	146,266

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by countries, during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1904, and 1905, showing increase and decrease for each country.

Country.	Fiscal Year 1903-1904	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
English and Welsh.....	36,694	49,617	12,923	
Scotch.....	10,552	11,744	1,192	
Irish.....	3,128	3,998	870	
Total British.....	50,374	65,359	14,985	
African, South.....	21	35	14	
Australian.....	58	204	146	
Austrian.....	516	837	321	
Bohemian.....	91	107	16	
Buckowinian.....	1,578	1,123		455
Croatian.....	16	27	11	
Dalmatian.....		4	4	
Galician.....	7,729	6,926		803
Hungarian.....	1,091	981		110
Magyar.....		5	5	
Ruthenian.....		3	3	
Slovak.....	116	47		69
Belgian.....	858	796		62
Brazilian.....	2	1		1
Bulgarian.....	14	2		12
Dutch.....	169	281	112	
French.....	1,534	1,743	209	
German.....	2,966	2,704		262
Alsace.....		5	5	
Bavarian.....		6	6	
Prussian.....	11	28	17	
Saxon.....	8	10	2	
Wurtemberg.....		6	6	
West Indian.....	52	43		9
Bermuda.....	3	8	5	
Jamaican.....		26	26	
Greek.....	191	98		93
Hebrew.....	3,727	7,715	3,988	
Italian.....	4,445	3,473		972
Japanese.....		354	354	
Newfoundland.....	519	190		329
New Zealand.....	23	57	34	
Polish.....	669	745	76	
Persian.....	5	8	3	
Portuguese.....		1	1	
Romanian.....	619	270		349
Russian.....	1,955	1,916		39
Finn.....	845	1,323	478	
Mennonites.....	11			11
Doukhobors.....		24	24	
Spanish.....	5	10	5	
Swiss.....	128	150	22	
Servian.....	10	7		3
Danish.....	417	461	44	
Icelandic.....	396	413	17	
Swedish.....	2,151	1,847		304
Norwegian.....	1,239	1,397	158	
Turks.....	29	30	1	
Armenians.....	81	78		3
Egyptians.....	3	2		1
Syrians.....	369	630	261	
Arabians.....	58	48		10
Negro, Mulatto, &c.....		5	5	
India.....		45	45	
Total Continental, &c.....	34,728	37,255	2,527	
United States.....	45,229	43,652		1,577
Total Immigration.....	130,331	146,266	15,935	

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION IN
GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

July 4, 1905.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL,
17 Victoria St., S.W.

MY LORD,—The returns during the present fiscal year, as a direct result of the active emigration propaganda carried on by the Department of the Interior upon this side of the Atlantic during the last few years, give evidence of a marked increase in the numbers directing their footsteps towards Canada.

During the last four or five years the efforts of Canada to secure population from Great Britain have been more marked than those of all the other colonies combined. But it is quite evident from the present outlook that the Dominion will have, in the near future, several competitors from the Australian colonies, with a view of securing for their respective countries a larger proportion of the British emigrating population.

A few years ago Canada was contented in securing about 10 per cent of the annual emigration from the British Isles, but this, your Lordship will be pleased to know, has given place at the present time to nearly 50 per cent of the Britishers leaving the United Kingdom and seeking homes elsewhere. That this marked increase has been brought about by the active propaganda carried on under the authority of the government of Canada there can be no doubt whatever.

With a view of preventing, if possible, the publication of complaints from disappointed emigrants, such as characterised the preceding year, I thought it well in the early part of the season to issue the following warning in the public press in the United Kingdom:—

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

‘SIR,—A few words of advice to intending emigrants may not be inopportune. In the first place, inquirers interested should read the official pamphlets issued by the Canadian government. These may be procured from the Canadian Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, and from the agencies of the several steamship companies.

‘It must be remembered that the government is not carrying on a propaganda for indiscriminate emigration to the Dominion. No inducements are held out in any way of promises to emigrants of an easy time and a speedy accumulation of wealth. Prospective emigrants looking forward to a life of luxury, with little or nothing to do, are advised not to go to Canada. The Dominion only desires an addition to its population of those who are willing to work, and who are not averse to tackling the new conditions of life with energy and determination.

‘In very many respects, emigrants on arrival in the Dominion will be surrounded with somewhat different conditions from those to which they have been accustomed. In so far as they prove themselves worthy of confidence, however, they will be given cheerful encouragement and a hearty welcome, and government officers will assist in finding employment for the right class.

‘In carrying on an emigration propaganda, the Canadian government not only advise, but warn. There is no desire to present unduly advantages of emigration to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the Dominion without, at the same time, directing attention to the probable experiences of each emigrant. Therefore, it is all the more necessary, before finally deciding this momentous question, for all contemplating emigration to read with care and thoughtfulness the Canadian government publications.

‘Yours very truly,

‘W. T. R. PRESTON,

‘*Commissioner of Emigration.*’

This letter was given a very wide circulation by the press, without cost to the department, and, I think, had a somewhat steadying influence on the movement to the Dominion. But, notwithstanding the efforts that have been put forth by the department from time to time, a considerable number emigrate without any clear conception whatever as to the conditions that they are likely to meet in Canada; in fact I have come in contact with a small number, who returned from Canada after an experience of a few days in the early spring, who had emigrated, in the first place, without having read any of the publications issued by the department. Upon returning home, as might be expected, men of this stamp have proceeded to justify their disappointment by communicating with the press. Letters of complaint are almost invariably transmitted to the department for investigation, and in every such case the reports of the departmental officers proved that the failure to find satisfactory employment was due, not to the fact that employment was not available, but to the disinclination of the parties in question to remain, mostly for personal reasons, in the Dominion. Emigrants returning to Great Britain under these circumstances are never satisfied by giving a truthful account of their experiences. The blame is always laid upon the alleged false information said to have been given to them, either in the government offices, or by some of the more active booking agencies or bureaux.

The attention of the authorities has been called from time to time to booking offices or employment bureaux of a somewhat questionable character, and even careful inquiries among these sources have failed to justify the conviction that organizations of that character have succeeded in securing public confidence, and it may be truthfully stated that their business has had practically no important bearing, whatever, upon the emigration returns. Quite a number of booking offices, agencies and bureaux have apparently placed themselves in communication with employers of labour in Canada, and in answer to inquiries in this office as to the bona fides of institutions of this kind, and as to promises being made them with a view of inducing labour of one kind and another to go to Canada, I have personally interviewed the managers of some of these organizations, pointing out that the departmental policy is limited to agriculturists, or those who intend to engage in agriculture, and domestics, and have asked for an explanation as to why they are apparently carrying on a propaganda, or offering inducements for other classes to emigrate to the Dominion. In every case that I have inquired into the managers of these organizations have produced letters from employers of labour of respectability and financial standing in Canada, asking for the particular labour to which they were offering inducements in their advertisements. Under such circumstances I could not take the responsibility of saying that the employers of labour, whose names were frequently mentioned to the inquirers, were not men of standing in the Dominion. I have failed to find a single case of a returning emigrant doing business with those who have attached themselves to responsible employers of labour in Canada, where the emigrant has returned dissatisfied, or expressing his disappointment with the promises which were made to him by the managers of the organizations in question.

In regard to the advertising, it was thought well to ask for tenders upon a basis that was prepared with considerable care, containing specifications as to the newspapers in which it was desirable the advertisements should appear, the space to be occupied in each paper, and the period for which the advertisements should run. The tenders were asked from the advertising firms which had hitherto, through the departmental

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

agents, been doing this work. In addition, I asked for tenders upon the same basis from a well known and highly responsible London firm, namely Street & Company. When the tenders were received I found that by giving the work to Street & Company a saving would be effected of from 33 to 100 per cent.

I arranged with the Street Advertising Company that the only circumstances under which the departmental advertisement should be given to a newspaper at a higher rate than the lowest commercial price were in the particular cases where official sanction was secured before an order should issue for the insertion of the advertisement.

I am satisfied that upon no other system could the advertising of the department be conducted with any degree of satisfaction, either as to services rendered, the checking of accounts or the proper return for money expended.

By having the orders for our advertising attended to through the agency of an extensive and reputable firm, having an intimate acquaintance with the lowest rates available in all the newspapers in the United Kingdom for commercial purposes, the department is enabled to secure advantages which would hardly be possible under any other circumstances.

As to the future, it is quite evident, as I have said, that from this time Canada is not going to be allowed sole possession in the emigrating field. Some of the Australian colonies and New Zealand are now preparing to spend large sums of money, with a view of securing for their colonies a larger percentage than heretofore of the emigrating British population. It will, therefore, be necessary in considering the character of the propaganda in the future, to see that nothing is left undone so that the Dominion shall continue to maintain the premier position it now occupies among the inquiring or prospective emigrants. This cannot be maintained unless equal energy is continually shown. Any relaxation of effort in the line of directing attention to Canada is certain to be very speedily followed by a decline in the general interest in Canada.

The experience of another year at the emigration offices at Charing Cross justified to a greater extent than ever the location as well as the expense which the department has gone to in this particular. Not only in the emigrating season, but in fact during the whole year the personal inquiries at the office continue to tax to the fullest extent the resources of the staff. It might also be expected, in view of the large number of personal inquiries that the general correspondence of the office would show some falling off, more especially as such a large proportion of it formerly came from districts and counties immediately contiguous to London. But the experience of the last financial year plainly shows instead of diminution in the general interest a very considerable increase.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the opening up of offices on the ground floor at a busy centre in London, the department also decided to adopt a similar policy in regard to the offices at Glasgow and Belfast; the result being that at these two places commodious premises have been secured at very reasonable rentals, both offices having large windows for display purposes, and both being a continual source of attraction.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,

Commissioner of Emigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT BIRMINGHAM.43 CANNON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, July 7, 1905.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending June 30.

The immigration figures are of course not yet available, but the statements respecting bookings made to me by the principal steamship agents in this district indicate an increase in the numbers. So far as my own observation goes, judging from my correspondence, the callers, and from the people I have interviewed in different parts of the country, the great majority of those who have gone have been of an excellent class, and well qualified to succeed in the Dominion, altogether apart from the money they have taken out. The cash which is transferred to Canada with these emigrants in twelve months must be enormous, and it was brought forcibly to my notice only a few weeks ago by my ascertaining that the capital possessed by the callers I had during one morning aggregated between £5,000 and £6,000. As this is going on more or less every day of the year, the influence of this money on Canadian trade, both internal and external, is hardly calculable.

A considerable portion of my time has been occupied in visiting steamship agents in various parts of the district, with a view to supplying them with information and stimulating their efforts; in many cases my attendance was previously advertised so that intending emigrants who could not get to Birmingham had the opportunity of having the personal interview which is recognized as being so much more satisfactory than correspondence. This plan has answered admirably, and almost without exception good numbers of inquirers availed themselves of the facilities afforded.

In addition to visiting agents, I send to them regularly all the newspapers that reach me from Canada, but as the number of these is limited, I extract items which have any bearing on the work, and have a weekly news sheet manifolded and sent to a larger number of addresses. I have found the steamship agents using these in giving information to intending emigrants, and some of them exhibit the sheets in their windows. It has been suggested that in particular cases a number of copies should be supplied to be sent out with the agents' correspondence. By these means I have endeavoured with some success to keep them informed as to current events in the Dominion, and sustain their interest.

Arrangements were made throughout the year to have a supply of literature distributed, not only at the different agricultural shows, but at some other large gatherings, and in this way many thousands of pamphlets have been circulated. Some special work in this way was done over a large part of Lincolnshire, one of the most important agricultural counties in England; large quantities of printed matter have been dispatched also to steamship agents for use on their own account. A good variety of pamphlets has been supplied, and what may be termed their specialisation, devoting one leaflet to each special subject, has been an excellent feature, and one much appreciated.

During the winter season, many lecturers took Canada as their subject, and my lantern slides were in much request. There have been several delegates from western

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Canada who have taken part in this work, and their presence in any particular locality has always stimulated inquiry.

Australian competition is becoming keener, and it is quite certain that their work will be rewarded at our expense should our efforts be in any way relaxed. The experience with our newspaper advertising is full of significance in this respect: suspend it, and inquiries immediately fall off; it should be remembered that the future emigrant is always growing up, and what was done for one generation is of little value in regard to the next.

The routine work of the office has been carried on without interruption, and I may be allowed to hope that the result of my year's work has been satisfactory to the department.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

No. 3.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT CARDIFF.WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS,
CARDIFF, WALES, June 30, 1905.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, 1904-5, of work done in North and South Wales and the counties in England which comprise my district.

Although having no actual or reliable data to go upon, I am convinced from the introductory cards granted, and from returns from the various booking agents, that the number of emigrants who have gone out from this part of the country is much in excess of last season. The quality has also much improved, more of the genuine farming class having been prevailed upon to enter on a new and in every sense better life in Canadian agricultural work. I had the gratification last winter of seeing quite a number of former emigrants who had come home for the purpose of spending a holiday with friends and relations, all of whom expressed themselves as being more than satisfied with their new life and surroundings. Naturally, as was to be expected, difficulties and in some cases hardships met them at the outset, but stability and a determination to go through with it met with success. In so far as my knowledge goes a very small proportion of dissatisfied and disgruntled people have returned, this may in part be accounted for by the emigrants being men and women of good stamina, who had gone out with the determination to succeed, and who bore in mind my warning that under newer conditions of life they would have hard up-hill work before them, but that with minds firmly made up to work faithfully and diligently they need have no doubt of a prosperous and successful future.

As stated in past reports, owing to the normal condition of employment in South Wales, where 90 per cent of the workers are either connected with the mining and shipment of coal, manufacturing of tin plates, or kindred industries, it is absolutely impossible to direct a large emigration from this portion of my district. Then again the agricultural classes in Mid-Wales are more interested in pastoral work than ordinary corn growing or mixed farming. Still a fair amount of success has resulted from my work in Wales.

So far as I have been able to gather the best results have been obtained in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Somerset—in Bristol alone nearly a thousand persons having booked their passages since the opening of the present emigration season. In these counties we have a splendid class of agriculturists, who should not fail to do well in Canada.

As in past years quite a number of inexperienced young men from the cities have gone out for the purpose of learning the rudiments of farming, with the intention of eventually taking up land for themselves. The majority of these were lads of good physique, well educated and of respectable parentage, with a determination to get along, and who, I have no doubt, have acted up to their principles. I have directed inexperienced men (unless they had their minds centered upon any special spot) to settle first in Ontario. Quite a number of experienced men have also gone to Ontario, as also a few to the maritime provinces, but the great majority have gone to the North-west.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

During last winter our lantern slides were much requisitioned for lectures by schoolmasters, clergymen, &c., and to all of these meetings a supply of our literature was sent, and I am sure much good resulted therefrom.

Under Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's auspices the Reverend Mr. Vining, of Winnipeg, delivered a series of lectures in Bristol, Cheltenham and Gloucester, all of which were crowded by interested audiences. I had the pleasure of arranging one in Cardiff, when Mr. Vining was eagerly listened to by an audience of over 3,000 persons. I think I may safely say that it was the event of the lecture season. Mr. Vining's powers of oratory, combined with the vivid telling description of Canadian life and work, impressed his listeners to a most remarkable degree, the result being that large numbers of our local young men have since gone out to Canada.

During the spring months I attended at the offices of the principal booking agents in my district, where I had many inquirers visiting me, the great bulk of them being of a most desirable class.

So far this season agricultural shows have been attended at Bath (three days), Cheltenham (three days), Exeter (three days), New Quay, Cornwall (two days), and Great Malvern (three days). These meetings were fortunately conducted under good weather conditions, and I was, therefore, enabled to get in touch with the class of people most wanted in Canada, viz.: agriculturists. The demand for our literature was most gratifying, and many expressed their intention of going out next spring. I will hope to attend other meetings during the course of the present summer and autumn.

In conclusion I need hardly say that no efforts of mine will be wanting to do everything possible in the promotion of Canadian emigration.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Agent for Wales and West of England.

No. 4.

REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1905.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR.—In presenting my seventh annual report, I am pleased to be able to say that the stream of British emigration continues to flow with ever increasing volume. The numbers carried from Liverpool for the first six months of this year, and the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:—

ALLAN LINE.

January to June, 1904.		January to June, 1905.	
Cabin..	1,501	Cabin..	1,437
2nd class..	6,102	2nd class..	7,106
3rd class..	15,534	3rd class..	20,991
Total..	23,201	Total..	29,534

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

January to June, 1904.		January to June, 1905.	
1st and 2nd class..	1,630	1st and 2nd..	1,580
3rd class..	11,309	3rd class..	10,350
Total..	12,939	Total..	11,930

DOMINION LINE.

January to June, 1904.. . . . .	..18 sailings.	3,750 adults.
January to June, 1905.. . . . .	..16 sailings.	7,341 adults.

Of the 11,300 passengers carried by the Canadian Pacific Line in 1904, 4,000 were continental emigrants. In 1905 the 10,350 were all British passengers. This has been due to many causes, but mainly to the deplorable condition of the labour market in this country, the unemployed during the last winter being in excess of any year during this decade. This fact has compelled thousands to look in Canada for opportunities to labour which they were unable to find here. The Salvation Army, the London Daily Telegraph, and the various emigration societies have been very helpful in producing the above results.

I have been struck with the number of inquiries received at this office during the past season, from South Africa, for information about Canada.

I paid a visit to Canada, with the permission of the department, for the purpose of renewing my acquaintance with the west, and of visiting the extreme eastern parts of the maritime provinces, where I had been given to understand there were openings for a certain class of small truck farmers to supply the local demand of the coal mining and steel manufacturing districts of Nova Scotia. I found that part of Canada very much as it had been represented to me, and I have since been able to send a few of the kind of settlers they require. In regard to the west, I found a development in places like Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, that surprised my most sanguine expectations. Some of these places have doubled their population since my previous visit in 1902. I found, to all outward appearances, not only pros-

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

perity from one end of the country to the other, and of reasonable contentment with the present, but every one seemed to be inspired with the most optimistic view for the future. On my return from Canada I at once commenced to arrange for the ensuing lecture season, and the fall and winter shows, three of which I attended before the end of last year. As I have pointed out in most of my reports, I regard these agricultural and fat stock shows as of great importance, as they are really the only places where we are brought into close touch with the agricultural portion of the population. I feel sure that if I am kept well supplied with good specimens of Canadian products, more money can be spent on these shows to great advantage, and these shows come at a time of the year when it is impossible to meet large numbers of the agricultural class in any other way. The farmer, pure and simple, can be met in the cities and towns on market days, but at these shows one has an opportunity of meeting the farmers, labourers and rural domestic servants, the people most wanted in, and suitable for Canada.

During the lecture season, I delivered between fifty and sixty lectures; in nearly every case they were well attended, and we know that there have been good results, by the correspondence we have received at this office. It seems to me that Canada occupies an exceptionally good position in the English-speaking world in regard to immigration in the future; it is the only white man's country offering the land-hungry of the world free land in a constitutionally governed country. The United States of America has disposed of nearly all its free land, and desirable farm lands have reached a price which has put it beyond the reach of the poor emigrant. Australia is too far away for the same class to go to, and good land where the climate is reliable for farming, is held at a price that offers little inducement to the settler with small capital. South Africa even, with its variable climate, and subject as it is to cattle disease, and insect pest, does not offer a very cordial invitation to the poor white settler. All these circumstances point to the advantages possessed by Canada over her competitors for the surplus population of the old world, and these should be used to the utmost at the present moment.

I have received about 4,000 letters in reference to emigration, and about 2,000 concerning general subjects and trade matters.

I have issued about 1,500 letters of introduction between July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905.

The sets of lantern slides have been in good demand and are much appreciated by school masters and others.

During the past year 2,499 children, in 50 parties, were sent to Canada by the various philanthropic societies. These children were inspected and the usual certificates given.

The emigration correspondence of the Reverend J. Bridger, has been dealt with as usual; about 1,000 letters having been handled.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT DUBLIN.CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
14 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN, July 11, 1905.W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration, London.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of my work in Ireland for the year ending June 30, 1905.

In accordance with instructions received from the Deputy Minister I last year visited Canada, and took an extended trip through Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. From Prince Albert I drove to Battleford and Lloydminster, so that I had an opportunity of viewing the district which at present is receiving so much attention, and to which so many of our old country emigrants are directing their attention. I travelled from Calgary to Edmonton, visiting the various important towns en route. In the course of my journeying I met many well-contented Irish settlers whom I had advised to go to the country. This, I need not say, was a satisfaction to me. My visit to Canada has been of great value to me during the past season here, as, of course, it makes me up-to-date in the information which I give to the many callers and correspondents who apply to this office. I took numerous photos of farm scenes, &c., when in Canada, and have made many of them into slides for lecturing purposes. It is, in my opinion, in the interests of the work here that the government agents should visit Canada at intervals, and thus keep in touch with the developments there. This morning I have received a letter from a Mr. Glendinning, of county Tipperary, who with his wife and twelve children have this year settled in the west. As the letter is a most interesting one, I append the following extracts from it:

'I like Canada well. It is a splendid country—filling up with settlers of the most respectable class. Many are comparatively wealthy. Railways are being pushed forward vigorously. Wheat and all crops look well. We have had plenty of rain, more than I wanted when driving.

'My sons who went out last year, and one who came out with me this year, have \$26 and \$25 per month. Daughters are with farmers' wives learning Canadian methods, and have \$15 per month. We intend to move to our homestead just before the fall. I will go up before that to see about the house, and to get hay put up for horses. I thought the country strange at first, but one becomes westernized in a short time, and does not feel any desire to go back to the old country. There is such a spirit of ardent hopefulness pervading everything that one gets carried along and surmounts difficulties which in the old country would seem impossible.

'I have now seen something of Canada, and I must say it is a great country. Coal has been found near Goose lake, and also gold. This is where I have located. I was surprised to see several steam ploughs at work, not on old settled places, but right on the primeval prairie, doing splendid work.

'I will conclude by saying that I have made no mistake coming out here.'

As in previous years, when absent from office I have been busy visiting fairs and markets, where the farmers congregate in large numbers. At these places I display posters and distribute literature; I also visit the steamship agents and stir them up to fresh activity in the interests of the Dominion. It is certainly most advisable that

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

the steamship agents should be visited whenever the opportunity offers. I am sorry to say that I have sometimes experienced difficulty in securing space at agricultural shows, as owing to a declining population, every effort is being made here to keep the Irish people in their own country, so the agricultural societies are not anxious for the Canadian tent and the government agent, doing his best to demonstrate the great opportunities which the Dominion offers. Notwithstanding this I have been successful in securing space at shows in the south of Ireland, with satisfactory results. During the winter season I secure as many lecturing engagements as possible, and, for the illustrating of these, I largely use slides made from pictures taken on the occasion of my visits to Canada in 1902 and 1904, these slides, coupled with my long experience as a western farmer, tending to make my lecture an interesting and practical one. I have great faith in lecturing and am always pleased to lend sets of slides to parties requiring them for a lecture. I have had a large number of callers at the office, and a considerable correspondence to handle, this being especially so while the advertisements were running in the papers.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT BELFAST.CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
17 & 19 VICTORIA ST.,
BELFAST, July 14, 1905.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—In making my annual report, I beg to say that I consider the year ending June 30, the most successful I have yet experienced, both in numbers and in the amount of capital represented by those who emigrated through this office. The number of personal inquiries made exceeded those of last year by 1,091, the total being 2,559, and my correspondents numbered 1,726, showing an increase of 292 for the same period. I am confident the number of emigrants will show a proportionate increase. I moved into the much-needed new offices in the last week of January. These are situated in the most suitable part of the city for such premises. Occupying, as they do, the ground floor, and having large plate glass windows, I am in a position to present to a large section of the public an ever varying exhibition of Canadian fruits, grains, and grasses, backed by suitable views of Canadian life on the farm, and in the orchard. In the past year I had my tent and stand of specimens at fifteen show fairs in my district. The stand was visited by thousands, a large number of whom expressed great interest in my exhibits, particularly the fruits, and all were supplied with literature before leaving. There is no doubt in my mind that these exhibitions of Canadian farming products and fruits have done more than all that has ever been said or written about Canada to satisfy the farmers of Ireland that the great Dominion is not the ice-bound and snow-covered country for most of the year that it is often represented to be. I have also attended many of the stock fairs, when I considered a day spent amongst the people of a district, supplied with our pamphlets, would produce good results. I may here mention that in these conversations I have with farmers, I find every year an increasing number telling me of the success of their friends in Canada, so much so that in a few years I expect the bulk of the farming class leaving Ireland will seek new homes in that country. In order, if possible, to secure all those leaving this country, I have for some time carefully scanned the local papers for advertisements of sales of farms, and have sent a selection of our literature to the vendors. In this connection, as of course, in all others, I have had willing assistance from the London office by their sending me notices of auctions that would otherwise likely have escaped me. I have attended those auction sales when possible, and found the gatherings at them most anxious to hear all I could tell them of the country that their neighbour was going to. In the past year the most serious drawback to my work was the number of local show fairs at which I was refused space for my stand, on the plea that the best of the people were induced to leave the country by such exhibitions. In conclusion, I would add, from my knowledge of the people in this district, I have every reason to believe, as already stated, that in a very few years at most, the great bulk of the emigrants who leave this country for the North American continent, will select Canada for their future home.

I have received a number of trade inquiries, and have attended to them.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

No. 7.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CÆLI, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, July 3. 1905.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June, 1905. I am pleased to state that the emigration movement in Belgium is improving continually, and that everything tends to show that the extensive propaganda made since 1904, is giving the best of results. The decision of the government to erect the Pavilion of Canada at the Liège Exhibition, and to bring before the Belgian public the agricultural and mineral products of the country, has greatly helped our efforts. The general interest taken in Canada is exemplified by the fact that in not less than 22 schools the geography of Canada is taught, and this mostly in schools for adults. The atlases and large maps are forwarded upon the demand from the teachers of certain localities where lectures are given or where principals take an interest in the matter. The press has also given on many occasions vivid descriptions of the richness of the country and of the bright future that awaits the farmer in Canada.

During the past three years there has been continual emigration of farmers' sons, who went out to get acquainted with the country, and to make the choice of homesteads or farms, being followed by their parents or families, who having sold out their belongings have sufficient capital to settle down at once, relying upon the experience acquired by their sons. This kind of practical emigration attracts the attention of the neighbours and is sure to give the best of results.

The volume of correspondence is increasing continually. No less than 8,086 letters were received at this office in 1904-5 and were promptly answered when necessary. Besides this, personal inquiries are so numerous that on certain days I am kept from morning to evening answering questions. The emigrant now applying for information generally belongs to the farming class, as I give little encouragement to tradespeople. I always solicit correspondence from those who emigrate, as well as from old Belgian settlers; in most cases the letters received eulogize the advantages offered by the country. A certain number of these letters were printed in the winter of 1904-5 in a propaganda publication which gave also the names of numerous Belgians settled in Manitoba and the North-west, from whom information could be obtained. This little paper was in great demand as it stated facts that could easily be verified.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÆLI.

Canadian Government Agent.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 6, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Attention was directed last year to the commencement of work by this branch in the eastern and New England states. The prospects were such that it was decided to establish agencies at Boston, Syracuse and Pittsburg. Although this was only done in January last, the results are such as should satisfy the department.

The several agencies in the United States now under the control of the immigration branch are as follows:—

M. V. McInnes, No. 6 and 7 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.

James Grieve, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

T. O. Currie, Room 12 B., Callaghan Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

W. H. Rogers, Third Floor, T. & T. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

H. M. Williams, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

C. O. Swanson, Scandinavian Agent, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.

Benj. Davies, Dunn Block, Room 6, Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

J. M. MacLachlan, Box 16, Watertown, S. Dak.

Thos. Duncan, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N.Y.

J. C. Duncan, Third Floor, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

In addition to these there are several sub-agents working under the head agent of the territory. These are paid on a per capita basis. They prove of some assistance, but are not all equally successful. Several have been cut off in the past two or three years, and I am informed that the commission paid in this way is much less in the aggregate than in previous years.

The work of the agents has been most satisfactory during the past year. If it was necessary for the agent to work strenuously six or seven years ago when the work was in its infancy, it is just as necessary to-day. Then he had his work of education to perform; he was kept busy seconding the efforts of the advertising in keeping his clientele informed of conditions in Canada. Hard work on his part is as necessary to-day as it was then, as it is necessary to keep up as vigorous an advertising policy as it ever was. The reasons are too many to enumerate in a report.

The very thing that has given Canada and Canadian lands the prominence that they have in the United States has brought about a condition that is working against

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

our interests. Following the plan pursued by this branch, western and southern railroads running through vacant lands, long ago considered worthless, started on a vigorous campaign, exploiting these lands, and in this way distracting the attention of the possible mover. Land companies, seeing that it was possible to create an interest by advertising, resurrected from their archives titles to lands long since considered of little value, and commenced a telling advertising campaign. Those desirous of securing people for the western states (in which Canadian lands were arousing a deep interest), worked influence with the federal government, and a large grant has been made for irrigating vast areas of lands in Montana, Dakota, Washington and Oregon. So, there are many of these influences at work, whether for the purpose of holding the people with whom our agents are working, or in some way exerting influence which will keep them from moving. Our agents, therefore, find that they must lose no opportunity, and in fact I think a little opposition inspires to better work. The agents follow up the correspondence which comes as a result of the advertising, they go into country districts near and remote, see individuals singly and collectively. They arrange at the different county and state fairs for the exhibition of products of the soil of Canada, and in this way do a great deal of good. I endeavour to attend as many of these fairs as I possibly can. The exhibits placed by Canada are always the most attractive, and cause the most favourable comment. This is a feature of the work that should always have consideration. These exhibits are a great educator, and visits are frequently made to them by those who have friends in Canada.

The mover relies upon the government agent to secure him the lowest rates over the different railway lines for himself, family and effects, and in many cases he finds it necessary to render personal assistance in the loading of cars.

It is found now that the government agent is required to take the place of commercial and consular agent, and these in addition to his other duties, keep his time fully occupied.

There does not seem any lack of interest in any of the districts in which our agents are operating, and despite the fact that homesteads for the past year or two have become more inaccessible and the price of land increased, the number of personal inquiries is as great as ever. The correspondence is increasing and the prospect for next year is as assuring as in the past.

It has not been thought advisable to change the plan of advertising adopted when the work began a few years ago. The best of the agricultural papers, the home and country weeklies are selected; advertisements and reading notices changed each week, keep the press and public advised. This plan has worked well. The correspondence resulting from this is followed up by personal letters, visits and a reasonable supply of literature. It is gratifying to be able to report that the agencies operating at Great Falls and Spokane are doing good work. Reference is made to these, as it was considerable of an experiment when they were established.

The exhibit placed by the Department of Agriculture at St. Louis, in charge of Commissioner Hutchison, was a splendid object lesson. A room in the Canadian building was in charge of our agents, and the work carefully looked after. It will doubtless bring good results.

During the year, Mr. Laurier was transferred from Sault Ste. Marie to Marquette. Mr. O. Tessier has been placed on the staff, and has been rendering valuable assistance amongst the French in Michigan. Mr. F. J. Lange was placed in the Milwaukee office as assistant to Mr. Currie.

I wish to add to this report, as I have added to others, that I am pleased to be able to state that all our agents have carried on their work during the year with loyalty and devotion, without which it would have been impossible to succeed. Only in this way can satisfactory results be brought about.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE,

Inspector U. S. Agencies.

No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 6, AVENUE THEATRE BUILDING,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Continued success has marked my labours. Many more home seekers have gone to western Canada than went last year, and the interest taken in our country and the knowledge of its wonderful agricultural opportunities are more wide-spread throughout Michigan than ever before. Excursions over American lines, during the summer months, offering very low rates, have induced a considerable number of outgoing settlers from Michigan to go into western Canada, and hundreds of excellent home seekers have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by these excursions. These settlers of course are not recorded to my credit in the certificate books of the office.

I anticipate another active season. There is a fair field ahead for vigorous work. Three potent causes combine to this end. The commencement of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, the near completion of the Canadian Northern Railroad, already pushed through to Battleford, and the promise of an abundant harvest and an immense wheat crop. These causes will, I believe, almost double our activities during the present year.

Since my last annual report quite a number of German-American families have joined the German colony at Alameda. This community is progressing most favourably, as I predicted in my annual report of two years ago. Its numbers are steadily increasing by most desirable additions, and in a few years time it will constitute a large and flourishing settlement. I am at the present time working up another German-American colony for Alberta. An excellent commencement has been made and every thing points to favourable results. These Americanized Germans make splendid settlers, and I hope to induce a very large number of them to make Alberta their permanent home.

About 40 Swedish-American families have been secured for the west, after considerable labour, at Gaines, Genesee county, and Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan. They form an active and enterprising community, and I entertain great expectations from these quiet and law-abiding people. Like the North Germans, they are frugal, fond of home and agriculture, and their provident habits admirably adapt them for lives of husbandry on our broad prairies. I will watch their progress with much interest.

During the year I held a number of meetings, principally in prominent agricultural centres throughout the state, and met with uniform success. Everywhere I went there was a deep interest manifested in our western country, and I am satisfied that Michigan will still continue to swell the volume of United States immigration for many years to come. The smaller farmers who operate holdings on lease—and there are thousands of these in the state—are quick to contrast their condition, hampered as they are by a large rental, with the free settler of the west, unimpeded by such restraints. From this class of Michigan husbandmen I expect to count in a large number of settlers.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

The annual Michigan state fair again held at Pontiac last September occupied my attention during a week of that month. The greatest interest was manifested by every person who examined our exhibits. The farmers were pleased beyond measure, and were amazed to see the agricultural wonders that met their eyes. It was hard to make many of them believe that the wheat and grain and grasses displayed were the products of Canada. The very best results have flowed from these exhibits. I also attended, with a supply of exhibits, at nine county fairs, held at widely different points in middle and southern Michigan. Each was opened at an agricultural centre of note, and all were largely attended by the rural population. The products that I placed on view at every one of these exhibitions were great attractions to the farmers. They were intensely interested in all they saw, and I know that many good settlers were recruited from the districts in which these fairs were held. The Michigan state fair will be held hereafter annually and permanently in Detroit. An extensive tract of land in the outskirts of the city has been acquired by the management and large and imposing buildings are in process of construction. When completed the state fair grounds of Michigan will compare favourably with those of any other state in the Union. The first exhibition, under the new auspices, will take place next September, when it is expected that there will be 150,000 Michigan farmers in attendance. Being at headquarters, this will be exceedingly favourable for my work. I can secure a larger space than was available at any previous exhibition, and will be able to make a much more extensive and impressive exhibit than before. From every point of view the prospects for an enlarged and desirable immigration from Michigan and adjoining states to western Canada during the present year are bright and cheering.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

No. 3.

REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. The outcome for the year just closed, so far as this office is concerned, has been, I think, most successful. Western Canada is awakening more and more interest among the people living throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan, where I have principally devoted my time since I have been connected with the Immigration Department. There have been 580 settler's certificates issued from this office, divided as thus, viz:—

Upper peninsula of Michigan.	360
Lower peninsula of Michigan.	220
	<hr/>
	580

representing a total of 1,179 persons. The class of people that have gone from this territory can be considered of the most desirable, many of them possessing a capital ranging from \$2,000 to \$7,000. They have taken with them 31 carloads of effects, and in addition nearly \$225,000 in cash; these figures are a large increase in all respects over the preceding year. During the month of September I have made exhibits of grains and grasses at the county fairs of Marquette, Houghton and Gogebie counties. These exhibits have in every case proved to be special attractions, winning the admiration of all visitors to the fairs.

I have held several public meetings during the winter months in different parts of my territory, and called on as many as possible of the people with whom I had had correspondence. In this way I was enabled to come in direct contact with a great number of prospective settlers who appreciated verbal information as usefully supplementing that obtained from our literature.

In the last twelve or eighteen months we have been meeting with a very strong opposition throughout this part of the country, from land companies owning lands in this upper peninsula. They make use of the press and have a thorough system of advertising, working in concert to stop the movement to the Canadian North-west; but regardless of all their efforts it is gratifying to note that the interest in Canada continues to increase with the people; the number of letters of inquiry coming to this office is constantly growing, and by continuing to work on the same lines we have been doing in the past, I am confident of a larger immigration from this district to western Canada this coming year than we ever had in the past.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LAURIER.

No. 4.

REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

St. PAUL, MINN., June 30, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the states of Minnesota and Iowa for the year just closed, and feel able to state that the past year has, I think, been one of the best for immigration from this district Canada has ever seen. One pleasing feature is that most of the settlers coming from my territory have been able to buy lands adjoining their homesteads, also stocking and working same, many of them taking with them several thousand dollars besides from one to three carloads of effects. I sent one man from Iowa, who, after buying 800 acres of land at \$22.50 per acre, when moving with his family took four carloads of effects and about \$100,000 in cash. Exceptional interest is manifested here in the Grand Trunk Pacific, a great many having asked the route it will likely take, locating near proposed route, feeling assured they will have railroad accommodations within a reasonable time. I have had exhibits at the state, and many of the county fairs, and have held meetings at rural towns in the winter, most of which have been well attended. I also drive into the country in all parts of my territory, calling on those who are interested or likely to be interested in western Canada. The prospects for immigration next year are good, as there is every indication of an abundant crop in these states, which will put lots of prospective settlers in a good position to move.

Your obedient servant,

E. T. HOLMES.

No. 5.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

420 QUINCY BUILDING,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit annual report from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905. During this period this office received 6,130 letters, sent out 11,550 pieces of mail, and interviewed 7,020 persons. The number of people who have left this state, through this office and sub-agents, during the year was 1,759, with 150 sent by land companies, and 100 people for New Ontario, making a total of 2,009 people, which is a substantial increase over last year. There were also 103 carloads of settlers' effects. There would have been more than this, if the freight rates had not been raised and a limit put on the size of the cars to be used. The people are a very good class of settlers, all having some means and all being well satisfied with their new homes in western Canada. On account of the exhibition at St. Louis last year, we did not have any exhibit at the Springfield State Fair. I frequently attended the exhibition at St. Louis, and had a great many Illinois farmers meet me there. On December 1 of last year, after your visit to Chicago, we moved into new quarters, and have found a larger office more suitable in every way. In the last report an increase of from 50 to 65 per cent was anticipated in the number of people being sent to our country from this territory; this, I think, we have had, and what with the Canadian Northern Railway being now through to North Battleford, the Canadian Pacific Railway extensions from Wetaskiwin and Lacombe east, and the homestead land being brought nearer to the railroads and markets, I think that during the coming year we ought to have again this much of an increase. Most of the sub-agents have had more or less business this year. While I have been away on the road, the office has been looked after by my able assistant, Miss Glock. And during the year all settlers coming through the Chicago gateway were met, and in many instances these people were accompanied by me to St. Paul, where I had special cars engaged for them, had their hand baggage transferred and their other baggage checked through to destination, in this way obviating all chances of their being left in St. Paul, or missing connections there. With your authority last fall, I left the first part of September for a trip through western Canada, met Mr. Speers in Winnipeg, he accompanying me to Davidson, Saskatoon and Rosthern, and from the latter place we started and drove to Battleford, and north from there, returning via Saskatoon. This, of course, gave me a splendid idea of the homesteads still vacant in this section of the country, and familiarized me with the lay of the land, &c. This year I hope to go from Battleford to Edmonton, or perhaps from Yorkton across. In conclusion, I wish to say that the Wisconsin Central Railway, through their general passenger agent, Mr. J. C. Pond, was a great help to us in supplying freight cars and coaches for the use of the settlers going to our country. Mr. W. R. Callaway, general passenger agent of the Soo Line, also did all that was possible for the comfort of the people from St. Paul on.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

No. 6.

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., U.S.A., July 10, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905. I find from the records in my office that 1,570 intending settlers were sent to western Canada during the year. The sub-agents working under this agency sent 273 of the above number. The value in cash and effects taken in by these settlers amounted to \$1,856,955. One hundred and two carloads of effects were taken in by those from this office; sub-agents did not report the number of carloads; large numbers of cattle and horses were driven overland, of which I have no account, it being impossible to obtain information over such a vast tract of country used by those driving through. There were 2,661 letters received at this agency, and 5,695 letters sent, and 1,668 interviews accorded to inquirers after general information relative to free and other lands in western Canada, all of whom received due attention, information and literature. I have sent atlases and other books of information into thousands of farmers' homes in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada, these five states being in my territory. You have also received from me thousands of names and addresses of parties in these and other states, to whom literature relative to western Canada should be sent. I have personally visited farmers in their homes and given them information regarding western Canada in all cases leaving atlases and other literature with them, these personal visits have been much appreciated, and good results in most cases followed. I would have done more personal visiting, had I had an assistant earlier. Since April 1, this year, I have had one, and it is my intention to do as much visiting of outstanding districts as possible, as my assistant is conversant with the general working of emigration and posted on the Canadian west, and can give information to inquirers both verbally and by letter; from past experiences I have found much good was accomplished by these personal visits to farmers' houses, and by lectures delivered at special points through the districts under my supervision. E. W. Davies, of Edmonton, Alta., was employed to attend the state and county fairs of Montana, five altogether, with an exhibit of western Canada's grains in the straw and threshed, also grasses, vegetables, dairy and other products. Thousands of atlases and other literature were given to the visitors. This way of advertising has proved so good that it is my intention, with the approval of the department, to exhibit in Idaho and Wyoming, as well as Montana this season, and shall advise you more fully regarding this matter in a short time. Reports from those who wrote, and from those who called at this office after locating, were very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the haying and harvest season will soon be upon us, I expect the usual number of emigrants from here, the grass being strong, which many have been waiting for who intend driving overland; they are now taking advantage of these conditions and driving through in large numbers. A large number of stock men have located in South Alberta and Saskatchewan this past year, from Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, taking with them their effects and stock. Some went by rail and some by trail; there was one outfit pulled out from here with 13 carloads of stock, on a special freight train containing 460 head of young cows and calves and farming implements, also household goods, they intended unloading at Calgary and driving across country north-east to their ranch, 35 miles. There is a constant stream of intending settlers driving through, the majority taking cattle and horses and effects. Emigration continues to flow north to western Canada from these western states; indications point to a heavy exodus for the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. DAVIES.

No. 7.

REPORT OF JAMES N. GRIEVE.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 17, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Immigration,
 Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Statement showing number of settlers sent in during each month since last report:

1904.	
July	201
August	227
September	315
October	269
November	188
December	104
1905.	
January	106
February	190
March	537
April	665
May	482
June	329
Sent by sub-agent, Seattle, Wash.	517
Sent by sub-agent, Tacoma, Wash.	242
Sent by sub-agent, Los Angeles, Cal.	323
Total	4,695

Settlers' effects—

Carloads, including shipments of settlers' stock	200
Shipments in less than carload lots pounds	200,000

The number of letters received at this agency during the year was 6,729; number of letters sent 6,513; number of visitors who called at my office, 7,052, all of whom received some printed matter dealing with western Canada. In addition to circulating literature direct from my office, I sent in lists, containing thousands of names to the department, where I presume they received proper attention. As will be seen by the foregoing, the year just closed has been most successful viewed from every possible standpoint. Owing to the amount of work at my office I have travelled very little over my territory, and consequently have not reached a good many who only can be reached in that way. In September of last year I made arrangements with the directors of the Oregon State Fair at Salem, Ore., to place an exhibit of grasses and grains at their annual fair. They allotted me a very fine space in their main building, and for one whole week I was fully engaged in explaining the many advantages offered by the Canadian government to the ambitious homeseeker in western Canada. My work at the Oregon State Fair has already borne fruit, as a great many people from that district have since visited the North-west, and the great majority of them have either

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

bought railroad land or homesteaded government land. I also exhibited at the Interstate Fair held in Spokane, where my efforts to bring samples of the products of the North-west before the people seemed to be greatly appreciated by the thousands who passed during the nine days of the fair. From Spokane I shipped my exhibit to the Idaho State Fair, held at Boise, Idaho, but owing to the delays on the part of the railway companies, part of my exhibit did not reach Boise in time for the fair, so I had to be content with circulating several thousand pamphlets, which fortunately reached me in time. I attribute much of my success, in the way of landing a good class of immigrants, to this system of advertising. During the coming year, I intend to place exhibits at the following places: Portland, Ore., Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash. On June 26 last I left Spokane with a party of homeseekers for Alberta, going through as far as Edmonton. I visited the midsummer fairs at Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Calgary, and procured some twenty-five samples of different kinds of grains for my office, where they are now on exhibition, and will be of great assistance to me in the prosecution of my work. I was much pleased with the appearance of the crops all along the way, on my trip through the North-west, and judging from the character of the exhibits at the different fairs, particularly the stock, and the appearance of the thousands of well-dressed and comfortable-looking farmers, with their wives and families, one must come to the conclusion that our western plains are being filled with a happy, contented, and prosperous class of people.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. GRIEVE.

No. 8.

REPORT OF H. M. WILLIAMS.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 5, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the fiscal year just closed, I can, with much pleasure, state that it has been the most successful year's work for this office, we having sent many more settlers and cars of effects than last year to western Canada.

As a result of visiting the country last August, with the president of a German colony, together with a few other leading Germans, living in and around Cincinnati, some 35 families took up their residence in western Canada in the spring of this year, with prospects or some 25 to 50 families more to join them this fall. The president thinks that fully 200 families will soon represent his colony, and all are well pleased thus far.

I attended the usual number of fairs last fall, with much satisfaction apparently to all. I think it a very effective way of demonstrating the products and agricultural resources of western Canada.

I can notice an increasing interest by correspondence and personal interviews, and by faithful attention to the work I look for increased numbers of emigrants from year to year.

In the early part of June, this year, by direction of W. J. White, I, with a first-class exhibit of grains and grasses, &c., attended the annual convention of the German Baptist Brethren, held at Bristol, Tennessee. There were some twenty thousand people in attendance on certain days, and I feel certain that much good was accomplished by our exhibit and the presence of your agent there. We already have one colony of these people, and hope to see another before the close of another year.

At the present time I have an advance guard of Kentuckians touring our country, and believe they will be pleased and that fifty to seventy-five families will emigrate this season, as they have all sold their lands to an eastern coal syndicate and want new and cheap homes.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. WILLIAMS.

No. 9.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

During the year just ended we have had a great many things to contend with, and especially the latter part of 1904. The St. Louis Exhibition attracted a good deal of attention and kept a good many from Canada. The Kinkaid Land Law, that was passed and went into effect in Nebraska, granting settlers a homestead of 640 acres with no additional expense over and above what they were charged for 160 acres formerly, and all the railways working against the northern movement, combined to interfere with our business. Yet, I feel that I have been fairly successful in keeping in touch with the movement, and have during the year issued certificates to 2,344 intending settlers, taking with them 207 cars of effects.

The outlook is very good for the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT.

No. 10.

REPORT OF CHAS. PILLING.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA, July 27, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the movement of settlers from the state of North Dakota to western Canada for the year ending June 30, 1905, shows an increase over the preceding year, the certificates issued to intending settlers being 1,240 more than the number issued for the year ending June, 1904. The number of cars of settlers' effects shipped of which I have record for the year is 719. The plan of attending fairs and large public gatherings has been followed as in previous years, and I was present at the opening of the Fort Totten reservation at Devil's lake in August, with a display of the products of western Canada which undoubtedly diverted a large number of people to our western country. During the month of May I arranged with the Canadian Northern Railway to run a special from Emerson to Wadena, with 35 cars of settlers' effects and two passenger coaches containing 105 persons, all from Cavalier county. The officials of the company gave me every facility for loading these cars, and their transportation to destination was effected without delay at any point, and in record time. If the harvest fulfils the promise of the present crop conditions, I am satisfied that the movement from North Dakota to the Canadian west will, in the coming year, continue unabated.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PILLING.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THOS. DUNCAN.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., June 30, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring before you a report of my work since opening this agency, covering a period of about four months. During that period I have received 781 letters of inquiry (so far as I have been able to judge most of them coming from people of the agricultural class). I have also issued 24 certificates, representing 46 persons. While actual results up to the present have not been very great, it should be remembered that the work in this state is entirely new, and judging from the number of inquiries received I feel justified in looking forward to much better results in the future. In addition to the above mentioned number of letters received since the opening of this agency the names and addresses of a large number of people have been forwarded to me from your office, with whom I have corresponded as far as circumstances would permit. I think it is very noticeable that in this state, although close neighbours, the people know very little about even eastern Canada, and almost absolutely nothing about our western country, so that extensive advertising and a large amount of personal work requires to be done before the people can be brought to realize the great advantages we have to offer, from an agricultural standpoint, in western Canada.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. DUNCAN.

No. 12.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 4, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. In my report of one year ago, which was made shortly after my arrival in this state, I expressed the opinion, after a tour of careful investigation, that the 'Old Hoosier State,' as it is familiarly called, would before long contribute liberally towards swelling the tide of emigration to the Canadian west. In view of the known difficulties in the way of starting such a movement from this state, it is with rather more than ordinary satisfaction I am able to report that the work of the year, both as to its direct as well as its indirect results, has been such as to confirm me in this conviction. During the last twelve months upwards of 300 have gone to the Canadian North-west, and scores of others have assured me of their intention to do likewise before the end of the present calendar year. In addition, many others who have become interested in the North-west, are planning to visit the country on a tour of inspection in the near future, with a view of selecting land if they are suited, while not a few who but a short time ago lightly dismissed the subject with a mere wave of the hand are now free to admit 'the Canadian proposition is well worth careful consideration.' Another encouraging feature of the work is the fact that several of the most intelligent and practical men among those who have gone from this state, are quite enthusiastic over the opportunities and prospects of the North-west, and by their letters and personal influence are inducing others to share in the advantages offered. On my arrival here I found in addition to the usual obstacles in the way of a movement Canada-ward from states similarly situated, that this state has been thoroughly and systematically worked by agents from the southern and western states, aided by an army of local real estate men and farmers. As a result the streams of emigration from this state all flowed in these directions. To such an extent was this true that those were practically the only fields to be considered. To change all this, to turn the currents northward towards a country so 'very far north,' in the mind of the people as to be regarded dangerously near the regions of perpetual snow and ice, seemed as one man significantly put it, like 'trying to get water to flow up-hill.' However, by a persistent and energetic use of the best means at our command, a good beginning has been made in this direction, and if nothing unforeseen occurs, there is every indication that this stream will continue to enlarge and flow with increased momentum. One of the many suggestive evidences pointing to this fact is that several of the most active and successful real estate men who had previously directed their clients south and west, are now, just as actively, directing them to the Canadian west. But a few days ago, one of those men assured me it was much easier to sell Canadian lands, and besides, a much larger proportion of his men remained on their farms. The state is a very large one, and as, for obvious reasons, it was important to come in contact with a large number of people at the earliest possible date, I found the most satisfactory way to do this was to hold meetings at different points. At each of those meetings an opportunity was given, at the close of my address, for all who desired to ask questions. In this way I was able to give more specific information than would otherwise have been possible in so short a time. To add to the practical benefits of these meetings I brought with me such a collection of grains,

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

grasses, &c., as would give a good idea of the variety and quality of our North-west products. Those meetings, usually well attended, were much appreciated, especially by those we were most anxious to reach—the farmers—and no doubt they will be productive of good results. Reviewing the work of the year, there is every reason to believe that with continued favourable conditions in western Canada, there will be an extensive movement from this state, and also from Kentucky.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

No. 13.

REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905. I beg to say that our efforts have been successful in securing an A1 class of settlers from this state. We began attending fairs last year in August, and attended fairs until the last fair billed in the state was ended, as already reported. At the conclusion of the state fair, I divided my exhibit and showed at two county fairs each week thereafter, as far as was in our power. Our exhibits at these fairs have had a telling effect upon the people of this state, as thousands are now anxiously inquiring about the advantages of the west. Numbers from this state have gone and purchased from a section to ten sections of land in western Canada. These men, upon their return, have virtually become our distributing agents, and we have given them all the assistance we could in furnishing them with our literature. With these influences at work we believe we will be much more successful in the future than we have been in the past.

I am pleased to say that from this office and through local agents certificates have been issued to 1,055 persons to go to various points throughout western Canada. We have record of 52 cars of settlers' effects shipped, while very many have taken less than carload lots.

Quite a number of persons have gone from this state into Northern Ontario by way of Iron Range, while many more have gone by way of Sault Ste. Marie to engage in the iron and pulp wood business in Northern Ontario, in which great interest is being taken in this state at the present time.

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

No. 14.

REPORT OF J. M. MacLACHLAN.

WATERTOWN, S.D., July 7, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. During the year certificates have been issued from this office to 1,451 persons, and for 175 cars of settlers' effects. It is a difficult matter to give an accurate report as to the number of persons going to western Canada, as I frequently hear of parties having gone from different parts of the state, who started without obtaining certificates from this office. In some instances the rates were arranged through different land companies. I also find that many people who obtained certificates failed to state that they were taking cars. I think, therefore, that I can safely say that at least 1,800 persons left South Dakota for the Canadian North-west last year, and that at least 200 cars of settlers' effects were shipped, the value of which at a very low estimate would amount to at least \$500,000. This compares favourably with the report of last year. The late spring in 1904, to which I referred in my last report, undoubtedly affected the work to a large extent up to the end of the fiscal year, insomuch, that a large number of land-seekers were prevented from going out last year owing to the floods in North Dakota, also along the Prince Albert branch, and north of Yorkton. Discouraging reports were brought back by some of those who started out but did not succeed in locating, on account of overflow of streams. It will naturally take some time to regain the ground which we may have lost through these causes. I am pleased to report that during the month of June just closed, we issued certificates to 62 more persons than in June, 1904. Another drawback is the difficulty many farmers have in various districts in disposing of their farm lands. Were it not for this I have no doubt that a much larger number would have gone to western Canada. During the year we received at this office 2,224 letters and mailed 3,334, and have had nearly 800 callers. In addition to the large number of publications distributed from this office and at the fairs which I attended last fall, I have forwarded to the department lists containing about 1,600 names to whom publications were to be sent. Last fall I attended several fairs, the most important of which were the Interstate Fair, at Sioux City, Iowa, and the South Dakota State Fair, at Yankton, S.D. Our exhibit attracted much attention at both of these large fairs, as well as at the smaller county fairs in other parts of the state. In April I accompanied a number of settlers and landseekers to Milestone, Weyburn, Wetaskiwin, and Edmonton. The heavy train was taxed to its limit with a crowd of hopeful people from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and it was a matter of pleasure to note that the people being sent to western Canada by our agents in the different states had every appearance of being intelligent and well-to-do, and not of a class that would very readily become discouraged while making for themselves homes in a new land.

I look for a still larger movement from this state during the next twelve months.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MacLACHLAN.

No. 15.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit report of immigration work for our country in the states of Kansas and Missouri and tributary territory for the year ending June 30, 1905. During the year I have sent to western Canada about the same number as last year (over 1,600 settlers and 120 carloads of effects), with a large additional number of cars of cattle for our ranches. I have distributed a large amount of literature during the year, and find that it is well up-to-date and greatly prized by those receiving it. I also held meetings at quite a number of places where good results have followed.

The policy of granting much free transportation is being followed by all railroads in the United States having land interests in the south. On homeseekers' dates, as the result of this, from early fall until spring, twelve to fifteen thousand homeseekers from the north pass through the Kansas City and St. Louis gateways seeking free homes and cheap lands in the south. I cannot but feel that if the lines of railroads reaching our country north of the St. Paul gateway could be induced to open the flood-gates and adopt a more liberal policy many of these people going south seeking homes could be induced to examine the north country.

The fairly good prospects for crops of all kinds in my district will afford the means for many to move north who otherwise would be unable to go, while in some cases this will serve to keep others from going. On the whole a good crop, which is only periodical here, means help to go north.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRAWFORD.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THOMAS HETHERINGTON.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, July 26, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I settled down to business in Boston on December 19, 1904, after having spent over a month visiting the different agricultural districts in our Canadian North-west. I commenced my work by the distribution of publications descriptive of the country. I soon found an increasing demand for both literature and visits to the different out-sections of Boston. I addressed several meetings and was warmly welcomed by the people, mostly former Canadians and their descendants. I issued certificates for 261 people desirous of settling in western Canada, taking with them more than \$45,000 worth of effects. I am proud to say that no better class of immigrants ever settled in any country. I am fully convinced that the coming year will see a wonderful increase in the number of people going from this state to the Canadian North-west, and the very class of immigrants that Canada wants.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HETHERINGTON.

No. 17.

REPORT OF O. TESSIER.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, September 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, as immigration agent, from the date of my appointment, February 1, 1905, to July 1. During the months of February and March I delivered lectures in the French language, and distributed literature, in the following localities in the state of Michigan, to wit: At the city of Detroit, at Delray, Rivière Rouge, Ecorse, and at each of the small villages on the United States side of Lake St. Clair, from the city of Detroit to Mount Clemens. I also lectured in the English language to farmers in the said state, to wit: At Flint, Pontiac, Oxford, North Branch, Silverwood and Clifford. When not lecturing I went to see, at their homes and at hotels, people willing to listen to information concerning the attractions of the Canadian North-west offered to settlers. I interviewed in all about 750 of them. From April 1 to July 1, 1905, I kept lecturing and distributing literature in the counties of Saginaw and Bay, to wit: At East Saginaw, West Saginaw, South Saginaw, East Bay City, West Bay City, Carrollton, Zilwaukee, Auburn, Beaver, Cass, Flint River, at hotels and at gatherings of farmers at road crossings in the country. I interviewed, in those counties, about 1,200 persons and informed them about Canada. Having noticed that women were very desirous of hearing about that new country, I suggested to farmers to take their wives and daughters along with them to meetings; they did so, and I think they will be a valuable help in promoting the cause of immigration.

Your obedient servant,

O. TESSIER.

No. 18.

REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

WETASKIWIN, ALTA., July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

We have had another successful year in immigration work among Scandinavians. Since July, 1904, I have had four excursions up to November and this year so far I have had six very successful excursions, starting from St. Paul and Minneapolis over the Soo Line, people joining me at different places along the route. I have accompanied these myself. I have also sent a good many people via Emerson over the Canadian Northern Railway. The majority of these settlers have brought in one or two carloads of effects each. With the exception of a very few the landseekers that I have brought in this year, have either taken homesteads or bought land. The last parties I brought in have had to go out over a hundred miles from the present railroad to get land to suit them, at the same time expecting that new railroads would come to them in the near future.

The advertising that the department has been doing in the Scandinavian papers has brought good results, as my assistant has answered letters of inquiry averaging at least twenty-five a day. These letters have been reported to the department through Mr. Holmes, and personally I have answered about 450. Through the winter months I visited several places in the states where I thought it was most necessary, and I am convinced that Scandinavian immigration from the United States will increase rather than diminish, and from Sweden and Norway I have had double the number this year that I have had any year before.

In regard to servant girls, the number has been less this year, but those who have come are of a superior class.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

No. 19.

REPORT OF REV. FATHER M. BLAIS.

MONTREAL, June 28, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that my colonization work for the year ending June 30, 1905, has been practically the same as that of preceding years. I have contributed to the organization of several excursions, which are always so profitable; I have answered a considerable number of letters; I have given many interviews and some public lectures. Since the month of January last I have principally worked in the New England states. I have every reason to hope that the work of repatriation will in the future be easier and more fruitful than in the past. I am happy to state that our compatriots who have come from the states and the different provinces of Canada to settle in Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, are on the whole very satisfactory and succeed very well.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIS, O.M.I.

No. 20.

REPORT OF REV. H. L. VACHON.

MONTREAL, July 11, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905. I have continued during the last year the work taken up in previous years, that is, of lecturing in the western states among the most prosperous French settlements in farming districts. The result, I am pleased to say, has been satisfactory with regard to the quality and quantity of settlers. Those emigrants formerly from Canada form a very desirable class of settlers, as they are men who have acquired fortune and experience in farming in the United States. I must say that the interest in the Northwest is increasing among the French people; this is evidenced by the numerous invitations sent to me from different parts of the country to lecture on Canada. One of these invitations came from as far as Butte City, Montana; I took advantage of this invitation tendered to me to go and lecture in several French settlements of Montana, and not without effect, as it is noticed that the percentage of French settlers from that direction is higher this year than previously.

I had to interrupt my work of lecturing to proceed to Europe last winter, after obtaining leave of absence from the department. Although not travelling in my official capacity I made a point of visiting several French villages in Brittany to lecture on the Canadian west, and if I judge by the number of letters received from France, I have awakened there a deep interest in our country.

My last trip in connection with immigration work was made in the state of Massachusetts, where I lectured in Lawrence and Lowell before large audiences. The newspapers have given a good account of my lectures, and their reports will no doubt help to a large extent the cause of immigration in that part of New England. Besides giving lectures, a great part of my time was occupied in visiting families at home, and writing several hundred letters to people seeking information.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. VACHON, O.M.I.

No. 21.

REPORT OF A. RIBOUT.

MATTAWA, July 10, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1905.

During the summer months I have devoted my time to visiting our colonization districts, encouraging the newly arrived, and accompanying delegations and new settlers coming from the eastern United States, where I had delivered lectures during the winter. I delivered twenty of these lectures in the eastern states and four in the province of Quebec. In all cases the attendance was large and very attentive; after my lecture was over I had to answer many special questions about the country. I must say that through the eastern states that I have visited the majority of the French population is anxious to come back and see our new settlements in Canada. During my lectures I have called the attention of my audience to the advantages that can be found on the settlements in New Ontario, districts of Nipissing and Algoma, Northern Timiskaming and county of Pontiac, P.Q.

Colonization for year 1904-05 in New Ontario and Northern Temiskaming, especially in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma East and county of Pontiac has been successful, not only as to the number of settlers, but also in respect of the amount of capital invested. During this last spring, delegations from the United States, sent by intending settlers, came to visit the different settlements and report to those who sent them. I went with them each time that I was able; they were generally satisfied with the country and reported very favourably.

I attended to a large correspondence. This year I have received 885 letters; I have answered 831, and I have sent 1,434 parcels of pamphlets and maps, amounting to 5,409 pamphlets and 327 maps.

I have delivered certificates for reduced rates of transportation to 391 souls, and I know that a great number came into my territory through my work of propaganda, with certificates delivered at Montreal by the Society of Colonization and other agents, and I know a number of settlers who are now residing in our settlements who have come without calling for reduced rates.

The crops of every kind have a very good appearance and promise a fine harvest to the settlers of New Ontario and Northern Timiskaming. I consider that for this country the year 1904-05 has been a successful one for colonization. I have also good expectations for 1905-06.

Your obedient servant,

A. RIBOUT.

No. 22.

REPORT OF DAMASE GAUTHIER.

LAURENTIDES, June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting my report to you for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I have worked at my mission in the eastern states, where there is a large population comprising French-Canadians, upon whom I have urged emigration to Canada. The towns where I have carried on the work of propaganda are as follows: Westbrook, Lewiston and Biddeford, in the state of Maine; Waterbury and New Haven, in Connecticut; Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, Holyoke, Northampton, Indian Orchard, Chicopee, North Adams and Adams, in Massachusetts; Woonsocket and Manville, in Rhode Island; Cohoes, in the state of New York; Marlboro and Hudson, Fitchburg and Gardner, in Massachusetts; Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire. I have also carried on the work of colonization in the province of Quebec, but without on that account neglecting the eastern states, to which I have been assigned.

My work consisted in visits to the houses of the people, articles to the papers, correspondence, distribution of books and lectures. The visits to houses were confined to those to which I had been asked. In those manufacturing centres, where the class which can furnish immigrants is composed of men working by the day in the factories, it is difficult, not to say impossible to do any work except in the evening.

I have written a large number of articles in the papers of Canada and the United States and particularly in *Le Canada*, of Montreal and *La Presse*, of the same town, in *L'Independant*, of Fall River, *L'Etoile*, of Lowell, *L'Avenir National*, of Manchester, *La Justice*, of Biddeford, *Le Messager* of Lewiston, *Le Progrès*, of Lawrence. Besides I have given information to the reporters of these papers about Canada and colonization, and it has been published.

I have received a large number of letters asking me for information about Canada. I have always replied to these letters as soon as possible, and in a way that should give satisfaction. I have distributed about a thousand packages of literature. My principal work was to organize meetings in such a way as to come into contact with the largest number of people possible in my circuit, and to give them all the information about Canada, and the new regions in particular. I have delivered twenty lectures. I believe that a fruitful work can be carried on in the eastern states in the interests of immigration. The workman of the cities is discontented with existing conditions. He has on the other hand a very favourable opinion of affairs in Canada. This class of immigrants is not rich, but this is usually the case with those who emigrate, and I have every reason to believe that they will be good colonists.

Your obedient servant,

DAMASE GAUTHIER.

No. 23.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, July 13, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows for the year ending June 30, 1905. We have continued to find settlers by advertising; have supplied them with low transportation rates, provided them with temporary accommodation in the immigration building, supplied them with land guides, and seen that they were satisfactorily located on land. The following settlers were handled during the year: From Canada, 458; United States, 381; England, 144; Finland, 83; Scotland, 18; Switzerland, 6; West Indies, 4; Norway, 3; Germany, 3; Trinidad, 3; Sweden, 3; British Guiana, 3.

One splendid means of advertising the resources of New Ontario has been New Ontario's exhibits of farm products at the Toronto Exposition, also at the London and Whitby fairs. These exhibits of grains are secured from the settlers, and are carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company free of charge to Toronto. The exposition authorities have been very liberal in the allotment of space, and other courtesies in our behalf. In proof that New Ontario is a valuable dairying district we had on exhibition 150 varieties of native grasses. We secured a large number of farm 'photos, which were enlarged and framed, and these were displayed with the grains at the various exhibitions. Our literature is peculiar to New Ontario, most of it being prepared in this office, and is of the most reliable character, for there is no advantage to be derived from exaggeration. The New Ontario Exposition had been another means of advertising our district. I have been made secretary-treasurer, and general manager of this institution, and our fair was held in Port Arthur last year from September 13 to 15. We purchased from the Live Stock Association at Toronto, thirteen pedigreed bulls and two heifers, and sold these at public auction to the settlers. We also secured a large number of fine sheep, and poultry, which were purchased by the settlers. We secured from the Agricultural Department at Toronto two expert judges, also two ladies who gave demonstrations in domestic science. All of these features were new to this part of the country, and were favourably commented upon. All who visited this fair were impressed with the progress that our new settlers are making.

No failures of crops have ever been recorded in this part of Canada, and in the light of this experience we can assure our settlers bountiful crops annually. The Rainy River valley is being filled with a most excellent class of people. A couple of years ago Rainy River was a village of one or two houses, to-day it is a town with electric lights, two large saw-mills, and they are arranging for water-works, sewers and telephones, and have an engine for fire protection. All of the other towns along this river have made material advancement, especially Fort Frances. Here the water-power is being developed. At the present time our available free grant lands are almost exhausted. Last fall we asked the Ontario government for a new survey of 20,000 acres, all of which has been taken up, and we are calling for more surveys. One of the great difficulties to be overcome in this wooded country is the lack of colonization roads. We have made an effort to secure trunk roads through the centre of every new surveyed township, which would facilitate the settlement and save the settlers time and money, but so far this desirable feature of colonization has not been accomplished. The making of colonization roads is under the supervision of the Provincial Public Works Department, and all the lands of New Ontario are under the supervision of the Provincial Agricultural Department. The White Fish River valley on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, south-west of Port Arthur thirty miles, has made great development this year. This valley was opened for settlement six years ago.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

When we explored this valley, and concluded to place settlers in it, there was a question as to its adaptability to agricultural purposes, but now we have a settlement fifteen miles long, and seven miles wide, with more than 400 families, and a population of 2,000 people. There are three schoolhouses, and others being organized, also various church organizations. We know of no more prosperous colony in Canada. They find a good market at Port Arthur and Fort William for lumber, ties and cord-wood, therefore the settlers are kept employed all winter. Good trunk line colonization roads have been constructed. The Finland colony in Lybster township in the White Fish river colony have proved themselves most valuable settlers. They are constantly adding to their number. The 'All-British Contented Colony' (as they called themselves) in Strange township have not proved as successful as they anticipated, as many of them were artisans, and unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits; many of them have moved into town; however, the land which they occupied has been taken up by others. The settlers in Slate River valley, south-west of Fort William, known as New Illinois, in New Ontario, are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. No more fertile valley can be found in Canada. They have just completed a new brick schoolhouse which cost \$2,000, and a brick town hall costing \$1,500. This is one of the best rural school districts in the province, the assessment being \$50,000. All of this speaks well for the colony. A large number of the people are from North and South Dakota. The colony in Dorion township, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of Port Arthur, are doing nicely. They have had a great many disadvantages to contend with, but notwithstanding these, they are making substantial progress. This is largely a mixed community made up mostly of French-Canadians from the United States, and English people. Two post offices, two schools; and a saw-mill have been established, and very good colonization roads are being made. The Ontario experimental farm station is located at Dryden, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This settlement has made satisfactory progress during the year. A large number of German settlers moved there from Dakota. The townships of Gorham and McIntyre are being settled mostly by Canadians from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Italians. Last year in the municipality of Shuniah when the local elections were held, fourteen votes were cast, this year seventy-five. All the towns in Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts are being rapidly populated by a splendid class of people. Port Arthur and Fort William, situated at the head of Lake Superior, is now a great commercial centre. The erection of the blast furnace, coal and ore docks, and roasting ovens; the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the development of Kakebeka Falls, and the erection of other business utilities demonstrate the great prosperity that prevails here. Three large saw-mills are kept running in Port Arthur. Our lumber industry is one of the main stays of New Ontario. With our mineral and fishing and other industries which afford every opportunity for employment of common as well as skilled labour, the settler need not hesitate to come here and make his home.

Prospects for 1906 are good. The knowledge of the advantages here is becoming widespread. The town councils and boards of trade of our various towns and villages are becoming alive to the necessity of making our numerous advantages known. Our literature is in great demand, being called for from almost every part of the continent. We have even been requested to supply articles for the large papers in England, Scotland, Barbados, and in the United States. The best evidence that our settlers succeed is that they are prevailing upon their relatives and friends to come to New Ontario. The prejudice which once existed against this part of the country, as being a fit place for mixed farming, has been exploded, and now our settlements are looked upon as a substantial product of our body politic. The policy of the people everywhere is 'build up New Ontario.' With our sixteen million acres of land to the north of us, and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, we can give homes to thousands of families right in the heart of this great Dominion. I know of no more promising field on the continent.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Société Générale de Colonisation et de Rapatriement de la Province de Quebec.)

MONTREAL, August 24, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Immigration,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—Operations of the Colonization Society of Montreal for the year ending
 June 30, 1905, were:—

	Settled.	Visitors.
North of Montreal.	716	654
Timiskaming.	716	654
Lake St. John.	79	28
Metapedia Valley.	87	66
Bay des Chaleurs district.	21	
North of Ontario.	131	34
Canadian west.	263	
Total.	1,485	830
Origin.	1904.	1905.
From Montreal.	909	1,253
France and Belgium.	95	155
Province of Quebec.	425	579
United States.	228	275
Switzerland, England, Russia.	17	53
Total.	1,674	2,315
Increase for 1905.		641

Your obedient servant,

L. E. CARUFEL,

Secretary.

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE LAKE ST. JOHN REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

QUEBEC, October 2, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Immigration,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit the seventh annual report of the operations of our society, covering those for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, as in former years, has continued its wise and generous policy of free transportation for new settlers and their household effects, as well as special rates to visitors and delegates.

The following is a statement of the number of settlers who established themselves in the regions of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, under the direction of our society, during the season of 1904, showing the countries from which they came:—

From the United States.....	1,076
“ Province of Quebec.....	1,124
“ “ Ontario.....	48
“ France.....	305
“ Belgium.....	73
“ Finland.....	40
“ Norway.....	27
“ England.....	23
“ Russia.....	32
“ Sweden.....	54
“ Germany.....	15
“ Denmark.....	29
“ Austria.....	14
Total.....	2,860

The number of delegates to visit this territory increases annually, and they agree in their published reports upon the brilliant future which is in store for the districts we are colonizing.

This year, as usual, these delegates, to the number of 225, have been carried gratuitously, both ways, over the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. They represented 121 parishes in Canada, 6 cities of the United States and of Europe, and 36 counties of Canada. In addition to these, 114 visitors took advantage of the half-rate to go and study the country, with a view to future settlement there.

There were five settlers' excursions. These excursions are becoming more and more popular in consequence of the very much reduced railway fares given on such occasions, which mean much to these people. These reduced fares permit of a stopover of thirty days, which affords ample time to the holders of the tickets to inspect the country. Those taking part in these excursions numbered as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Dates, 1904.	Number of Excursionists.
July 5.	729
August 23.	375
September 20.	194
September 27.	49
October 4.	89
Total.	1,436

This year (1905) four settlers' excursions were arranged for the following dates: June 27, August 29, and September 19 and 26. The trains left Quebec at 8.15 a.m., and as in the past, agents of the colonization society accompanied each train.

During 1904-05 we received and dispatched 3,724 letters relative to colonization at Lake St. John.

Our lectures have produced very good results. Unfortunately, our limited resources prevented us from increasing their number.

We have lately published a new edition of our 'Settler's Guide' in the Flemish language. This special edition is calculated to render great service to our cause in Flanders and at the Liège exhibition, where it is being distributed. This pamphlet is well illustrated and has a very fine appearance. It was prepared under the supervision of M. Treau de Cœli, at Antwerp.

There is a constant and steady progress in the industries of the Lake St. John and Chicoutimi region, and plenty of work is to be had everywhere at remunerative prices.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway is at present engaged in constructing 40 miles of new roadway in the direction of La Tuque. This line is destined to assure to Quebec and to Lake St. John a large part of the traffic of the St. Maurice region. It is furnishing employment to more than a thousand men, and will render great service to colonization and industry in this province.

The Lake St. John region will largely benefit by the establishment of a model farm for youth, under the charge of the Franciscan Order. This will be the worthy counterpart of the school of housekeeping maintained by the Ursuline Sisters, at Roberval, whose work has become so popular, especially during the last few years.

So far as we are concerned, we shall continue our work, proud, no doubt, of what has been accomplished in the past, but ambitious to make the future better still. We count, more than ever, upon that devotion to the cause on the part alike of the authorities, of our subscribers and of the public, which has never failed us.

The work of our society is the work of our Canadian land, and the aim which we have in view is a noble one, since we hope, by the conquest of the soil, and by making it as valuable as possible, to add more and more to the richness, the greatness and the grandeur of our province.

RENE DUPONT,
Secretary.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

OTTAWA, July 24, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report showing the work done by our society from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

We find that the offices we occupy since the formation of the society at 50 Rideau street, are very central and well adapted to our undertaking. Intending settlers, travelers, and also residents of the city, in great number, are seeking daily information, literature and maps on the farming districts of the Dominion of Canada. We distribute hundreds of pamphlets every month. The lectures delivered are as numerous as it is possible to make them. On account of the preparations and arrangements needed for them, two lectures a month is the best we can do. During the past year the society has inaugurated the system of giving lectures on colonization and agriculture in the various English and French-speaking schools of the city and neighbourhood. All these lectures are well attended and bearing good results. We have two regular employees at our office, one typewriter and stenographer, who has charge of the correspondence, and who also fulfils other duties, and one lecturer, who has charge of the office while in the city, but whose chief duty is to organize and deliver lectures. In July, 1904, our lecturer started out on a lecturing tour which met with great success. At the end of May, 1905, he left again for the same purpose. He will deliver lectures at the following places: Richelieu county, St. Ours, St. Roch, Ste. Victoire, St. Aimé, Sorel, St. Joseph de Sorel; Charlevoix county, La Malbaie, St. Irénée, Les Eboulements, Baie St. Paul, Ste. Agnes, St. Fidèle, St. Urbain; Kamouraska county, La Rivière Ouelle; Temiscouata county, Fraserville; Lévis county, Lévis. He will also go across the border in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. On December 14, 1904, a delegation composed of the principal officials of the board of direction of the society proceeded to Montreal to confer with the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway about the interests of colonization in New Ontario. At a meeting of our society, December 6, a motion was adopted to the effect of suggesting to the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to consider the necessity of extending the Mattawa branch from Timiskaming to Ville Marie. We are gratified to learn of the probable building of this extension. This would open to the settlers a most desirable country, and is greatly wished for by all those interested in colonization work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following table will better explain our work:—

Year.	Lectures.	Maps and Pamphlets.	Visitors.	Certificates.
1904.				
July.....		450	261	27
August.....	2	800	500	33
September.....	3	805	216	43
October.....	3	600	325	21
November.....	1	655	381	18
December.....		720	376	12
1905.				
January.....	2	980	245	12
February.....	1	1,136	284	14
March.....	2	1,312	328	20
April.....	3	1,573	238	30
May.....	2	2,030	378	36
June.....	4	1,950	417	54
Total.....	23	13,011	3,749	329

Your obedient servant,

R. CHEVRIER.

President.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, based, for the most part, on a collation of the reports of immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters, and others who come directly in contact with new arrivals and with the general business of the Immigration Department in western Canada.

A large increase is noticeable in the volume of business we have to attend to, owing, no doubt, to the great 'spread' of settlement over the whole of the North-west. This has required an increase in the staff in order to keep the new arrivals within the purview of our officers, so that advice and assistance, when needed, could be readily afforded, thereby preventing what might, in some isolated cases, lead to unnecessary hardship.

It continues to be a deplorable fact that those who fail to find conditions of life in western Canada entirely to their liking take the unfair method sometimes of exposing what they call the 'disadvantages' of western Canada through the columns of various newspapers. It is scarcely to be expected that all who come will at once find what they seek, and the department makes no claim to absolute perfection; but after all it may be said that very few of the new arrivals fail to find satisfaction and leave the country. In attempting to enumerate the disappointed ones the mistake is often made too of confounding those who are returning to their native land for a trip with those who really regret having come to Canada. The former class are increasing steadily year by year, and the city of Winnipeg (as a single example) is unique in this respect, that a large number of artisans are in a position financially to make the trip to the old country and back, but instead of these being counted as disappointed ones leaving Canada, they should be classed as self-appointed immigration agents for the Dominion.

The widespread settlement which has been going on for the past twelve months has filled up many gaps in districts only partially settled in previous years, and opened up thousands of miles of new area where the department has found it necessary to place officers to guide the new settlers; and the policy of treating each individual case upon its own merits having been continued as the most advisable, the details of the work connected with this branch of the public service have become multitudinous and past any system of computation. To have accomplished the peaceful settlement of such an army of individuals of such varied nationalities and different conditions with so little friction, and practically no adverse comment, is, I beg to respectfully suggest, a matter of considerable credit to the many officers of the department engaged in the work during the past twelve months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The prominent improvement noticeable in the number of new arrivals is the large addition of those from the British Isles, the board of trade reports published by the Imperial government bearing out the satisfactory increase, and it is a pleasure to note the very decided improvement in the material and financial capacity of such British immigrants, which has made it possible for the officers of the department to feel better able to do their work than in previous years.

In this connection, I desire to bear distinct testimony to the personal efforts of all the agents of the government to maintain the high reputation which the government of Canada has secured through careful, courteous treatment of all new arrivals. What has been said in previous reports about the absorption of this army of individuals by western Canada may be repeated now. At no time have the resources of the department been so overtaxed as to create a congestion of business, and those desiring situations on farms at least have all been readily placed, no matter what time of the year they came. Nothing is needed beyond this fact to prove the extent of the fertile land of western Canada, and exhibit the fact that immense new areas are being brought under crop each succeeding year.

One regret to be recorded is a slight falling off in arrivals from the United States. This was not unexpected. Our agents have been in immediate touch with very large numbers of those who have already arrived, and from them there is no difficulty in gathering such information as points to a determined effort on the part of American railway companies, land companies, banks and other kindred institutions to combine and organize a movement against emigration to Canada. If I may be permitted an opinion on this feature, I think it would go without contradiction that the arrival of so nearly the same number as the previous year from the States is abundant evidence of the increased activity and improved organization of the immigration forces of Canada in the States. The opposition to our work was, and is, of such a determined and influential character as to threaten to wipe out a very large portion of our intending immigration, that it is more than gratifying to find that notwithstanding all such opposing forces, Canada has secured so many of the very best people from the states south of the border.

Appended is a detailed statement of the arrivals recorded in this office for the fiscal year. Nothing more need be added to figures on British immigration, which tell their own story.

WELSH.

We are not yet receiving as large a number of Welsh people as we would desire, but the record of those already in western Canada will have a stimulating effect upon this branch of the work. Whether in towns or on farms, Welshmen have carried forward their well known national characteristics, and their progress is marked. The principal Welsh settlement is at Llewellyn, and our reports show that they have the following under crop: Wheat, 2,150 acres; oats, 1,036 acres; barley, 54 acres; flax, 19 acres; potatoes, 30 acres; new breaking, 1,783 acres. Livestock: horses, 198; cattle 510; hogs 99; poultry 1,446; and, considering these people have only been on their land a short while, this is direct evidence of their prosperity. The homesteading land in their district has been all taken up, and some of the adjoining sections purchased by the settlers, proving that they are not only satisfied with their conditions, but have secured the means to purchase additional land. Within the settlement are four school houses; in three of them school is conducted every day by qualified teachers, and the fourth is preparing to receive scholars.

GERMANS.

The German immigration into western Canada has been largely from the United States, and has had the special attention of our German officers. Practically all those who arrived from the States have settled in the North-west Territories, while of

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

the ocean port arrivals some have remained temporarily in Manitoba; about 2,000 have settled on land in the North-west Territories, and 66, being miners, have gone to British Columbia. The class of Germans we have been receiving is in every respect desirable; and it is hoped some special means can be taken to secure a much larger number for western Canada. The Germans throughout western Canada are uniformly successful, and speedily adopt the language and institutions of the Dominion.

HEBREWS.

Most of the Hebrew arrivals claimed to be farm labourers, but, a very small percentage remained where they were sent, the remainder being scattered throughout Manitoba and the eastern portion of the Territories, making their living by peddling and trading; yet among the earlier Hebrew settlers there are remarkable instances of success on the land. There are 50 Jewish settlers in the Hirsch colony at present, and nearly every one has more than 100 acres under cultivation; 1,200 acres of new land was broken this summer. The crop prospects are excellent, apparently the best since the colony was first started. It would seem that during the last few years those of the original settlement who remained on the land have diligently applied themselves to the work of farming, and it is the opinion of the Rabbi in charge that in a year or two, a repetition of the present prospects would enable most of his people to be free of debt and individual owners of 320 acres of good fertile land.

SWISS.

These people are in every way desirable and are either on homesteads of their own or working as farm labourers.

SCANDINAVIANS.

Reports from all Scandinavian colonies indicate great success, and good prospects for a banner crop. If the crop is safely harvested good reports will be sent abroad, and immigration should be largely augmented thereby. This will apply not only to the poorer class, but the well-to-do who have money to invest in land, and with the early construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and other railways, it is reasonable to hope that a large number of Scandinavians will move from the States into Canada. This year's immigrants have been of the most desirable class, and brought with them considerable money, in some instances varying from one to three or four thousand dollars. This is especially the case with those who came from the States and who sold their farms there at a good price. The health of this class of immigrant has been very good. No sickness to speak of has been noticed upon their arrival, although several labourers in railway and bush camps have suffered from fever. All Scandinavians willing to work at fair terms have been furnished with employment at wages from \$15 to \$25 per month on farms, and \$1.50 to \$2 a day at railway work. A number have been sent to saw-mills and mining camps in British Columbia. The demand for domestic servants has been far ahead of the supply, and Swedish girls seem to be in particular demand for positions in private families at very good wages. I am pleased to note the excellent results which have been obtained by those settled in Canada re-visiting their old homes, as they frequently bring a number of their friends back with them.

DUTCH AND FLEMISH IMMIGRATION.

This being the first year there has been anything to note of Dutch immigration, a great deal of difficulty has been experienced, as would seem natural, on account of these people not having any friends previously in the country; further, their inability to speak English made it very difficult to find employment for some of them; but these initial difficulties have been overcome, and they are all placed on farms or at railway

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

work. These people are a little slow in their ways and are not so easy to satisfy as others; but they are likely to prove very desirable settlers, as they were successful farmers in their own country, especially in the dairy line. It is pleasing to note that all this class of immigrant are well able to read and write, and speedily pick up the English language. A number of them have already taken homesteads in the neighbourhood of Davidson, Assiniboia, but the greater number are out working in order to gain experience and money. In connection with this particular class, it would seem advisable that the agent of the government in Holland should be directed to advise the people not to come before April or May. Those coming earlier than the middle of April find that spring is not so far advanced as it was when they left Holland, and their ideas are very much upset in consequence; and when there is no work for them at that time, they at once become a burden to the department and the ground work for disappointment is at once laid. It is not advisable that tradesmen should be encouraged to come, unless they speak English, or are prepared to take up any kind of work. The mechanic who does not speak English, and insists upon his own line of employment, is about the hardest class of man we can have to place. He cannot understand what is told him, and naturally the foremen consider they have no time to waste.

As to the Flemish colonists, it has been easier to place them at work. There are already a considerable number of them in the country, and the older settlers assist the new arrivals. The Flemish are well liked in railway and bush work and, as a rule, are not long in saving up enough money to take up their own farms. A number of Flemish are also settling with the Dutch near Davidson.

Having got over the initial difficulties of this new type of immigration, it is hoped that our efforts will be such as to warrant those arriving this year spreading the good news and improving the immigration for our next annual report.

RUTHENIANS AND GALICIANS.

A large number of this year's arrivals evidently received help from those already in Canada, and, curious to relate, the steady movement from Galicia and Bukowina has seriously affected the price of lands there so as to make it more difficult for those who have land to realize upon it before leaving for Canada. This class of immigration has not been coming forward in such large numbers in single parties as in previous years, but has been arriving frequently and passing through to friends in a good many cases without much difficulty. Of the total arrivals considerably over one-half immediately went out on to land in Manitoba and the Territories, the balance being settled in Winnipeg and other towns in Manitoba, where they are earning money to enable them to homestead subsequently. Besides the Ruthenians, some Bohemians arrived from Austria composed mostly of labourers and townspeople. The result of personal investigation shows that the Galicians are making very satisfactory progress, and their operations on land have been very generally successful; indeed, some of the older settlers have over 100 acres in crop this year, and herds of cattle varying from 20 to 50 head. The prospective construction of railways throughout the North-west will afford ample employment for all of this class who require this work, and for many thousands of others who might safely be induced to come to Canada.

HUNGARIANS.

Hungarians came as usual from Europe, from the United States, from eastern Canada, and of the adult males 216 were agriculturists and 169 labourers. Hungarian settlers, as a rule, come here for the purpose of taking up farms, and until a year ago scarcely any were found in the towns. They are generally very healthy, willing, and able to work, and are a very hardy class. Possibly one-half the above number settled around Esterhazy and Lipton, amongst their fellow-countrymen; Esterhazy being one of their oldest settlements, while Lipton (near the Touchwood hills) is a new settle-

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

ment started by Officer Woodcutter last year, and in which colony there are about 90 families settled at the present time. Others of this year's arrivals are remaining in Winnipeg and other towns, making and saving money with which to take up their homesteads. Generally speaking, the Hungarian settlers throughout the west are well satisfied in comparison with affairs in Hungary, which are far from prosperous. The prospect of getting 160 acres of homestead land is a good step forward for them, and they soon earn sufficient to send for their friends to follow. Our correspondence shows that a large number of Hungarians would leave Hungary and the United States, only they have become so poor as not to have the necessary money for their passage. They are not in the habit of asking for assistance and seldom, if ever, is it found necessary to offer the assistance of the department to one of this nationality.

DOUKHOBORS.

This class of settlers appears to be improving in material prosperity from year to year. Unfortunately, they have not devoted much time or attention to the necessities of education, but seem to have devoted their energies more to getting land broken up and put into crop. Their crops appear to be generally as good as others in the same district, and amongst the Doukhobors in Assiniboia there are 10 steam ploughing outfits and 310 good heavy teams of horses. It is estimated that this settlement has nearly 13,000 acres under crop, which amount will be largely increased by next spring. It is estimated that 5,765 souls are in this settlement, and of this number about 850 of the men are out at work on railway construction and elsewhere. The same condition of success seems to be following the efforts of the Doukhobors who have located in and about Redberry lake, in the province of Saskatchewan, and our reports indicate that the health of this community is very good. Beyond an occasional attempt at a pilgrimage by three or four misguided members amongst them, the department has had no difficulty with these people during the past twelve months.

FRENCH.

The feature of this year's work has been the arrival of a large number of people from France having with them their families, and I am pleased to report that we have been able to secure work for all of them at good wages, and their reports should be satisfactory reading for immigration purposes in Europe. These new arrivals are fully up to the high mark of arrivals from the same country during the previous year. They willingly accept the work offered to them, particularly from those of their own nationality, and are eager to save sufficient money and gain the necessary experience to enter into farming operations on their own account.

I am pleased to report that throughout western Canada the French and Belgian people are succeeding to a very gratifying extent. Their operations in the agricultural line indicate the energy and capability which they are able to put into their work.

ICELANDERS.

All these people, whether from Iceland direct or from the United States, were of a very good class, all having more or less means, especially those from the States. Our agent met one party at Emerson on May 24 last which had a special train consisting of two passenger cars and thirty-five cars of stock and effects, and went to Wadena. It is expected that a number of Icelanders will emigrate from North Dakota to western Canada this year, as North Dakota is getting over-crowded, and land is very high in price.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION.

The department has erected and maintained immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Stratheona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and has rented for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Macleod, Saltecoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Birtle, Minnedosa, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Olds, Battleford, Leduc, and furnished suitable tent accommodation, or tents for sale, at the following points: Alameda, Arcola, Bonnington, Balgonie, Battleford, Blind Man's River, Brandon, Broadview, Calgary, Caron, Carstairs, Claresholm, Coutts, Dauphin, Davidson, Didsbury, Duck Lake, Dundurn, East Selkirk, Edmonton, Elkhorn, Estevan, Esterhazy, Glen Mary, Grandview, Grenfell, Halbrite, Hanley, Heatherbrae, High River, Herbert, Indian Head, Innisfail, Irvine, Killarney, Kaposvar, Lumsden, Lacombe, Lamerton, Leduc, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, Macleod, Macoun, Manor, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Milestone, Millet, Moosomin, Mowbray, North Portal, Okotoks, Olds, Osler, Ponoka, Prince Albert, Quill Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, South Qu'Appelle, Red Deer, Red Willow, Regina, Rosthern, Rouleau, Russell, Ranchvale, Saltecoats, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Sifton, Solsgirth, Sprague, Swan River, Stratheona, Teulon, Treherne, Vegreville, Virden, Wapella, Wauchope, Wetaskiwin, Weyburn, Whitewood, Wilcox, Wolseley, Yellow Grass and Yorkton.

Progress is being made with the erection of the new and much-needed immigration buildings at Winnipeg.

EMPLOYMENT.

Four hundred and fifty-one applications for married couples were received at this office during the fiscal year, but as most applicants were unable to take couples with families, the department did not fill all these applications. Nearly 6,000 direct and individual applications were received from farmers for farm help, and there was little difficulty in distributing new arrivals. Scotch ploughmen arriving during the year are now receiving \$240 per annum besides board and lodging, and the demand for their services continues to be a vigorous one. It is estimated that there are 100,000 young ploughmen in Scotland between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, many of whom would make useful immigrants for Canada.

In order to safely garner the crop of 1904, 12,391 farm labourers entered western Canada from the east, distributed as follows:—

Main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw..	5,174
Winnipeg to Yorkton..	866
Winnipeg to Souris..	1,236
Beresford to Estevan..	1,727
Arcola Branch..	524
Deloraine Branch..	2,060
Other branches..	804
	<hr/>
	12,391

CORRESPONDENCE.

The number of letters received in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was 27,540, and the number sent out 33,337.

CROPS.

Keeping pace with the large number of new arrivals has been the increasing area year by year under crop, the area under wheat alone this year being returned as 2,643,588 acres.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

It is interesting also to note that the expenditure on new farm buildings in the province of Manitoba during 1904, was reported to be \$2,950,710, not to speak of the much larger sum expended in buildings in cities, towns and villages. So large a sum expended on permanent improvements on farms is a fair index of the general development and prosperity of the west.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The inspecting health officer of the department here has, during the year, inspected all immigrants coming into the country from points east of Winnipeg, and has attended all those who have been accommodated in the Winnipeg immigration buildings from time to time. He has made 383 visits to the hall, and given medical attendance to 249 cases of sickness. Two children died of pneumonia following measles, and certificates were furnished regarding 43 undesirable immigrants who were deported. Three isolated cases of small-pox from different steamers were discovered, but by prompt, adequate measures, no other cases resulted, and the three patients in question fully recovered from the disease. These cases of small-pox were undoubtedly contracted on the steamer crossing the ocean, and were not discovered until they reached Winnipeg, about the end of the period usually taken for development of this disease. As the department has at present no quarantine or infectious hospital for the treatment of such cases, arrangements were made with the city of Winnipeg for the use of their small-pox hospital under the control and expense of the department while these cases were treated. The health of the great bulk of the new arrivals has been exceptionally good.

DUTIES OF TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Upon the travelling agents fall many exacting duties, and I note with pleasure the great tact and care with which the newcomers are met and handled by these officials, who receive them into the great west at first hand. Their work brings them into contact with most, if not all the arrivals coming into western Canada from eastern Canadian or trans-ocean points, and under the regulations of the department they are often instrumental in securing comforts and facilities for new arrivals which they would not otherwise enjoy. At divisional points precautions are taken to see that the necessary attention is given to a plentiful supply of water, cleanliness of the cars, &c. At important divisional points, such as Chalk River, North Bay, Chapleau, White River and Schreiber, the railway company has now arranged to supply hot water for the colonist cars free of charge. It is observed that there has been a greater number and better class of cars provided for immigrants by the railway company, and with new tourist sleepers for second-class passengers attached to many of these trains, the comfort of the newcomers on what appears to them a very long journey, is better provided for.

AT EAST SELKIRK.

It has been found necessary to continue to detain large numbers of foreign-born immigrants at East Selkirk for better distribution, and to care for them until their friends are located or their disposition is decided upon. At this point during the year there were received 3,533 new arrivals, principally of German and Austrian nationalities. This number is much less than previous years, but is accounted for by the fact that this class of people now come through in smaller parties, arriving more frequently, and are often ticketed direct to their friends.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Our agent at Stuartburn, in south-eastern Manitoba, reports that although his district is fairly well settled so far as surveyed land is concerned, during the year he received 60 applications for homesteads, largely from Galician settlers who are succeed-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

ing especially well in this district, their crops being in good condition, and their material wealth by way of livestock, &c., making a very creditable showing.

Since the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway has been pushed westward, many new points of importance have arisen, but Dauphin still maintains a proud position as a junction town. Our agent reports the immigrants coming to this district as principally English, Irish and Scotch, and of a much better class than in previous years. Fully 500 received accommodation at the immigration hall, and those who required work were furnished it without any trouble. Five hundred and twenty new homesteads were entered for during the year.

Swan River, in the extreme north-western corner of Manitoba, is favoured by many newcomers of a very superior class from eastern Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and also some from New Zealand. The first settlers appear to be receiving the reward of their labour and some of them have sold their homesteads at prices varying from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each. Fifty-seven cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point.

The Swedish settlement named Alpine, in township 32, range 29, W.P.M., is growing and showing splendid signs of advancement.

Much building is under way in the various towns along the Canadian Northern Railway.

Tisdale, in Saskatchewan, within a district which has recently been opened up by the construction of the railway, is attracting English, Scotch, American and Canadian settlers.

Brandon, in the heart of an old settled district, in Manitoba, has been absorbing a large number of new arrivals as farm hands. During the spring season of 1905 alone over 600 persons arrived and received accommodation in the new immigration building at Brandon, and were immediately placed with farmers and others in the surrounding district. The city itself is developing to an extraordinary extent, and this being but a reflex of the condition amongst the farmers there has been no real difficulty in finding work for all able-bodied willing men. It is estimated that 15 per cent more is under crop this year than in 1904, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest appear to be reasonably certain of realization.

Our agent at Moosomin, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reports particularly that all the British settlers in his district are doing well, and most express themselves as well satisfied. One instance in particular is that of a Scotchman who with his family arrived and homesteaded there two years ago with \$600 capital; broke up 90 acres, and has 50 acres now in crop. His cattle, horses and implements are worth \$2,000.

The large district around Moosomin has probably been augmented by a thousand new arrivals during the past year, and the high standard has been maintained.

At Wapella is reported an increase of settlers, although lack of homesteads makes it almost impossible for anyone to secure a free entry except by cancellation. It is noted that the Finnish colony have absorbed all the available homestead land in their vicinity, and are progressing satisfactorily. The Hebrew colony is slowly diminishing in numbers; only the best of them have remained on the farms, the others going into business in towns.

The departmental officer at Grenfell reports that the new settlers going in to townships 14 and 15, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 W. 2 M., three years ago, when it was all wild prairie, have now crops that will average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and many large fields will go 40. The newer part of the German colony to the north of Grenfell appears to be just as good as that on the south. Most of these settlers came in very poor, and consequently their progress has been slow; nevertheless, it is very marked.

In order to meet the demand for homesteads in the Alameda district, township 8, in ranges 19, 20 and 21, and township 7, in range 21, W. 2 M., have been surveyed, and thrown open for settlement. The settlers arriving during the past year are of a superior class, the majority being practical farmers from the United States. The number of homesteaders in this district about equals those of the previous fiscal year.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

The town of Redvers, Assiniboia, received a very fair proportion of the tide of immigration. Forty cars of effects were unloaded at this point during the season, and about 450 settlers arrived, all of a good class, chiefly from the States and older provinces of the Dominion. Homestead land is being all taken up, and a great deal of other land is changing hands to actual settlers. Two large elevators were erected at Redvers during the past year, besides three large general stores.

The Carlyle district has received a substantial increase in the way of settlers during the year, and many are purchasing improved farms and paying from \$20 to \$25 per acre therefor.

Notwithstanding the extension of the railway beyond, Arcola continues to be of prime importance, and the district surrounding has made rapid advancement during the past year. Many hundreds of first-class settlers have come in, and the acreage under crop has increased 25 per cent. Never in the history of the district has so much new land been broken as during the spring of 1905. The fact that in this district there are prosperous settlements of Germans, Norwegians, Americans and French, has induced large numbers of these nationalities to settle in the district, the portion of foreign-born to British-born settlers being 25 per cent. Two hundred and twenty homesteads were entered for in this sub-agency during the year.

The construction of the railway from Arcola to Regina has opened up a wonderfully fertile district, and already the traffic is so great that trains and special freights are running both ways daily. The prospects for a good harvest are very bright.

With the advent of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, many towns have sprung up. Of these Esterhazy is one of the most promising. The settlers in the district are making splendid progress. The land is being brought rapidly under cultivation, and the settlers are greatly encouraged in doing so by the splendid yields of the past few years, and the convenience of a good market near at hand.

In the Hungarian colony evidences of prosperity are seen on every hand; many new buildings are going up. The village of Esterhazy has come to importance in less than two years: all trades and professions are fully represented, and business is brisk. The English colony to the north of the town is showing the same general prosperity, and nearby one large land owner from Minnesota is breaking up a thousand acres of land this year.

Another important point is at and around Stockholm (so-called because of the large and progressive Scandinavian settlement there). Lands are rapidly changing hands in the district, being purchased by original settlers and new arrivals. Those already on the land appear to be making good progress, and the acreage under crop is nearly double that of the previous year. The construction of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has greatly improved the conveniences in this district, and Stockholm itself has become quite a centre, with one elevator, two lumber yards, two implement houses, three general stores, two hotels, hardware and furniture store, two livery stables, dwelling houses, &c.

Our correspondent at Dubuc, Assa., reports the new arrivals in his district at about 700 souls. One hundred and forty-three homestead entries were made at this sub-agency and the whole district appears to be enjoying prosperity.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands, Touchwood Hills, remarks upon the change from a ranching to a general farming district. The settlers coming in embrace those from the United States as well as Canada and the old country. It is also pointed out that in the northern section of the district, where the settlers are largely Germans and Hungarians, these people are cleanly, industrious and well educated, and the majority of them have been engaged in farming in their native land.

At no point on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has there been shown more vigorous development than at Lipton. The whole district is in a flourishing condition, with excellent prospects for this year. Seven hundred and twenty-two homesteads were taken up there by a class most suitable for the country. In the Loon Creek settlement 22,000 acres are under crop; Fort Qu'Appelle, 4,500 acres

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

in crop; Kronsberg, an Austrian settlement south-west of Lipton, 6,000 acres in crop; Hayward settlement, 3,000 acres; Roumanian Jewish settlement, 2,000 acres in crop; Headlands, a new settlement a year old, 1,000 acres in crop; Balcarres, 35,000 acres; LeBret, 4,000 acres. Wheat at the date of this report is 3 feet 9 inches high, and barley 4 feet high. Churches and schools are being established in every part, and the general prospects could not be brighter.

Along the Yorkton branch, Minnedosa reports the more closely settling up of the district, and homesteads which have been rejected by others are now gladly sought, daily applications being made for such in person and by letter.

The agent at Ranchvale, Manitoba, reports that the Galician settlers in his district, although settled on land difficult to clear, have succeeded admirably; in the aggregate a large quantity of the land has been cleared, averaging, probably, 12 to 20 acres for each settler, and is producing the very best of crops. Many have horses and cattle and good buildings besides up-to-date agricultural machinery. A number of schools are urgently needed in this district.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway lying to the north of this district has opened up a very large agricultural area, and the same has been rapidly taken up by a large number of settlers. This has caused a number of small towns to spring up every ten or twelve miles along the railway. It is noticeable that the new settlers arriving are of a class that are sure to succeed, and land which has been passed over for years, as being second or third-class, is now eagerly taken up by practical farmers. In this district are to be found a number of Galicians, Doukhobors, Hungarians, Germans and Icelanders, and it is claimed they have by industry and frugality given an object lesson of what can be achieved in western Canada, even by those who cannot at first speak the language. The majority have erected comfortable dwellings, good out-buildings, and have large areas under cultivation, also holding from ten to one hundred head of cattle and horses, &c. If the Doukhobors could be induced to break away from the community principle, there is no reason why they should not be as successful as some of their own class in the Swan River district who have individual farms, and have 65 acres in crop this year.

At the very important wheat and cattle shipping centre of Yorkton, the agent reports the incoming of settlers in undiminished numbers. These have taken homesteads along the Canadian Northern Railway main line, on the Quill Plains and in the Last Mountain valley. It appears the larger proportion of these settlers passed to their destination over the new railway mentioned, the nationalities preponderating being Canadian and American. The English and Scotch settlers seem to have preferred the Last Mountain valley district. The number of homesteads granted at this office during the year was 4,471.

Our land guide at Kristnes, Assiniboia, reports the new arrivals prove very desirable settlers. The acreage of the immediate vicinity comprises 6,000 acres, about double that of the previous year.

The agent at the new town of Canora, reports this new district to be settling up very fast and the crop acreage rapidly increasing.

Further west along the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway is the town and district of Humboldt, Saskatchewan. As this is an entirely new district, it is impossible to state definitely the degree of land under cultivation, or the condition of the settlers, but most of the homestead land around Humboldt is taken up, and the demand for homesteads still keeps up strongly. Notwithstanding the newness of the district, it is estimated that 20,000 or 25,000 acres will be in crop this year, of which 8,000 acres is in wheat, and giving evidence of a good harvest.

The rapidity with which the German Catholic settlers from the States have established themselves in substantial homes, and brought immense areas of land under cultivation is a special tribute to the desirability and capacity of these farming people.

Regina is in the very heart of an immense wheat raising district. During the year just closed our immigration hall there provided accommodation for 3,709 souls as com-

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

pared with 1,958 in the previous year. The class of immigrants passing through is a decided improvement over those arriving in previous years, and while the greater majority were from Great Britain, Germans were a close second, and of a very desirable kind, most of them being farmers from the western States, with considerable capital. No serious sickness was noticed among the newcomers, and the milder ailments received prompt attention and treatment.

The immigration movement of the year has been particularly strong towards Saskatchewan, and passing northward from Regina, all points present the same favourable report. At Craik many persons were provided with shelter at the new immigration hall. One hundred and forty-three cars of settlers' effects were unloaded here during the year, accompanying them being 179 families of settlers.

Davidson sub-land agency reports a busy season, and the value of the immigration building at this point has been much emphasized. Two hundred and fifty-two cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this station.

Our reports show that nearly 1,500 new settlers, mostly Canadians and Americans, have located in the Hanley district during the past year. One hundred and seventy cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point.

Saskatoon continues to be an important business and distributing centre. The immigration hall at this point has afforded accommodation for over three thousand souls, indicating the large volume of business which has been attended to at this point. Four hundred and forty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded, and these are estimated to be worth at least \$800,000. Two thousand one hundred and forty-two applications for homestead were made in Saskatoon during the past year, principally by Americans and eastern Canadians, with a small percentage of English and French. A very large number of the homesteaders have been going south-west of Saskatoon into townships 29 to 34, ranges 10 to 15, W. 3 M.

The immigration agent at Rosthern reports that the influx of settlers into that particular district has not been as great as in the previous year, owing to the shortage of available choice free homesteads and the opening of new railways which has placed settlers nearer the vacant lands than Rosthern. This agent has recently visited different colonies in the district, consisting of German, German-Mennonites, German-Catholics, Galicians, Doukhobors, Hungarians and others, and reports that satisfaction prevails throughout the district. A large new colony of German-Mennonites has recently been located in the Quill Lakes district, south of the Canadian Northern Railway, and a large number of people have already settled there.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is yearly becoming a more important railway centre, with the prospect of continuation of the Canadian Northern Railway to some point on the main line east of Battleford. During the year 777 souls were accommodated in the immigration hall. A large number of persons arrived seeking homestead lands. In the Shell River district the settlers are making great improvements. They are well satisfied and prosperous. Twenty-five per cent more homestead entries were granted than in the previous year, the total recorded for the twelve months to date being over 2,000, a marked feature of which has been the steady regularity with which they have been made throughout the year. Incoming settlers were Americans, Canadians, British, Scandinavian and French. The chief centres of settlement have been the Great Bend country, Hoodoo Plains, Shell Brook and Tisdale.

The land guide at Great Bend P.O., Saskatchewan, reports on the district surrounding Maymont station, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. The settlers coming into this district are mostly from Manitoba and the United States. The best homesteads are all taken within an easy radius, and a large quantity of other lands purchased by actual settlers.

Battleford reports an enormous influx of people and not less than 1,500 persons more are located on homesteads than were settled there a year ago. A large number of new arrivals come from the agricultural states of the Union, including a number of former Canadians and their descendants. Over 200 British immigrants arrived in one

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

party from England early in 1905. The whole of the newly added population intend to engage in agricultural pursuits, 80 per cent having been farmers before their arrival. The favourite field for colonization during the year has been the newly sub-divided areas south and west of Battleford, from Manitou lake to Tramping lake, and southward from the Battle river. There is no hesitation on the part of these new arrivals to go a long distance ahead of the railway construction. A number of settlers have also gone in between the Saskatchewan and the Battle rivers in the vicinity of Lloydminster, and many north of the Saskatchewan river, east of Battleford. The Canadian Northern Railway is now in operation to this point, and scores of settlers arrive by each of the tri-weekly trains.

The agent of Dominion lands, at Battleford, confirms the appreciative feelings of the settlers in the district by saying the arrival of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway has marked an epoch in the history of that part of western Canada. When it is remembered that in the previous report it was stated that settlers were obliged to travel from Saskatoon one or two hundred miles westward, whereas, they can now take the train to Battleford and, shortly, a great distance beyond, the extraordinary increase in the business of the department at this point is not to be wondered at. During the past fiscal year 3,618 homestead entries were made at this point, and for some distance on both sides of the main line the district is now thickly settled. One remarkable and most satisfactory feature of this year's immigration at this point is the large number of homesteaders who come to stay, and take immediate possession of the land. The element of speculation seems to have very largely disappeared.

A large settlement of Germans from the States has been located in the Tramping Lake district; it is expected their numbers will be augmented this fall by a thousand families, and as they have sold their lands in the United States they come equipped with money, a good knowledge of the modern ways of farming, and are inclined to be thrifty and industrious.

The agent at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, reports a large number having settled in his district during the year, the number of Canadians and Americans far exceeding those of any previous year. During May, 1905, a party of Britishers, over 200 in number, arrived and all those eligible for homesteads were located very rapidly. It is pleasing to note that the original settlers of what was then called the 'Barr Colony' are now in better condition, and are appreciating the fact that extra individual work will bring satisfactory financial results. They are getting a large acreage under cultivation, and it is anticipated that the next two years will show a very decided advance over the last two.

Our land guides at Breage, near Vermillion river, in Saskatchewan, report a very large influx of settlers, although, up to the present time there has been no railway in the district. The newcomers are practically all English-speaking people, having come from Great Britain and the States in anticipation of the railway which it is expected will reach Edmonton through this district by the end of 1905. There is great need of a traffic bridge across the Vermillion river, to give the large number of new settlers north of that river access to the railway. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land have been broken this year, and the crops that have been put in already give promise of a magnificent yield. The advent of the farmer has driven the ranchers further back, and the district is rapidly becoming one of great importance as a very large area of desirable land is still available there.

Continuing westward from Regina, the district of Moose Jaw has exhibited remarkable progress. Half a million bushels of wheat were marketed at Moose Jaw, realizing about 70 cents per bushel. The city of Moose Jaw itself is spending large sums in permanent improvements, and the whole district is filling up with the best class of people. During the season 171 people have been accommodated at the immigration hall at this point. The acreage under crop has increased 25 per cent, and from present prospects an army of labourers will be required to secure the same. The special efforts of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade to attract settlers to the district have been very successful.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the large emigration to Canada, which I believe has surpassed previous records, there seems no cessation in the demand for boys on the farm, and if the two hundred we had to place' (in the early spring of 1906) 'had been two thousand, there would have been a good situation in readiness for every individual of the party.' A similar condition of affairs was experienced by the other agencies in Canada.

From reports received from time to time concerning the general acceptability of these youthful settlers, I am enabled to say that with the exception of an insignificant few they are doing well. This gratifying condition of affairs relates chiefly to such of the children as have undergone a definite pre-emigration training in the homes. It has been demonstrated time and again that almost any boy or girl possessing qualities of earnestness and perseverance can reach the goal of success in Canada.

After having witnessed the real condition of child life in Great Britain, and seeing for myself the thousands of poor little children who through misfortune are thrown on the world, homeless, friendless and destitute, I can better appreciate the real benefit of the emigration of this class, whether it be to Canada, South Africa or other British colonies.

Doubtless owing to past results the child-emigration movement is gaining favour in the old country. On the occasion of my visit to Great Britain in 1905, many plans for its extension were suggested to me, such as the following: One would ask, 'May I send any of the children in my school to Canada?' My reply was invariably 'Yes, under certain conditions, first that the child has spent a definite period under training in morals, religion and industriousness. Second, they must pass a careful medical examination, and be found physically and mentally healthy, and third, when they reach Canada and are placed in homes and situations they will be carefully looked after until they attain the age of 18 years.'

I might say here that in the case of poor-law children the Local Government Board insists on the fulfilment of these stipulations, and I have yet to find any one identified with the movement who has exhibited a desire to disregard such requirements. The fact is there are indeed few, if any, engaged in this benevolent cause who have not already a thorough appreciation of the type of juvenile that is acceptable to the Canadian agriculturist.

As a reward for good conduct, emigration is by many of the authorities kept before the children during their training and equipment. From a Canadian point of view, I regard this policy as a matter of national economics, and, judging by cases coming within my personal experience, it has operated most satisfactorily. In his work on 'Child Life and Home Training,' S. I. M. Henry states that the desired result is character, and the only process by which it can be obtained is self-government. As a rule discipline by suitable reward is more effective than by penalty. No child is ever, within my knowledge, forced to go to Canada.

For the most part the home boys and girls may be found in Canada with farmers, whose social conditions may be described as (a) young men, just married, and starting out on their own account, and who cannot afford the expense of keeping a 'hired' man. (b) Elderly couples, whose own children have grown up and probably gone to the wheat fields of Western Canada, and (c) extensive farmers who keep a number of farm labourers, but who require a boy to do odd jobs about the house and barns.

While as yet the larger number of the girls are placed in country homes, the percentage in domestic service in Canadian towns and cities is annually increasing.

In Wales, in the southern districts especially, I learn that a demand for English home boys as farm helps has arisen. Some of the authorities, who formerly sent their children to Canada, are now sending them to Wales, chiefly, I imagine, for economical reasons, but this scheme is as yet experimental.

As has been stated by me in previous reports, juvenile emigration to Canada has not yet reached the stage of universal popularity in the old land, and many arguments have been adduced against the policy. Here, for example, is a very frequent argument: 'England is sending her best children to Canada and is retaining the physically and morally defective; and further, England is being filled up with the refuse of Europe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

We should close our ports to foreigners, and then we would have more room for our own children.'

When a child is sent to Canada the agency through which its emigration has been effected is held responsible for its proper care. In other words it stands *in loco parentis* to the child until it has reached the age of 18 years. Therefore it will be observed that a proper degree of discriminating judgment with regard to the children must be exercised. First they must be perfectly sure it is the right type of child to emigrate. It would be palpably unwise to send a juvenile across the ocean until it has been under training and discipline for a minimum period of three months. This I find to be, happily, the general policy.

During their sojourn in the homes and schools they are, as I have personally witnessed, medically examined and, I am assured, this examination is repeated at least four times during the year by a physician. Should a child show any tendency whatever to organic disease or evince undesirable tendencies it is certain of detection, and could not be sent to Canada. Time was when one frequently heard fears expressed that children tainted with disease might be sent to Canada, but the regulations of the Local Government Board, Liverpool Board of Trade, ship's surgeon, and lastly our departmental regulations, make such a contingency well nigh an impossibility.

The procedure on admitting a child to a home is first to find out what is wrong about the boy or girl and second, to know its character. The late Dr. Barnardo stated to me in this connection, 'My ladies get to know the girls and my men get to know the boys, and when they go to Canada my agents there are furnished with particulars of everything about the child for whom they must assume parental responsibility.'

A most striking feature of the work, and one which impressed me greatly during my visit to Britain, is the deep personal interest which is taken in the welfare of the individual child.

There are various methods of training poor and necessitous children in England. I was much pleased with all I saw in the private and poor law schools in this regard. In many of the homes before and after school hours the children do a considerable portion of the domestic work. The 'half time system' is good: a certain class of boys and girls attends school say in the forenoon and industrial work in the afternoon. Those who take this work in the forenoon attend school in the afternoon. In some of the schools the boys and girls receive a special training in farm and dairy work. The general training which the majority receive is sufficient to allow one to expect them to develop into a useful and industrious citizenship, should they find their way to Canada through the societies or otherwise.

In the larger or district schools, where I found several hundreds of children, I was immediately impressed by the military precision which characterized their actions. This I at once realized is quite unavoidable, as the strictest discipline must be exercised where there are such large numbers. Yet, I am happy to say the tendency in England to-day is to remove as far as possible the appearance of institutionalism and to treat the children as members of a family. Having made a personal study of child life in the old land, particularly in the ranks of those classes whence our annual immigration is derived, and after having personally followed the individual careers of hundreds of these youthful Britons on this side of the Atlantic, I am prepared to assert without fear of contradiction, that the money so liberally contributed by English philanthropists for the uplifting, training, educating and emigrating of the poor and unfriended children has, as an investment of national and private funds, been repaid a hundred-fold. The movement is unique in that it is purely voluntary, and is conducted without appeal on the part of the government of Canada.

My visit to Great Britain afforded me an experience which has proved of much value to me in the pursuit of my official duties. I have seen the industrial training which these young immigrants receive in all its phases, and to me it would appear to be amply sufficient to qualify them for careers of usefulness in after life. My visit to Great Britain has also led me to appreciate more keenly the fact that in my capacity as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in this country,

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

settlers is without the least foundation, as no class appreciates Canadian laws and regulations more than does the settler from the United States. In this district the crop appears to be generally good, and each settler has from 30 to 200 acres in wheat, oats, timothy, barley, &c.

In Northern Alberta the story of progress and contentment is continued around Didsbury, the crop acreage is 65 per cent greater than the previous year, and the satisfaction experienced by the older settlers has drawn a large number of their friends into western Canada. The weather up to the time of this report has been very favourable for the crops, and winter wheat is looking especially well, and better than last year, when the crops realized from 35 to 50 bushels of winter wheat per acre. Seventy per cent more land will be in crop next year, and 200 per cent more fall wheat will be sown in 1906. As an instance of the rapidity with which wealth can be acquired in this district, mention is made of a man who homesteaded four years ago and had \$68 in cash over and above his household goods. This year he sold out his homestead, and the proceeds of his sale amounted to over \$5,000. Another case is a farmer who reached there ten years ago some hundreds of dollars in debt and has to-day a fully equipped farm and a considerable amount of stock, all of which would realize \$15,000. The winter season appears to have been exceptionally favourable for livestock, and cattle are fattened on the wild hay alone and made fit for export.

In the Carstairs district 540 homesteads were taken during the past year; all by good American and Canadian farmers.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands at Olds, Alberta, reports 373 homesteads entered for in his office during the previous year.

The important centre of Red Deer, Alberta, reports the last year as being one of unprecedented prosperity; the great influx of settlers has been caused largely by the prosperity of those who had previously made their homes in the district, and the construction of the branch line east of Lacombe. It is hoped that this line will be extended eastward as rapidly as possible.

The Swiss colony situated in townships 38 and 39, ranges 18 and 19, W. 4 M., has received material additions to its numbers, and appears to be prosperous, contented and happy.

A large number has also been added to the French colony situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, ranges 14 and 15, W. 4 M. These are a very desirable class of settlers, having brought a large amount of wealth to the district.

The Finnish settlement to the west of Red Deer is also prosperous, and steadily increasing in number.

Our land guide at Lamerton, east of Red Deer, reports double the usual acreage under cultivation; the class of buildings is improving; two creameries have been opened and are doing good business; seven schools and two churches have been built in the district during the past season.

Red Willow, Alberta, further east still, reports settlers and land-seekers coming in large numbers and entering into occupation of their homesteads. Land bought for \$3 an acre three years ago is readily selling at \$10 to-day. Ranchers are moving further back and farmers are taking their places. The breaking up of the prairie appears on all sides and stock was never in better condition so early in the season. The class of settlers generally is good, and they are energetic, as proved by the fact that they are now rapidly filling up the land a hundred miles east of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

At Blackfalds, Alberta, the new arrivals have not been very numerous, but they were of a very good class.

At Leduc a large number of homesteads have been taken by new arrivals, a number being Galicians who have gone into the timber land, where they appear to succeed better than any other class.

Our agent at Heatherbrae, Alberta, reports settlement progressing so rapidly that many homesteads are already taken 60 miles east of there. A large percentage of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

people from the old country join with those from the States in expressing satisfaction with the agricultural and other conditions of this district. Ten school houses and two churches have been built in this vicinity within the last three years.

Strathcona reports 2,289 immigrants, bringing 119 cars of effects, and the town and district generally appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Edmonton district has progressed at an extraordinary rate. Additional railways are reaching for this point, and justifying the claim that it will be one of the most important points in western Canada. The influx of new arrivals into this district has been of a much superior class, especially from the old country, and most of them have settled east of Edmonton. Towards the Vermillion valley along the proposed route of the Canadian Northern Railway homesteads are nearly all taken up for a hundred miles by energetic farmers, which gives promise that in the near future millions of bushels of grain will be raised in that district. West and north-west of Edmonton, which is more woody, is also settling up with good farmers from all parts of the old country and the United States, who prefer that to bare prairie land. A large number of farmers have gone in for raising fall wheat, which has proved a success. The large settlement of Galicians north-east of Edmonton is progressing rapidly. They are raising hogs and cattle as well as grain, and not a single Galician has applied to the government for assistance during the past year. The immigration hall at Edmonton has been continuously occupied by English and German-speaking people, but has at times been inadequate for those desiring accommodation. It is pleasing to note that it is the intention of the department to erect a larger and more substantial immigration hall in the near future. The agent of Dominion lands at Edmonton reports that in spite of the fact that there is need of more land for selection, the homestead entries exceed those of the previous year. The entry of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is anticipated by the first of December this year, will provide ready means of communication with the outside district east of Edmonton.

At Fort Saskatchewan the number of settlers was considerably in excess of the preceding year, and of excellent class.

Lac Ste. Anne, Alberta, 50 miles west of Edmonton, is a locality that four years ago was inhabited solely by Indians and half-breeds, but a very large number of new settlers have come in and settled.

Our immigration agent at Kamloops, B.C., reports the number of arrivals larger, but applications for land have been fewer; work on the railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola has relieved the situation of the local labour market, so that there have been no complaints from immigrants, and the district appears to be generally progressive.

The Pacific coast forms an agreeable ending to the agreeable task of writing the story of western Canada's great progress during the year. The overflow from older settlements east of the Rockies, and many of the north-western States of the Union continues in an encouraging manner. The more lands are sub-divided in this district, the greater prosperity, as the clearing of an area of 40 acres even affords good scope for mixed farming, fruit growing and poultry raising. The cities and towns are increasing rapidly in population and business progress. Hill-side lands, formerly not desired, are now found useful for fruit growing, and are being taken up for this purpose.

Pursuant to the policy carried out for some years past, special attention has been given to securing fair specimens of grain-in-the-straw, threshed grain, grasses, vegetables and dairy products in order that the same may be exhibited through various agencies in the United States and in Great Britain as a substantial advertisement of what western Canada can produce. To collect and properly dress and pack these exhibits has been a matter of considerable difficulty and expense, but our reports indicate that there is nothing that can furnish more information to the inquirer regarding western Canada than exhibits of the products of the country, such as have been sent from time to time. During the year this branch has prepared and forwarded 382 cases of exhibits to the following agents and other persons:—

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

- 53 cases to H. M. Williams, Canadian government agent, Toledo, Ohio.
 25 " J. N. Grieve, Canadian government agent, Spokane, Washington.
 23 " T. O. Currie, Canadian government agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
 29 " W. H. Rogers, Canadian government agent, Indianapolis, Ind.
 19 " Chas. Pilling, Canadian government agent, Grand Forks, N.D.
 15 " Benjamin Davies, Canadian government agent, Great Falls, Mont.
 14 " J. S. Crawford, Canadian government agent, Kansas City, Mo.
 9 " C. J. Broughton, Canadian government agent, Chicago, Ill.
 4 " C. A. Laurier, Canadian government agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 11 " J. M. MacLachlan, Canadian government agent, Watertown, S.D.
 21 " M. V. McInnes, Canadian government agent, Detroit, Mich.
 2 " T. Duncan, Canadian government agent, Syracuse, N.Y.
 10 " A. F. Jury, Canadian government agent, Liverpool, England.
 6 " J. Bruce Walker, Canadian government agent, Glasgow, Scotland.
 49 cases and 813 sheaves, untrimmed, to the Superintendent of Immigration, at
 Ottawa, for W. T. R. Preston, and others.
 5 cases to W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration, London, Eng.
 59 " Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
 7 " David M. McLean & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 7 " Haslam Land Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 1 " E. Stone, Bristol, Tenn.
 1 " Halsly Land Company, Peoria, Ill.
 1 " H. E. Rogers, St. Paul, Minn.
 1 " E. Shears & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 2 " N. Bartholomew, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1 " Hagland Land Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 3 " Cash Caldron & Company, Iowa City, Ia.
 4 " Luse Land Company, Carroll, Iowa,

and in addition a large number of small samples have been given to visitors who were returning home to assist in spreading the good reputation of Canada. A special exhibit was made by this branch at the Dominion Exhibition held in Winnipeg, in July and August last, and at the Western Fair, in Brandon, about the same time. A large quantity of literature was given to applicants at these fairs, and it is felt that advertisement by way of products exhibited is at least as lasting in its effect as any printed matter, and, judging by reports we have received, it seems that this policy should be continued and enlarged from time to time.

After covering to some extent with this report a large portion of western Canada, which is being so rapidly developed by means of railway extension and the influx of new people and new capital, it is but fair to place on record the very valuable assistance and many courtesies afforded to the department in the consummation of their immigration policy by the various railway companies, boards of trade and public-spirited citizens throughout the west.

Your obedient servant,

J. OBED SMITH,

Commissioner.

REPORT OF DR. S. C. CORBETT.

(Appended to the report of the Commissioner).

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, July 26, 1905.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
 Commissioner of Immigration,
 Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the medical attendance and inspection service at this point, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. During the rush I inspected all immigrants coming into the country at some point between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, and found the large majority of them exceptionally free from disease. I made three hundred and eighty-three visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to two hundred and forty-nine cases of sickness. Two children died of pneumonia following measles. I gave certificates for the purpose of deporting forty-three undesirable immigrants. I met with three cases of small-pox and am pleased to report that no new case developed beyond those bringing the disease with them. There is no doubt they contracted the disease on the boat when crossing the ocean.

Your obedient servant,

S. C. CORBETT,

Dominion Health Officer.

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME, WINNIPEG, HALF-YEARLY REPORT FOR 1905.

(Appended to Commissioner's Report).

The board of management has held its usual monthly meetings during the first half of 1905.

During this period 873 people have been accommodated in this home, which is 200 more than in the same time last year. Of this number 294 were bona fide immigrants and the rest servants, transients, &c. The immigrants were all given 24 hours free board and lodging.

The capacity of the home has at different times been taxed to the utmost, and yet many express their appreciation of the welcome and comfort extended to them.

A weekly supervision of the home by members of the board has been faithfully carried out.

In March, Mrs. Sanford made her usual trip to Great Britain for the purpose of bringing out domestic help. Although the party was a very large one, consisting of 110 girls, yet the demand was much greater than the supply, and many fares which had been advanced had to be returned. During the absence of Mrs. Sanford, her position was filled satisfactorily by Miss Porter.

The home has also accommodated several parties sent out by English societies or through private individuals.

~ Your obedient servant,

JESSIE MATHESON,

Secretary.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

No. 2.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, August 9, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report, being a review of my work from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

In July 1904 I inspected the various districts in Saskatchewan for the colonization of German people from Europe and the United States. The movement was under the direction of the Rev. A. Litwin. Report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration July, 1904.

Under instructions from the Deputy Minister I selected a district in Saskatchewan for a large number of people from the county of Simcoe, report to J. W. Greenway, and the Superintendent of Immigration, dated July, 1904.

During the same month I completed arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Allied Press Association of the United States, at different points through western Canada. Report to Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 27, 1904.

Later I made an investigation into certain complaints made by the Roumanian colony in the Qu'Appelle valley, and addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, report of said investigation submitted by me July 18, 1904.

After an inspection and investigation into the Doukhobor community in Swan River, complete report submitted W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 27, 1904.

In August I inspected the colonies in the Prince Albert district, pointing out the progress made by the different nationalities, and recommended a new location for the German people who had placed one thousand families on the Quill Plains. Mr. F. J. Lange, who had settled this district, inspected the new territory at my request, which proved highly satisfactory, and he has already placed a large number of German families in the new district, being from township 37 to 39, inclusive, ranges 18-25, inclusive, west 3rd. This is known as the German Catholic colony. Report dated August 25, 1904, addressed to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

Also report on crop conditions throughout Manitoba and the Territories addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, August, 1904.

Under instructions I received the Royal Board of Agriculture, of Berlin, Germany, showing them features of interest in our country, and also reported on the provincial exhibitions, with the distribution of immigration literature to visitors from the border states of America, and am pleased to note that the different foreign nationalities settled in western Canada, were represented by some leader of their communities, with the intention of purchasing superior animals to improve their stock, or better machinery to improve their equipment, at these large exhibitions. This goes to prove that these communities are becoming wealthy and are progressive. Report dated September, 1904, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Also further reports pertaining to German colonization addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

In September I inspected the Galician colonies, the Germans, the Hungarians, and the Doukhobors, reporting upon their progress and prosperity. Report dated September 28, 1904, addressed to Superintendent of Immigration.

Also a report on the Battleford district addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of Immigration I submitted a report of the Galician, German and Mormon colonies, together with a map pointing out their respective districts to E. C. Nelson, of Hope Dale, Mass., report dated October, 1904.

During the month of October I visited and inspected the various settlements in the Saskatchewan country.

In November I inspected the settlement in the Yorkton district, being the German, Hungarian and large Galician colonies at Crooked Lakes, Beaver Hills and Saltcoats.

In December I visited and inspected the Hungarians, Germans and Doukhobors in Saskatchewan.

Inspected the various nationalities from time to time during the winter months, acting for a short time as Commissioner of Immigration, during Mr. Smith's absence in Europe, also subsequently assisting Mr. Moffat, acting Commissioner of Immigration, in matters of importance coming up for consideration. The question of seed grain for needy settlers, and its distribution was reported on in March, 1905. A report dated March 25, 1905, dealing with the care and reception of immigrants, as well as the conditions of different buildings situated throughout western Canada, was addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, also maps showing the prospective districts of first-class homesteads, for the direction of United States agents, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, April, 1905.

I also reported to the Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, certain conditions and recommendations pertaining to the Doukhobor community, report dated April, 1905.

Report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, April 25, 1905, and also on May 3, 1905, dealing with the different nationalities settled in Alberta, and also dealing with that large tract of land between Edmonton and Battleford.

Report dated June 7, to the Superintendent of Immigration, dealing with eastern Assiniboia, and generally with certain colonies of Belgian people settled there, with a view to repopling with Galician settlers certain districts, also a report in June on the Galician settlers in the Gilbert Plains, Dauphin, and Duck Mountain districts. Reports addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, dated June, 1905.

A complete report on settlements along the Canadian Northern Railway, being the Galicians, the Doukhobors, the English settlers at Lloydminster, the Jack Fish British settlement, and having driven to Lloydminster and Battleford, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, dated July 3, 1905.

A report of inspection of certain lands for Galician colonization, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

A report to Commissioner Smith dated June, 1905, pertaining to reception building, land guides, and certain recommendations for more efficiently carrying out certain work.

A report dated July 3, 1905, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, after an investigation into certain complaints from English settlers claiming that they had paid too much for their outfit.

A report to W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, pertaining to the subdivision of the town of Lloydminster, complete report dated July 3 and 4, 1905.

In addition to the foregoing there are multifarious duties from time to time that require more or less attention, and I have endeavoured to give the best information possible to the very many who call upon me, and to exercise that courtesy to others pertaining to anything that will enhance their welfare that my time and knowledge will permit. Being authorized by my commission to consult with the Commissioner of Immigration on all matters of importance pertaining to immigration work in the

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

west, I have endeavoured from time to time, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of Immigration, to give strict attention and the best advice I could in the general direction of the policy of the department.

I feel grateful when I review the fact that our immigration has increased nearly five-fold since I entered the service of the department, to see so many people placed in the various districts throughout western Canada, so progressive, so hopeful, and so contented, and to know that very little difficulty has been encountered in the permanent establishment of the various nationalities. About 90 per cent of our foreign immigrants enter upon land, become farmers, and assist in developing the country.

I have endeavoured, in the discharge of my duties, to select districts suitable to the different nationalities, and adapted to the various tastes of the people.

The opening of the Canadian Northern Railway to Lloydminster and Edmonton is filling that great and fertile country with people. It is proving a boon as colonization road, and notwithstanding the fact that thousands of people had pressed their way forward in advance of construction, the enormous area of fertile land in the Saskatchewan valley is receiving its thousands, and the special tide of emigration is pouring into that district.

There is much high-class land to offer to the settler, and a year ago I referred to this country stretching from Prince Albert to Edmonton. To-day I am pleased to inform you that the efforts we have used in directing people into this country have been appreciated, and as a result a steady stream of highly desirable people has been pouring continuously into it.

We have many desirable new districts still available for colonization, and the prospect before the country of the most generous harvest ever reaped in its history, induces in the existing settlements feelings of hope and contentment.

The scale of wages, generally speaking, is high, the labourer receives more remuneration for his labour than he did a few years ago, and from present indications pertaining to farming operations and the contemplated construction of public works, there will be ample work for years to come.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

REPORTS OF OFFICIALS IN EASTERN CANADA

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, October 1, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the second annual report upon the operations of my office during the year ending June 30, 1905.

The report deals with the inspection of passengers who arrived during that period at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, of transpacific immigrants who landed at Victoria and Vancouver after October 1, 1904, and of those who arrived at these two ports from the United States after January 1st to the end of the fiscal year.

The total number of passengers inspected at the several ports mentioned is given in the following table:—

TABLE I.—STATEMENT of the Number of passengers entering Canada at the six Ocean Ports, and of Immigrants via United States entering through Montreal, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Port of Entry.	Steering Passen- gers destined for Canada.	Steering Passen- gers destined for United States.	Steering Passen- gers, Total.
Quebec	64,001	9,173	73,174
Halifax	21,729	2,506	24,235
St. John	14,297	1,592	15,889
Montreal	7,566	.....	7,566
Victoria	138	51	189
Vancouver	2,347	167	2,514
	110,978	13,789	123,867

The medical inspection inaugurated at Atlantic seaports under the Act and Order in Council of 1902, has been extended during the year to the Pacific coast ports of Victoria and Vancouver. The service was instituted in September, 1904, owing to representations made regarding the large number of transpacific immigrant arrivals. Subsequently, it was found necessary to extend the inspection as well to immigrants arriving from the United States. Hence it has now become possible to estimate the extent of the immigration to Canada of a new and rapidly increasing stream entering through this western channel. In this relation, I may point out that as regards the inspection of immigrants arriving in Canada via ports on the border between Canada and the United States, there are in effect nine distinct areas to which the attention of

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

the department has been drawn, apart from the steamboat traffic on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, namely:—

- (1) The New Brunswick border and railroad crossing it.
- (2) The Quebec border and railroads crossing it.
- (3) The Upper St. Lawrence border and railroads crossing it.
- (4) The Niagara river border and railroads crossing it.
- (5) The Detroit and St. Clair river border and railroads crossing it.
- (6) The Sault Ste. Marie border and railroads crossing it.
- (7) The Rainy river and Manitoba border and railroads crossing it.
- (8) The Saskatchewan and Alberta border and railroads crossing it at Portal and Coutts.
- (9) The British Columbia border and railroads crossing at Fernie, Bedlington, Northport, Grand Forks, Sumas and Blaine.

From a mere enumeration of the points of steamboat and railway communication it is apparent that the question of how far a systematic supervision of what may be considered the same class as transoceanic steerage immigrants has become necessary, is an extremely important and interesting one. The fact that the department has maintained an active immigration propaganda in the United States would indicate that immigrants from that country are not only considered desirable, but further are welcomed. Hence it may appear strange that this question of inspection has ever been thought of; but it must be apparent that if for many years it has been recognized that there is an essential need for systematic supervision of transoceanic immigrants, most of whom are so desirable, if diseased, defective and criminal immigrants are to be debarred, then it must be equally manifest that if Canada is exposed to the same extent from the United States, the necessity for inspection will be equally great, and even greater since the facilities for entrance are so many more.

In the absence of any systematic inspection hitherto it is evidently impossible to present any statistics adequately illustrating the situation. There are, however, certain data which aid us in forming some idea of the situation. An inquiry instituted at Vancouver in December last revealed the fact that a very large percentage of persons appearing in the courts there hailed from the United States. The matter is set forth in the following letter:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

VANCOUVER, B.C., December 8, 1904.

Dr. UNDERHILL,

Medical Health Officer.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I herewith furnish you with the total number of prisoners arrested and entered in our prison charge books during the past year, commencing December 1, 1903, and ending November 30, 1904, of the following nationalities: United States, 178; China, 144; Japan, 46.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. CRAWFORD,

Police Station Clerk.

Another equally important statement is that taken from the report of the immigration agent for the port of Victoria, for the half-year from January 1, to June 30:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.—Statement showing number of passengers on vessels arriving or touching at Victoria, from United States ports, from January 1, to June 30, 1905.

	Number of Passengers.	Deportations.		
		Disease.	L. P. C.	Cripple.
Canadian Pacific SS. Co., from Seattle.....	6,081	3	0	0
Alaska SS. Co., from Seattle.....	6,086	3	8	1
Pacific Coast Line Co., from San Francisco.....	11,357	2	6	0
Total.....	23,524	8	14	1

Not the least important fact gathered from these figures is the nationality of those persons who have been refused admission to Canada at these ports. Of the passengers in vessels from United States ports touching at Victoria, a very large proportion were simply in transit from one United States port to another, so that out of probably not more than 15,000 other passengers, 23 persons were deported, or one in every 650 persons.

The agent of the port gives the following table of those who may fairly be called immigrants:—

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of Number of Passengers arriving at Victoria from San Francisco, Seattle and other foreign Pacific coast ports from January 1, to June 30, who may be considered Immigrants.

Month.	1st Class. European.	2nd Class. European.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
January.....	96	36	.....	2	134
February.....	80	43	.....	.....	123
March.....	117	54	1	3	175
April.....	170	83	.....	1	254
May.....	138	51	.....	.....	189
June.....	132	48	.....	16	196
Totals.....	733	315	1	22	1,071

Such illustrations as those given are based upon actual data; but to fully comprehend the extent of the problem the character of the resident and immigrant population of especially the industrial northern States must be considered. In 1903-4 the total of aliens arriving in the United States was 921,315, of whom 6,440 were debarred from entering. Of this grand total 421,844 were Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Slovak or Magyar. Of those debarred 16 were idiots, 33 insane, 4,798 pauper, 1,560 suffered from loathsome disease, 167 were convicts and 117 were prostitutes. That all, however, of the admitted classes, and of the immigration of previous years (amounting to 5,933,822 in twelve years) were not fitted to become good citizens may be judged from the following figures, taken from the last annual report. In 1904 there were of immigrants resident in public or private institutions in the United States 20,485 insane, 14,675 paupers and 9,825 criminals. Of these over one-third had been in the country ten years or less, or of the nearly 6,000,000 immigrants arriving in the last ten years, some 800 were insane, 550 were paupers and 400 were criminals. When it is further remembered that the states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, all adjoining Canada, contain 23,531 of this total it will be apparent that to allow the class from which such are taken freedom to come at all times into Canada, while being liable at the same time if aliens to be refused re-admission to the United States, raises a question of much moment. The fact that the effects of malign forces at work in society are not at once

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

observable, except in the more acute cases, as of contagious physical disease and overt crime, has ever been the reason why the people and those who speak for them are slow to take action to prevent or ameliorate the operation of such influences; but the fact that 60 per cent of the pauperism, insanity and crime is in aliens who have been more than ten years in the United States fully confirms the far-reaching result of such influences.

METHODS OF INSPECTION.

The procedure indicated in the extracts from 'Instructions to Medical Officers,' printed in last year's report, has been closely followed at the several ports of entry at either coast. With greater facilities in enlarged immigration buildings at all the Atlantic ports and increased experience on the part of officers, the work of inspection is now of a very satisfactory character, and since the hospital service under the supervision and control of the department has been instituted at the several ports the work of treating immigrants detained on account of disease has gone on with ever increasing efficiency and freedom from complaint.

That this work of inspection has resulted in the exclusion of many diseased persons and others undesirable owing to physical or moral defects, will be evident when it is stated that of the total immigrants landed at Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Montreal 498, and of those landed at Victoria and Vancouver 113, were refused an entry to Canada and were returned by the steamship companies to the ports whence they sailed. The following table will be of interest as showing the extent and distribution of the work:—

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the Number of Immigrants detained and the Number of Immigrants deported in the year 1904-5.

SS. Line.	Port.	Number examined.	Detained.		Deported.	Ratio of detained to Number examined.	Ratio of deported to Number examined.
			Male.	Female.			
Allan SS. Line.....	Halifax.....	17,695	188	54	32	1 in 73	1 in 553
" ".....	St. John.....	3,308	9	3	1	1 " 276	1 " 3,308
" ".....	Quebec.....	35,297	146	32	82	1 " 198	1 " 430
	Totals....	56,300	343	89	115	1 in 130	1 in 490
Dominion SS. Line.....	Halifax.....	3,580	88	15	4	1 in 35	1 in 895
" ".....	Quebec.....	17,617	199	54	51	1 " 70	1 " 345
	Totals....	21,197	287	69	55	1 in 60	1 in 385
Hamburg American SS. Line.....	Halifax.....	2,582	72	32	.....	1 in 25	.....
Can. Pacific SS. Line ..	St. John.....	12,271	114	13	2	1 in 97	1 in 6,135
" ".....	Quebec.....	18,384	623	66	198	1 " 27	1 " 93
	Totals....	30,655	737	79	200	1 in 38	1 in 153
Donaldson SS. Line.....	St. John.....	174	6	.....	3	1 in 29	1 in 58
" ".....	Quebec.....	640	49	17	49	1 " 10	1 " 13
	Totals....	814	55	17	52	1 in 11	1 in 16
Canadian Lines Ltd....	Quebec.....	1,234	182	54	74	1 in 5	1 in 17
Other Lines.....		516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand totals	113,298	1,676	340	496	1 in 56	1 in 228

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

In view of the very considerable numbers arriving at different seasons of the year, and their several nationalities it has made the results of the work of inspection as regards detentions and deportations to vary for different ports. Thus during the winter there is practically only one steamship line bringing immigrants to Canada, which has a regular vessel service with a continental port, while Halifax has had only an occasional vessel this year coming from a continental port. Something too as regards the type of immigrant depends upon the season of the year, since it appears that a notably greater number of detentions is made during the spring than in the later summer and autumn months.

TABLE V.—Showing the number of Immigrants detained or deported from Montreal and from Victoria and Vancouver during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Arrivals.	Total Number Arriving.	Port of Arrival.	Total Detained.	Total Deported.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal	7,566	(New York . . . Boston Portland)	146	2	135	9
Victoria	189	(Victoria Vancouver)	397	113	234	50
Vancouver	2,814					
Totals.	10,569		543	115	369	59

Referring to some of the details of this routine inspection, those contained in Tables IV. and V. are of interest. An examination of a similar table in last year's report makes plain the fact that the number of passengers arriving from different ports, who were detained varied notably for different ships, and that differences in the number detained appear in the immigrants carried by different companies. It appears that of the 113,298 steerage passengers who arrived at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John 2,016 were detained, and of these 496 were deported. That is 1 in 56 was detained and 1 in 228 was deported. Almost the total number debarred were so dealt with on account of disease. Of the number of persons debarred by the United States out of 921,315 arriving in 1903-4 whether via United States ports or Canada, it appears that 1,609 were debarred on account of disease, or but 1 in 572. If, however, the 4,793 paupers excluded at United States ports be added, then the total excluded in 1903-4 was 1 in 142. If the 2 at Montreal and the 113 excluded at the Pacific ports of Victoria and Vancouver be added to the 496, or 611 in all, then in a total of 123,867 there was 1 in every 202 steerage passengers excluded at the ports of entry of Canada. That the comparison may fully illustrate the results of the inspection instituted at Canadian seaports, it appears that of the total immigrants arriving in the United States in 1903-4 there were 88,733 British in a total of 921,315, while in 1904-5 there were 65,359 British in a total of 123,867 steerage passengers arriving at Canadian ports. Of the total British arriving at United States ports 377 in all were deported on account of disease and pauperism, while only 13 of those arriving at Canadian ports were deported. It will appear plain therefore, that of the 58,508 of other nationalities, there were deported 598 persons, or 1 in every 98 immigrants.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Detentions by Nationalities and by SS. Lines of Immigrants for Canada and for the United States via Quebec, Halifax and St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1904-05.

Nationality.	ALLAN LINE.		DOMINION LINE.		HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.		C. P. & R. SS. LINE.		DONALDSON LINE.		CANADIAN LINES, Ltd.		TOTALS.	
	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.
Austrian, N. E. S.	1	2	4				29	3	1				35	5
Buckowinian.					14		7						21	
Galician.	4		7		87		196		8				302	
Hungarian, N. E. S.	1		1	1	3		11	5	2				16	6
Ruthenian.													2	
Slovak.		1												1
Belgian.	9		2				7						18	
Dutch.							4						4	
German, N. E. S.	8	11	27	4			2	11			1	1	38	27
Prussian.	1		3				2	1					1	
English.	9	2					1		1				14	3
Scottish.	1		1										3	
Irish.	1		1										2	
Greek.	6	1	2										8	1
Hebrew, N. E. S.			2				3	1					5	
Russian.	125	28	132	19			216	13	6	6	37	10	516	76
" Polish.	2		3						1				6	
" Austrian.	4			2			3						7	2
" German.			1				198	8	1		1		221	8
Italian.	1		19				18	2			3		38	9
Poles, N. E. S.	11	3	9	1					1				1	
" Austrian.							2						2	4
" German.		4		3			12	5	25	15			70	31
" Russian.	26	8	7				1						1	1
Romanian, N. E. S.	7	1											8	
Russian, N. E. S.	32	19	43	3			21	7	4	2		2	100	33
Finnish.	21	27	2	2				1					23	30
Swiss.			1										1	
Danish.	3	4						2					3	6
Icelandic.	2													
Swedish.	4	10	4	5			1						10	18
Norwegian.	3	13	3	1			2	3					10	15
Turks.	1	1	3	2			4	1					4	3
Armenian.	1	2	1	4								14	16	20
Syrian.	11		17	1			6				108	56	142	57
Totals.	295	137	308	48	104		732	64	49	23	150	86	1,638	358

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The figures in Table VI. show the great initial differences in the physical condition of immigrants of different nationalities.

Thus of 65,359 British but 22 were detained at ports of entry. Of 6,926 Galicians 302 were detained, while of 2,704 Germans 65 were detained, of 1,887 Russians 133, and of 1,323 Finns 53 were detained, while of 745 Poles 155, and of 1,123 Buckowinians 21 were sent to hospital. Notably the largest number of detentions was of Hebrews, of whom 622 were detained in a total of 7,715. Of 3,473 Italians 229 were detained, while of 630 Syrians 199, of 78 Armenians 36, and of 30 Turks 7 were detained.

While it does not follow that the same proportion of those detained was deported, yet it will appear from the following table that a general ratio exists between the number detained and the number deported at Atlantic parts. The work of inspection resulting in the detention of 2,559 steerage passengers has been already set forth in Tables IV. and V. The following table illustrates the nationality of those persons who were admitted to the hospitals and who were debarred from entry for some specific cause.

TABLE VII.—Statement of Deportations by Nationalities of Immigrants seeking admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1904-5.

NATIONALITY.	ATLANTIC PORTS.		PACIFIC PORTS.		TOTALS.		TOTAL.
	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	
Australian.....			1		1		1
Austrian, N.E.S.....	14	1			14	1	15
Buckowinian.....	7				7		7
Galician.....	58				58		58
Hungarian.....	2	1			2	1	3
Ruthenian.....	2				2		2
Belgian.....	2				2		2
Chinese.....			2	7	2	7	9
French.....			2		2		2
German, N.E.S.....	3	7			3	7	10
Prussian.....	1				1		1
English.....	6	2	1	1	7	3	10
Scotch.....	1		1		2		2
Irish.....			1		1		1
Greek.....	1				1		1
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	3				3		3
" Russian.....	86	22			86	22	108
" Austrian.....	2	2			2	2	4
Italian.....	65	4			65	4	69
Japanese.....			57	13	57	13	70
Poles, N.E.S.....	7	2			7	2	9
" Austrian.....	1				1		1
" German.....	1	4			1	4	5
" Russian.....	34	24			34	24	58
Romanian, N.E.S.....	2	1			2	1	3
Russian, N.E.S.....	21	20			21	20	41
Finns.....	3	7			3	7	10
Danish.....	1	2			1	2	3
Swedish.....	1	1			1	1	2
Norwegian.....		5				5	5
Turks.....	1	1			1	1	2
Armenia.....	8	3			8	3	11
Syrians.....	47	9			47	9	56
U.S.A. Citizens.....			27		27		27
Totals.....	380	118	92	21	472	139	611

NOTE.—N. E. S. Indicates nationality not elsewhere stated.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

WORK OF DETENTION HOSPITALS.

The report for 1903-4 referred to the work of instituting the series of hospitals at the several ports, equipped and managed by officers of the department. The first of these was opened in May, 1904, at Quebec and has been in operation throughout the fiscal year. In all 1,422 persons were detained there in 1904-5, including both patients and accompanying members of the family. With the opening of the winter season, a hospital at St. John was equipped and opened, and 145 persons were detained. Arrangements were made for taking over the temporary hospital at Halifax in March. During the season 449 persons were detained. Thus in all 2,016 persons passed through the three hospitals. Under the amending Act of 1902, which provided for landing diseased passengers for treatment under such conditions as might appear satisfactory to the department, arrangements were made with the various steamship companies whereby a per diem charge for each immigrant detained was made. At the opening of the season at Quebec in 1904, after a rough estimate that 50 cents per diem might be adequate to pay running expenses, a temporary arrangement was made, but after one season's experience it was found that with the cost of transfer to a hospital beyond the city limits and other incidental expenses, a deficit resulted to the department. Hence a new arrangement was made, going into force in November at St. John, by which 75 cents per diem is guaranteed by the steamship companies. By this arrangement it has been found possible to largely cover the cost of actual treatment and maintenance. The earnings and expenditures will be found set forth in Table VIII. With the initiation only in September of medical inspection at the Pacific coast, the absence of hospital facilities left the treatment of any detained immigrants in private hands; but since May 1, provision has been made both at Victoria and Vancouver for the regular detention and treatment of immigrants. A hospital is under construction at Vancouver, while another at Victoria, will, it is hoped, be erected during the coming year. The absence of any hospital at Montreal was sorely felt last year, but arrangements were completed in January whereby a large building convenient to the railways was converted into offices and an hospital. Its necessity and usefulness have been demonstrated from the fact that 146 immigrants arriving via United States Ports were detained there during April, May and June. The expenses of this hospital have hitherto been borne by the department, in the absence of sufficient legal power to compel the transportation companies to provide for the maintenance, except in those cases where the immigrant or his friends have paid in whole or in part for his detention and treatment.

TABLE VIII.—Statement shawing the Expenditure and Earnings of the Detention Hospitals at Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Montreal.

Port.	Year.	Days in Hospital.	Rate for Patients, 75c.,	Earnings.	Expendi- ture.	Balance.
			Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec	July to Dec., 1904.	13,937	50	6,968 50	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	803	30	240 90	.....	.....
"	May and June, 1905	11,272	75	8,454 00	.....	.....
"		503	50	251 50	13,300 00	.....
Halifax.....	1904-5..	2,836	75	2,127 00	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	352	50	176 00	2,400 00	.....
St. John.....	1904-5..	2,160	75	1,620 00	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	35	50	17 50	2,486 62	.....
Montreal.....	1904-5..	2,472	75	1,854 00	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	44	50	22 00	1,530 52	.....
		34,414		21,731 40	19,716 14	2,015 26

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The earnings and expenditures of the hospitals as above given show a credit balance of \$2,015.26, but it must be added that \$15,122.70 only, on account of the total revenue earned had been received by the department at the end of the fiscal year. The balance due includes \$2,500 which is charged against the Canadian Lines SS. Co., Ltd., which has become insolvent. Expenditure on capital account for hospitals and their equipment, and the expenses incurred by the Public Works Department on account of the heating, water supply and lighting of the hospitals are not included in these statements; but heating, lighting and water supply might very properly be entered as fair charges. However, it is gratifying to know that the large number of 2,559 persons were cared for 34,414 days, at no cost to the department, and but a small amount against the public revenues.

In the following table will be found classified the causes for which the 2,559 immigrants were detained at the several ports of entry.

TABLE IX.—Statement giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were detained at the ports of entry Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number still in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases.....	Measles.....	1			1
II. General diseases.....	Dropsy.....	1		1	
	Rheumatism.....	1		1	
	Syphilis.....	1		1	
	Tuberculosis.....	3		3	
	" and trachoma.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	7		7	
III. Eye diseases.....	Trachoma.....	2,029	1,346	486	197
	" cicatrization.....	2	2		
	" and cataract.....	1		1	
	" and broken arm.....	1	1		
	" and keratitis.....	1		1	
	Phlebotenular keratitis.....	1	1		
	Pterygium.....	1	1		
	Conjunctivitis.....	245	240	2	3
	Mixed conjunctivitis.....	4	2	2	
	Blepharitis.....	2	2		
	Ulcer of cornea.....	3	3		
	Partial blindness.....	1	1		
	Totals.....	2,291	1,599	492	200
IV. Nervous system.....	Epilepsy.....	3		2	1
	Idiocy.....	1		1	
	Insanity.....	3		2	1
	Mental infirmity.....	3		3	
	Melancholia.....	1		1	
	Locomotor ataxia.....	1	1		
	Paralysis.....	1		1	
	Spinal sclerosis.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	14	1	11	2
V. Circulatory system.....	Heart Disease.....	3		3	

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE XIII.—*Concluded.*

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number still in Hospital.
VI. Respiratory system.....					
VII. Digestive system.....	Hernia.....	1	1		
	" and poor physique.....	1		1	
	Inguinal hernia.....	1	1		
	Totals	3	2	1	
VIII. Genito-urinary system.....	Suspected kidney disease.....	1	1		
	Chancres.....	1		1	
	Gonorrhoea.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	3	1	2	
IX. The skin.....	Eczema.....	3	3		
	" and trachoma.....	1		1	
	Favus	2		2	
	"	7	2	5	
	Varicose ulcer.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	14	5	9	
X. Locomotor system.....					
XI. Malformations—diseases of infancy and of old age.....	Cripple.....	2		2	
	Deformity.....	1		1	
	Senility.....	1	1		
	" and debility.....	4	3	(1 died)	
	Totals	8	4	3	(1 died)
XII. Accidents, &c.	Accidental poisoning.....	1			1
XIII. Ill-defined causes.....	Poor physique.....	1	1		
	Loathsome disease.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	2	1	1	
XIV. Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.....	123	99	13	11
	Likely to become a public charge.....	75	20	55	
	Refused by U.S. officers.....	1		1	
	Vicious characters.....	12		12	
	Criminals	1		1	
	Totals	212	119	82	11
	Grand totals	2,559	1,732	611	215
			1	(died).	

It has been for the first time possible to collate the total number of immigrants detained on account of disease, and to classify the several diseases according to the general classification now adopted by the registrars general of the different provinces and in the census tables for 1901.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

In Class I. but one case was detained, it being measles. This is naturally to be expected and illustrates the care exercised at the quarantines prior to the landing of immigrants for inspection at the ports of entry.

Under Classes II. and V., it is apparent that but few cases are likely to occur or be detected. It must be confessed that a closer inspection of the very large number of British immigrants now entering than that which has been hitherto adopted will be necessary, if medical officers are to be expected to detect cases of heart disease, kidney disease, and other general diseases in persons who, at the end of a sea voyage, appear to them as having every appearance of health. What is further very difficult is to detect under the bronzed skin after a sea voyage, evidence of pulmonary disease. The cough may not be present or noticed in the rapid examination, while wasting and emaciation may not be advanced. In this disease, as in that of the equally and even more important epilepsy and mental unsoundness, the results of the past year have demonstrated that while the inspection is becoming yearly more strict yet greater care and closer investigation must be exercised if the entrance of such cases is to be reduced to a minimum. In order, however, that the medical officers may be informed that they have overlooked cases, it is desired and expected that medical practitioners and municipal officers throughout Canada will notify the department, giving particulars of cases, rather than allow incorrect or exaggerated reports to reach the public press. That 14 cases of nervous diseases were detained and 11 deported compares very favourably with the 36 of the same class deported from the United States ports in 1903-4; while, as will be seen in a later table, 10 cases of insanity and 2 of epilepsy occurring within a year after admission, were subsequently deported. Remarkably few persons suffering from some disease in classes V., VI., VII. and VIII., were detained, there being but 9 in all. That the immigrants admitted were of a healthy class generally may be concluded from the figures taken from the total immigrants actually treated in the hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories, as seen in Table X. Skin diseases, as seen in Class IX., were very few in number, being but 14 in all. The reason is evident since inspection will promptly detect this type of disease, and that few have subsequently cropped up has been shown by systematic inquiry at the large city hospitals, such as those of Montreal and Winnipeg. The same may be stated of Classes X. and XI, which include diseases of locomotion and deformities. It does happen occasionally that a cripple wanting a leg may present himself for inspection, or a man with club feet may seek entry. Three such were deported, but some have been admitted, their admission being based on their having a trade, and being otherwise able-bodied. At the same time it must be said that none such arriving without money, sufficient as evidence of his previous ability to earn a living, has a right to expect admission. Hence, stricter inquiries into such cases are being made and more stringent measures with regard to their exclusion are being adopted. A glance at Table IX. will at once show that eye diseases were the chief causes for which immigrants were detained. Thus there were 2,291 out of a total of 2,559 who suffered from either acute, sub-acute or chronic ophthalmia. Of the acute there were 245 cases of conjunctivitis, of which but 2 were deported, while 17 other cases were of various diseases more or less serious. The total 2,029 detained solely on account of trachoma indicate the extent of this chronic ophthalmia. References to the table of detentions by nationalities will show how few of British origin were detained on account of this disease; while the nationality of those detained marks the prevalence of the disease, especially amongst continental immigrants and those from China and Japan. A total of 486 deportations in 2,029 cases, with 197 still in hospital fully indicates the serious nature of the disease, and how the length of time required to effect a cure makes it necessary that either the patient should have abundant funds to bear the cost of treatment or that the steamship company which brought him to the port should be responsible for his maintenance while in hospital. The detention on account of this disease fulfils quite accidentally another most important requisite, that of a closer observation of the moral and mental type of the immigrant. It will be apparent that during the examination of a shipload of immigrants, no great opportunity is given

for inquiry into the character, other than that of physical soundness, of any individual. But when detained in hospital they are under daily observation of the medical officers and guards, who very soon detect mental and moral defects, which most properly form an element in the decision which must be arrived at as to whether or not an immigrant is not only readily curable of his disease, but also whether he is in other respects desirable. It likewise serves another desirable purpose in giving immigrants who have been for weeks in crowded cars, barracks and ships, an opportunity for being made clean, both in person and clothing; while the fact that during the whole year but one death occurred in hospital will illustrate how the rest, cleanliness, fresh air and good food in hospital have proved the salvation of many a mother and child who were exhausted by the hardships of travel.

If improvement in health and contentment while in hospital, and expressions of appreciation of their treatment mean anything, then there can be no doubt that the temporary inconvenience of detention had been in all cases more than compensated for by the good received. Regarding the work of the medical officers and staff who have not only charge of the hospitals, but also have the yet more difficult task of treating cases and determining their curability in the matter of trachoma, which, until most recent years has been medically considered as an intractable and almost incurable disease, the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The not unfounded grounds for complaint of past years that many suffering from this disease were being allowed to crowd into the congested parts of our cities have now been wholly removed. How far this is due to the thorough work of inspection at the ports of entry and to the scientific treatment in our hospitals may perhaps be gathered from the report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration (Annual Report, 1903-4). He says: 'Not only has Canada deported large numbers of undesirables who sought to permanently settle in Canada, but of the 24,797 applicants for permission to pass through Canada to the United States, those who were rejected by your officers as unfit persons under United States laws, because of being afflicted with loathsome, contagious diseases, were deported to Europe by the Dominion immigration authorities, the steamship companies bringing them to Canada being compelled to return them and to assume all expenses incident thereto.'

'It would be impossible for one not thoroughly familiar with the situation as it existed here only a few years ago to even approximately appreciate the advanced position we now occupy in these matters, and it may just as truly be said that the steps already taken are but an earnest of what may be expected to follow should circumstances require a more drastic course to be taken to weed out from the increasing hosts that continue to arrive at Canadian ports the mental and physical low-grade elements.'

This fact is further illustrated by the figures from the following Table X., of the diseases for which immigrants were treated in the hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE X.—STATEMENT of the Diseases for which Immigrants were treated in Hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories.

Disease.	St. Boniface, Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Calgary General.	Calgary Holy Cross.	Edmonton.	Medicine Hat General.	Prince Albert.	Dauphin.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	317	34	25	13	1	19	11	..	420
Scarlet Fever.....	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	14
Diphtheria	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Measles	16	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	22
Mumps	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza	17	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	20
Tonsillitis	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pneumonia	9	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	17
Cancer	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	11
Septicæmia	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15
Febricula .....	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Anthrax	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Rheumatism	58	8	4	..	6	9	..	..	85
Hemorrhage	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis	14	4	1	3	5	..	..	..	27
Bronchitis	9	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	17
Asthma .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pernicious Anaemia .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alcoholism	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dysentery	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	9
Gastritis	15	2	1	..	2	9	1	..	30
Appendicitis	12	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	21
Jaundice	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Peritonitis	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diabetes .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tape Worm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hemorrhoids	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hemiplegia .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Palsy .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Epilepsy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stro-ke .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sciatica	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Debility	8	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	12
Prostration .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neuritis	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Heart Disease	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
Nephritis	3	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	8
Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Orchitis .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Hernia	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Displacement of Kidney .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Metritis	11	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	19
Cellulitis	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
Puerperal Fever .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Pregnancy .....	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ovaritis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Laparotomy .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lacerations .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baby and Mother .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscarriage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Trachoma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eye Injury	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Iritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fractures	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Amputations	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fractured leg .....	..	5	2	3	..	2	..	..	12
Frozen leg and foot	12	9	1	..	1	2	..	..	25

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE X.—*Continued.*

Disease.	St. Boniface, Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Calgary General.	Calgary Holy Cross.	Edmonton.	Medicine Hat General.	Prince Albert.	Dauphin.	Total.
Sprained ankle .....	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Frozen arm and hand	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gunshot .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Traumatism	53	12	4	..	1	1	1	..	68
Wounded arm and hand and fractures	2	5	3	..	..	3	..	..	13
Dislocations, arm .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Operations	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fractured sternum .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Injuries of face .....	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	5
Injuries to back .....	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Injury to head	1	4	1	..	1	5	..	..	12
Caries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Osteomyelitis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Phimosis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Eczema	16	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	21
Tinea Barba .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Psoriasis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thyroid Cyst .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Synovitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Lymphatic Adenoids .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hip abscess .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haematoma of thigh .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Burn .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abscess	32	3	1	..	..	10	..	..	46
Opium poisoning .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lead poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neuritis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Varicocele	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Circumcision	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	783	146	73	26	32	105	18	2	1,185

In addition to the immigrants who were detained at the several ports of entry and deported without being admitted to Canada, there will be found such others in the following table as, after admission to Canada, have for some cause been returned to the countries whence they came.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE XI.—Statement showing the Number of, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission.

Nationality of Deported Persons.	Whence Sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.	Still in Hospital for Deportation.	
						Male.	Female.
<i>Deported at St. John.</i>							
French	Winnipeg.	1		Nervous system.	Melancholia		
German.	St. John	1		Other causes.	Public charge.		
English	Montreal	1		"	Criminal.		
"	Toronto	2	2	"	Public charge.		
"	Winnipeg.	1		General diseases	Rheumatism		
"	"		1	Eye diseases	Blindness.		
"	"	1		Nervous system.	Insanity.		
"	"	1		Digestive system.	Chronic dysentery.		
"	"	3		Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
"	"	1	3	Other causes.	Public charge.		
Welsh.	"	1		Malformations, etc.	Senility & debility		
Scotch.	"	1		Accidents, etc.	Leg amputated.		
Irish.	Montreal	1		General diseases.	Tuberculosis.		
Russian.	St. John.		1	Nervous system.	Insanity.		
Finn.	"	1		Other causes.	Public charge.		
Danish.	Winnipeg.	2		"	Criminal.		
Norwegian.	St. John.	3		"	"		
"	Winnipeg.	1		General diseases.	Phthisis pulmonalis.		
Totals.		22	7				
<i>Deported at Montreal</i>							
Galician	Winnipeg.	1		General diseases.	Tuberculosis.		
English.	Montreal.	1		"	"		
"	"			Eye diseases	Going blind.	1	
"	"	3		Nervous diseases.	Insanity		
"	"			"	Epilepsy.	1	
"	"	1		The skin.	Varicose ulcer		
"	"	1		Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
"	Toronto	1		"	"		
"	"	1	2	Other causes	Public charge.		
"	"		1	"	Criminal.		
"	Winnipeg.	8		General diseases.	Tuberculosis.		
"	"	1		"	Cancer.		
"	"	2		"	Rheumatism.		
"	"	1		Eye diseases	Bad eyesight.		
"	"	1		Nervous system.	Mental infirmity.		
"	"	1	1	"	Epilepsy.		
"	"	1		Circulatory system	Heart disease.		
"	"	1		Respiratory system	Chronic bronchitis.		
"	"	1		Locomotor system.	Enlarged knee		
"	"	1		Accidents	Feet amputated.		
"	"	10		Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
"	"	5	1	Other causes.	Public charge.		
"	"	1		"	Criminal		
Scotch.	"	1		Nervous system.	Insanity.		
Hebrew, N.E.S.	"		1	Other causes	Public charge.		
Pole, N.E.S.	Montreal		1	Nervous system.	Insanity		
Finn.	"	1		General diseases	Rheumatism & locomotor ataxia.		
Danish	Ottawa		1	Nervous system.	Mental infirmity.		
Swedish.	Montreal	1		Other causes.	Criminal		
"	Winnipeg.	1	1	General diseases	Tuberculosis		
Norwegian	Montreal		1	Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
Total.		46	11	2			

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Of the 86 immigrants deported it may be said that they are almost exactly the same number as in 1903-4, and present the same general causes, except that 20 are returned as being liable to become public charges, and 9 as criminals. Of the diseases the largest number, 14 were tuberculosis, 10 were persons insane or had a mental infirmity, 2 were epileptics and 16 were put down to physical infirmity. As regards the nationalities, 63 were English, 2 were Scotch and 1 each was Irish and Welsh; of the total 58 were deported from Winnipeg. It would at first sight appear remarkable that while less than half, or 48,847 of the 102,614 European immigrants destined to Canada were English, the number sent back to England was 63, or just three-fourths of the total deportations after landing. The reason for this is given in last year's report, where reference is made to 'the relatively high proportion of British immigrants that have been deported either under the order of a medical inspector, or who after residence in hospital at some point and after evidence of their inability to make a living owing to physical disease, have at their own request been returned home.' It is still more worthy of remark that 9 criminals were deported. This is the first report in which this class to any extent appears, and it is creditable to the scrutiny of the officers of the department that 9 were discovered and deported, since the United States report for 1903-4 gives but 53 in a relatively much larger number of immigrants.

THE WORKING OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Except for the amendment of 1902 relating to exclusion on account of some loathsome dangerous or infectious disease or malady, the Act relating to Immigration was passed in its present form in 1872. There have been no changes to meet the greatly altered circumstances under which immigration goes on at the present time. The population of European countries has multiplied greatly during the last 35 years, but especially is this true of urban populations. Under the influence of rapid transportation by land and water, and of modern inventions the rural people have removed to the cities, creating, as in England, an urban population some 80 per cent of the whole. Josef Kurosi, an Austrian statistician, gives the following figures taken from census figures of 1891: Of 31 English towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 10,870,000, in 1841 equalled 4,590,000; of 26 German towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 6,000,000, in 1835 equalled 1,400,000; of 11 French towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 4,180,000, in 1836 equalled 1,700,000. About one-third of these 68 towns in 1840 had not 100,000 of population. To-day 21,050,000 reside in the large towns of these countries. As a natural consequence much of the immigration to America is of an urban population, unacquainted with rural habits and occupations, and of whom many are, if not unfitted for, at least averse to taking up rural residence and engaging in agriculture. As if, in some extent at least, to meet the needs or opportunities of this large class of urban residents, the growth of towns and cities in America has been as rapid as in Europe. Thus Massachusetts had an urban population in 1900 of 76 per cent of the total 2,805,346, and even Ontario, the province most advanced in Agriculture, had in 1901, 42.8 per cent of an urban population. It hence appears that if the occupation of the wide tracts of agricultural lands of Canada goes on, and the production of wealth through farming, mining, lumber, &c., continues to provide employment for the increasing urban population, no evil results need be apprehended except such as may be incident to urban life everywhere. But it is apparent that amongst the millions of dwellers in British and continental cities who are increasingly finding their way to America, there must be many who through physical, industrial and educational or moral causes, come either without means, without knowledge, or without ability or desire to make a new beginning; or having begun again are little likely to arrive at a successful issue. These divide themselves naturally into three classes, viz.: those physically diseased or unfit, those who are paupers, and those who are of the criminal and vicious class. Orders

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

in Council have been passed under the Acts, empowering special action to be taken with regard to these, and as will be seen by the detentions and deportations, much work has been done under these provisions. It is quite true that the authority of the department and the powers laid upon officers under the Acts have been questioned and *habeas corpus* proceedings have been taken in numerous cases, with sometimes successful results; but nevertheless the line of procedure followed has indicated both the strength and reasonableness of the Orders in Council under these Acts. Recognizing the beginnings of what have proved insurmountable difficulties and even social dangers to the cities of the United States, where over 1,000,000 immigrants landed in a single year, of whom nine-tenths were non-British, it is apparent that the fullest powers must exist under our Immigration Acts for preventing or minimising similar difficulties and dangers. That such may soon become serious is evident from the fact that of the 7,715 Hebrews entering Canada during this year, 3,621 came in during the winter season. Thus October had 575, November 790, December 666, January 493, February 517, and March 280. It is quite apparent that such a number added, for the most part, to the population of a single city in the intense cold of a Canadian winter must not only suffer much individual hardship, but also become a burden on charitable organizations, on the municipal funds and entail injury upon those residents who depend upon those occupations peculiar to Canadian cities in winter. Regarding such abnormal influx within short periods of time the annual report of 1901, of the Jewish societies of New York remarks:

‘No matter how earnestly we labour to care for the Jewish poor, already in our city, our burdens are being constantly increased by the thousands who come from Europe every year and settle in our midst. It is worth noting in passing, that, comparatively speaking, few of these newly arrived immigrants come to us for assistance until after they have been in New York for a year or two. Either they have sufficient means of their own to bring them to America and to support them for a period after their arrival, or they have been sent for by relatives who are able to give them assistance for some time.

‘But the evil conditions of the houses, and the deteriorating influences of the sweat shops of the great Ghetto soon work havoc among these people, and after an interval of two or three years they come to us in numbers for relief. Furthermore, in line with our belief that the ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that as law-abiding citizens of our country, we should not run against public sentiment nor pose as violators of the law, we have come to an understanding with the London Board of Guardians whereby the unwise shipment of Jewish immigrants, who are not adapted to conditions of life in this country, will be stopped.’

To deal with those untimely immigrations of which that just illustrated is a type, it would appear that some special provisions by Order in Council might be made by which all steamship lines and booking agents at European ports would be notified not to give passage to poor immigrants unless they have shown to the satisfaction of an officer approved of by the Minister of the Interior, that they are in the possession of enough money to maintain them until the spring season, when outdoor employment becomes abundant. This crowding of the poor of foreign countries into Canadian cities must of necessity not only create temporary burdens upon the charitable, but also produce harassing problems which our municipalities will soon find great difficulty in coping with, as has been the case in the United States and elsewhere.

It is quite apparent, as shown in the statistics of deportations, that along with the large immigrations from foreign countries there have come and will always tend to come ticket-of-leave men and other criminals who, as appears from their own statements, have in some instances been aided by official authorities to leave their own countries. Naturally cunning, it is seldom that any information regarding such is obtainable when they are examined at ports of entry, and it is only after they have been detected by the police in some crime, or are arrested as vagrants that their record is discovered. The same difficulties are found to exist in the case of the insane and epileptic.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Not infrequently such have been allowed, and in some cases directly induced, to emigrate with the undisguised intention on the part of their relatives of unloading themselves of such undesirables. The excuse is that of giving them a new start; but to be sent with but little or no funds to a strange land, weighed down with their physical misfortune is simply refined cruelty.

The figures already given indicate that, taken comparatively, a very close and exacting inspection is made of immigrants, especially from continental countries, in the matter of diseases of the eye. Abundant reasons for this were given in the report for 1903-4, and have been further amplified in a recent paper by Dr. J. D. Pagé, Superintendent of the Quebec Immigration Hospital. But while it is true that these diseases occur especially in those classes who from other standpoints are often undesirable, yet the fact remains that immigrants, even whole families, are detained, who have made heroic efforts to reach Canadian fields, dreamed of by them as the far-off Elysium. They have been sent for by friends, or have read in our literature of what Canada has to offer, and have sold all in order to emigrate. But often after having spent almost all, they may have to undergo an enforced delay for weeks in hospital, and are further expected to pay the steamship companies, who are responsible to the department, for the cost of their detention. Of the financial difficulties of such for the time being, we need not speak; but of the sturdy courage and resolve of many such while in hospital, whose minds are set on the west, nothing which can be said would be too great praise. The correspondence of the department with regard to individual cases of detention is large and constant, and in the very nature of things will continue. It would cause little wonder if amongst the 123,867 steerage passengers coming by steamship, complaints of neglect and even ill-treatment were not occasionally heard; but whether in the public press or in the records of the department, the paucity of such complaints is so remarkable as to be a fair cause for self-congratulation to those officers, who from the time an immigrant lands at Quebec or Halifax are in touch with him until located in the land of his desire. Of the total 2,559 landing in Canada, and who were detained, but one died during the year in the detention hospitals, while of those who entered Canada, the returns of those who have been recorded as suffering from disease, either brought in with them or induced subsequent to arrival, is remarkably small. The average mortality as shown by the census for all Canada was 12.75 per 1,000 of the population; but the deaths or even sickness amongst immigrants en route to Canada, or on their railway journey westward have been very few. These facts, with the almost complete absence, whether on shipboard, at quarantine or at immigration hospitals or buildings of small-pox or other acute contagions, are a matter of satisfaction, and ought to be gratifying to the Minister of the department, his officers and the public at large.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

No. 2.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, October 9, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The year ended June 30 has been one of unusual activity in this branch of departmental service. Started many years ago in a small way, and promoted unostentatiously in the face of doubt, discouragement and adverse criticism, child emigration to Canada has unfolded into an important factor in the annual Anglo-Saxon immigration into our Dominion. It has successfully passed the experimental stage, and is now generally conceded to be a real benefit not only to the children whose rescue from poverty and squalor it effects, but also to Britain's chief colony as well. Juvenile immigration assists in filling a gap in an important branch of our labour market, and numbers of farmers regard the influx of the so-called English Home child as a veritable boon. It is only under exceptional circumstances that these juveniles are to be found elsewhere than with farmers. The desire of their benefactors in the old land is that as far as possible the boys should all become Canadian farmers, and the girls domestic helps. That this wish has been met in a large measure is borne out by the numbers of young farmers in the older provinces and western Canada, who came to this country as children under the auspices of the various societies, and have prospered. I have frequently heard of many youths and young men of this class going to our new provinces and taking up homesteads there.

There has been a fairly steady stream of juvenile immigrants this year, and notwithstanding this it would appear from my information that the total number of arrivals has proved inadequate to the demand.

The prevailing prosperity of our farmers, together with the shortage of help, have doubtless added to the deficit, but in the main I regard it as due more to the increasing popularity of the home boy. My view is largely strengthened by the fact that of those seeking these children their neighbours and friends have already been employers of British child labour. Some patience is required with them at first, for the reason that our conditions and social customs differ in many ways from those of the old land. Implements and utensils were known at home to the children under different names, but many farmers have informed me that it is remarkable in what a short time they acquaint themselves with our Canadian ways and become very useful helpers. The number who do not adapt themselves to their new life is comparatively insignificant. It is natural in an increasing population that one should find some derelicts. When a boy or even a girl exhibits a disinclination 'to settle down' it is the general policy of the agencies on their own initiative to return that child to the old country without notice to the department, unless it be, of course, a Poor Law or Union child. Happily this course is not found of frequent necessity.

Not long ago I personally inspected a number of bands of immigrants shortly after their arrival in Canada, and before they were dispersed to situations and homes, and found them on the whole good types, such as in my opinion would be acceptable to our Canadian people.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

There is an impression in the minds of many persons that the children sent to Canada are all 'slum children' and are 'picked up' indiscriminately by the philanthropic societies from the poorer or what is known as slum districts in the large centres of the old land. Well-meaning persons, who make statements of this kind, very evidently do so in ignorance of the conditions. All children before coming to Canada receive a thorough process of training by which their characters have been very largely moulded into channels equal to almost any, and superior to a great number of our own Canadian children.

The work of inspecting the Poor Law children has been steadily kept up during the year. It usually begins in March or April of each year, and continues until the last days of December, practically without interruption. These reports, which are individual in character, and which have heretofore been transmitted to the British government annually, are hereafter to be sent at least half-yearly, owing to the increasing number of children under the department's supervision.

It may here be stated that the operations of this branch of the department are followed with keen interest by the Local Government Board in London, under whose authority many of the children are sent to Canada.

It may not be uninteresting to state that before a child can be sent to Canada, unless under exceptional circumstances, it must first express a personal wish to leave England. To many children emigration is held out as a reward for merit during their training and education in the homes.

The reports which have come before me indicate that good judgment in the main is being exercised by the agencies in the indenturing of their wards, for very few, comparatively, have been found in unsatisfactory homes and situations. There is also good reason for stating that these agencies have conscientiously maintained a proper supervision of the children by means of their 'surprise visits' and correspondence. These are features of the work most essential to the success and prestige of this admirable and unselfish undertaking.

Reflections have appeared in some of the English papers on the treatment of home children by Canadian employers. Fortunately on investigation by the department, with one or two exceptions, the complaints were unsubstantiated. The fact is that neither the children nor their employers are all the happy possessors of amiable dispositions. Indeed it would be quite unreasonable to suppose that no cases of indiscreet treatment occur. To the credit of the Canadian farmer, however, it may be said that he treats his young employee with due consideration.

The fact that the children are placed out primarily on trial, and may be returned at any period to the sheltering or distributing homes, removes any obligation on the part of the employer to retain in his service a boy or girl that does not prove *persona grata*.

When a prospective employer applies to the agency for a child, a printed form is provided containing a schedule of questions which must be filled up and returned to the home. On this document the applicant sets forth the conditions under which he wishes to take the child; the nature of the work to be done; the wages, and the religious denomination to which the applicant belongs. A certificate as to character and general standing in the community must in all cases be furnished the agent before the child leaves the home. These credentials usually bear two signatures, those of a clergyman and a justice of the peace. Within a short time after the child has been located the 'surprise visits' already referred to are begun.

When a boy or girl enters its seventeenth year departmental oversight ceases, but the societies continue their supervision for an indefinite period. Many are annually visited until they attain their majority.

The Misses Smyley of Dublin, who for many years have been engaged in philanthropic work amongst the needy children of Ireland, are about to establish a receiving and distributing home at Hespeler, in Ontario. For many years children from their Dublin homes have been sent to Canada through other agencies. These ladies spent

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

some time in Canada last year, and personally visited many of their former children in western Ontario, and the establishment of a home in this country is the result largely of the prosperous condition in which they found their earlier emigrants. Their Canadian interests, I understand, will be looked after by an experienced gentleman, who has been identified with their work in Ireland.

The emigration work of Mr. Quarrier's orphanages has been resumed. Their first party reached Canada in October, and included 55 Scotch boys. This party was followed in May last by 102 boys. A party of girls will also be sent to Canada in the near future. These children were all placed within a few days after their arrival at the Receiving Home, Fairknowe, Brockville.

During the year I have made official visits to the receiving homes in Ontario and Quebec. At each home I have been received with wonted courtesy and hospitality, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

I inspected this home on March 22. There were but two children in the home at this date; one through indisposition and the other assisting in the household work. Mrs. Birt personally accompanied a party of children to Canada early in the year. The visitors' reports are carefully recorded and, with few exceptions, their young immigrants are doing well. Many of the children from Mrs. Birt's home have been inspected during the past year by the departmental officers. During the past thirty-two years over four thousand children have been emigrated to Canada through Mrs. Birt's agency. A careful supervision is continued until they attain eighteen years of age. The home is well maintained.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

On March 7, I inspected this home. There were five children in residence at this date, two were recuperating and one, a girl, was being retained to assist with the domestic work of the home. The others were quite young, and the superintendent delayed placing them out on that account. The home is kept in good order and well equipped. There are, approximately, fourteen hundred children under their supervision in various parts of western and northern Ontario.

DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

On April 18 I officially visited this home, and had an opportunity of inspecting a party of boys on their arrival from the English training homes. They were fine types, and of robust appearance, with one or two exceptions. From personal interviews with them, I learned that all had spent a definite period in training and possessed a fair elementary education. Each had had a good serviceable outfit. Before concluding my visit farmers from the neighbouring country had begun to arrive at the home for their boys. This home is well arranged, and the governor takes a deep interest in the children.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOME, TORONTO.

On the occasion of my visit to Mr. Fegan's home there were no children in residence. Their visitor had just returned from the country districts, where he had been visiting their boys. His reports show that the recent arrivals are well settled and adapting themselves to their new conditions.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

(Rev. Robert Wallace.)

Under Mr. Wallace's agency 116 children were brought to Canada this year. As in former years, they were of his own personal selection. These children are under careful oversight, and are regularly visited. The reports which I have received of those under departmental inspection have been very satisfactory. As previously reported, this pioneer receiving home is well maintained.

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

(Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society.)

There were three boys in residence on April 6, the date of my annual official inspection. One is a permanent resident and the others were being transferred to new situations. The matron advises me that she has been unable to meet the demand for their immigrants, and while I was here personal applications for boys were made. The matron is devoted to her work. The home throughout was in splendid order, and the childrens' quarters well arranged.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION'S HOME, HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

Since my last inspection the headquarters of this association have been transferred to Hintonburg, as it was felt that this would be a more convenient point for the reception and distribution of their young immigrants. The majority of the children are located in eastern Ontario and the western counties of the province of Quebec.

The home was undergoing many alterations, which will afford comfort and accommodation for a larger number of children. The honorary manager is assisted by a permanent staff of workers, and all are deeply interested in the welfare and success of the children. The pleasure was again afforded me of being present and addressing the annual New Year's re-union of old boys and girls at Montreal, and I was impressed by the interest manifested by their former immigrants in the affairs of the association. I had the further pleasure of meeting the Rev. E. Bans, of London, England, administrator of the Homes for Destitute Catholic Children, and Arthur Chilton Thomas, Esquire, of Liverpool, honorary manager of the Liverpool Catholic Homes. These gentlemen spent some weeks in Canada, during which they visited children in various parts of Ontario and Quebec. They found the children happy and contented, healthy and well fed, and their comfort amply considered.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

In the months of April and May I paid official visits to Dr. Barnardo's receiving and distributing homes at Toronto and Peterborough, respectively. To these centres the children are sent on their arrival in Canada, the boys to Toronto and the girls to Peterborough. They remain a very short time in the homes before they are sent out to situations, which are generally selected before the children reach Canada. Applications are always in excess of the number of their immigrants. In addition to placing out under a wage agreement, the younger boys and girls are boarded out with farmers and others in Muskoka and the northern counties of Ontario, and a very liberal payment is made for their keep. These children attend school regularly, and at the age of twelve or thirteen they are indentured for service. The total number of children sent to Canada by Dr. Barnardo since the commencement of his wonderful undertaking now exceeds 16,000. The work of these agencies is systematically carried on, and a deep personal interest is taken in the welfare of the children by the general superintendent and those associated with him. The homes are efficiently maintained.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The following statement will show the number of children emigrated to Canada during the fiscal year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children during the same period:—

Society or Agency.	Children Immigrated.	Applications Received For children.
Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N.B.	40	114
Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg. *		
Shaftsbury Home, Winnipeg	3	
Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa	328	794
Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton	84	482
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	200	694
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Sherbrooke, boys.	45	53
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake, girls.	39	387
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto	53	500
Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville	116	595
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	169	1,065
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax		300
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg, and Russell, Manitoba	1,574	12,103
Mr. Quarrier, Fairknowe, Brockville	157	746
Self-Help Emigrating Society, Montreal		
East End Emigrating Society, Montreal		
Working Boy's Home, Lennoxville	6	
Total		

*Not reported.

The two orphan lads depicted in the accompanying photographs were sent to Mrs. Birt's Shelter, Liverpool, England, by a gentleman who visited the district they were living in. Both were barefooted and very untidy. Their father was a miller by trade, and for 21 years worked for one firm, when he met with an accident. Afterwards he worked as a tailor. In 1892 he died in Smithdown Road Hospital. The mother died in 1894. The elder brothers and sisters seem to have left home after their parents' death, and the two youngest seem to have been left to their own devices. They were terribly neglected. A rent collector going his rounds found these two little boys in an empty attic. The landlord sent them to Mrs. Birt, with a note asking if she could give these two 'little robins' a shelter. It was just after the Robin's Christmas Dinner. Picture 1 represents these lads as they appeared when brought to Mrs. Birt's home. Picture 2 shows their appearance after their training in the home, and before they were sent to Canada. Many such cases could be deduced.

The suggestion having been made from time to time, that in view of the importance of juvenile immigration, I should pay a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying the nature of the training given prospective children emigrants in the various homes and schools in the United Kingdom, and that suggestion being approved by the department, I left for England in the middle of June, and shall give some account of my experiences there in my next annual report.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART,

Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

*(John Hoolihan.)*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, June 30, 1905.The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the obligations of this agency all immigrant arrivals are carefully checked and returns made periodically to the department.

Care is also taken to notify the department and also the Commissioner at Winnipeg, of all information in regard to nationality, number and time of departure of immigrants bound for the west.

In regard to the quality and capabilities of the immigrants who have arrived during the past year, I may say that they could not, in my opinion, be improved.

Personal interviews with the heads of all the different national benevolent societies on my part, resulted in the unanimous statement that as the years go by the number of applications for assistance on the part of the immigrants, taking into consideration the great increase in arrivals, has greatly diminished.

It is a satisfaction to be able to state that the repatriation of French-Canadians goes steadily on. While many of these return to their old homes in Quebec and eastern Ontario, a large percentage now turn their steps to the North-west.

Practically every day during the past year also English-speaking families from the United States have passed through Montreal en route to the North-west to take up land.

During the year a number of immigrants of various nationalities, and for various causes, have been deported to their native countries, and as Montreal is the point where the various steamship companies have their head offices, these unfortunates have passed through this agency. The greater number who came under our supervision were deported from the North-west.

The correspondence of this agency has, during the past year, increased almost 100 per cent. Inquiries from Europe, the United States, and elsewhere have more than doubled. Answers in the language of the inquirer, containing all possible information, have been sent to the respective writers, with pamphlets, &c.

On May 1 this agency took possession of its headquarters at No. 306 St. Antoine street. The arrangements are all that can be desired, and provision has been also made for the medical examiner, as well as for the accommodation of all immigrants it may prove necessary to detain for observation or deportation.

It gives me great pleasure to report that during the year just closed I have received no complaints from immigrants of ill-treatment or discourtesy during the ocean voyage or journey on railway. On the contrary, each and every one expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the attention paid them throughout their entire trip by sea and rail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

87 OSBORNE STREET,
MONTREAL, July 15, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, in circular dated June 1, 1905, I have much pleasure in forwarding the following statistics dating from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Six hundred immigrants passed through the homes of the society; the nationalities and religions were as follows:—

Nationalities—

English.. . . .	462
Irish.. . . .	31
Scotch.. . . .	82
Norwegians.. . . .	15
Welsh.. . . .	2
Swedes.. . . .	1
Danes.. . . .	2
Germans.. . . .	3
French.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
	600

Religions—

Church of England.. . . .	368
Church of Scotland.. . . .	53
Church of Ireland.. . . .	6
Church of Rome.. . . .	47
Presbyterians.. . . .	35
Lutherans.. . . .	22
Wesleyans.. . . .	19
Baptists.. . . .	19
Congregationalists.. . . .	15
Methodists.. . . .	11
Salvation Army.. . . .	3
Plymouth Brethren.. . . .	1
Catholic Apostolic.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	600

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

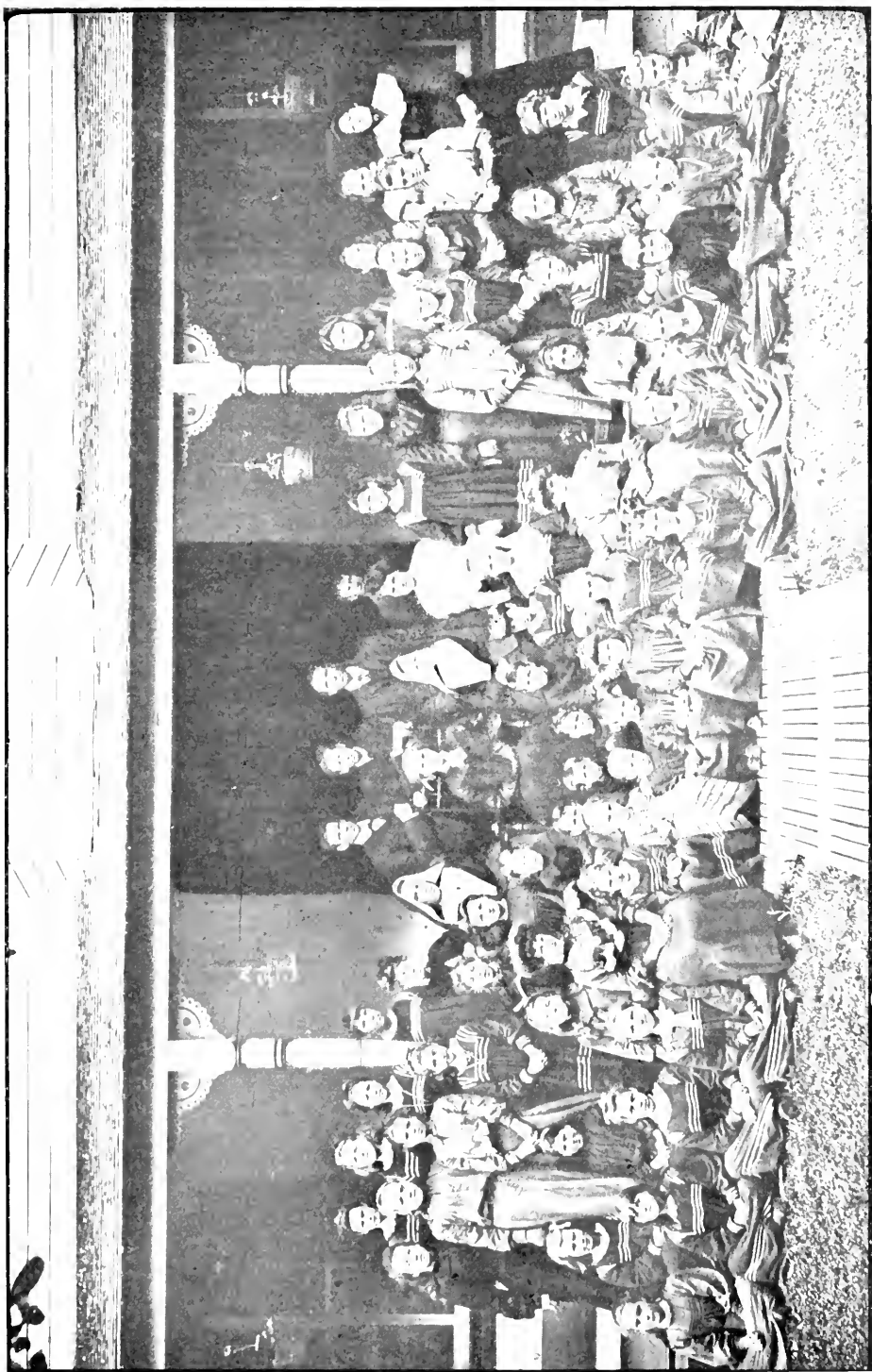
Ten parties have been received from the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the British Women's Emigration Association, comprising in all 402 immigrants.

One hundred and fifty-eight remained in Montreal, the rest, 244 were forwarded to different parts of Canada, principally Ontario and the North-west.

Your obedient servant,

MARION DRAKE,

Secretary.



The Catholic Emigration Association House, Hintonlaugh.







Miss Macpherson's Receiving and Distributing Home, Stratford, Ont.

Hon. Robt P P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA.



REPORT

ON

IMMIGRATION

PART II. ANNUAL REPORT, 1906

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907



PART II

IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, July 7, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg leave to place before you herewith the annual reports of the principal officers engaged in the immigration service of Canada, together with a report from the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, with reports of our British and continental agents appended thereto.

The growth of the work of this branch of the department is shown by the steady increase in the correspondence which we have to deal with at headquarters. Last year 77,610 attachments were made to our files; during the year now referred to (which ended on the 30th ultimo), 118,187 attachments were made to our files and duly attended to, and we responded to 220,335 requests for information, direct and indirect, and sent out 4,455,310 pamphlets, maps, &c.

The following is a statement showing the orders for immigration literature during the year:—

Geography of Canada (French)	100,000
Twentieth Century Canada	155,000
Twentieth Century Canada	100,000
Out-door Canada	600
Classes Wanted in Canada	200,000
Canada, Cost of Living	100,000
Canada in a Nutshell	650,000
Prosperity Follows Settlement	50,000
Canada, Learning Farming, Land Regulations	159,150
Home Building in Canada	200,000
English Emigrant's Experience in Western Canada	100,000
New Brunswick Leaflets	40,000
Canadian Year-Book	3,675
Farm and Ranch Review	5,000
Story of Manitoba Farmer	5,000
Dominion Medical Monthly	500
The Biggest Crop	253,500
Trade Reports (Pepper's)	259,000
Letters from Successful Settlers (Grieve's)	20,000
Wheat Pamphlet (Winter)	125,000
Book of Lectures	103
Domestic Service and other Employment for Women	100,000

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Folder Maps.

L'Ouest Canadien (French)	150,000
Bureau de Colonisation (French)	25,000
Where and How (English)	200,000

Maps.

School Map of Canada	20,000
Small Map of the Dominion of Canada	10,000
Small Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada	9,000

Newspapers (Special Editions).

'Canadian Farmer' (Galician)	15,000
'The Leader,' Regina, Inaugural Number	2,000
'Le Courrier de l'Ouest,' Edmonton	14,000
'Christmas Globe'	200
'Strathcona Plaindealer' (Christmas Number)	1,200
Hungarian Paper (Winnipeg)	1,500
'The Alberta German Herald'	36,000
'Der Nordwesten,' Winnipeg	26,000
'L'Ouest Canadien,' Winnipeg	5,000

I submit the following statistical tables compiled in my office:—

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

Per ocean travel—

Halifax	23,525	
St. John	15,336	
Quebec	71,440	
Vancouver	2,041	
Victoria	817	
New York	13,645	
Portland	2,535	
Boston	1,221	
Philadelphia	543	
Baltimore	165	
	<hr/>	18,109
		<hr/>
		131,268

From the United States, not including 123 United States citizens by ocean ports—

Montreal	1,053	
Winnipeg, &c	47,761	
Lake St. John District	1,088	
Rainy River District	342	
Montreal Colonization Society	225	
Timiskaming District	134	
Customs entries	7,193	
	<hr/>	57,796
		<hr/>
		189,064

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by Ports, during the Fiscal Years 1904-5
and 1905-6.

	FISCAL YEAR, 1904-5.				FISCAL YEAR, 1905-6.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Halifax	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525
St. John	9,934	1,909	1,703	13,596	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336
Quebec	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440
United States Ocean Ports (New York, Port- land, Boston, Philadel- phia and Baltimore)...	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109
Montreal, from the United States...	1,187	277	358	1,822	761	118	174	1,053
Winnipeg and Outports, from the United States	17,951	5,983	8,122	32,056	26,548	10,071	11,142	47,761
Vancouver	478	120	63	661	1,629	272	140	2,041
Victoria	9	4	1	14	691	100	26	817
Totals for principal ports	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601	105,415	37,412	37,255	180,082
Customs entries				7,781				7,193
Repatriation societies				1,884				1,789
Grand totals				146,266				189,064

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by months, during the Fiscal Years of 1904-5 and 1905-6.

Month.	FISCAL YEAR, 1904-5.				FISCAL YEAR, 1905-6.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
July.....	6,570	2,329	2,688	11,587	5,978	2,803	2,896	11,677
August.....	5,913	2,450	2,234	10,597	4,968	2,278	2,331	9,577
September.....	4,947	2,500	2,308	9,755	5,038	2,846	2,489	10,373
October.....	4,124	1,893	1,981	7,998	4,398	2,278	2,117	8,793
November.....	3,929	1,535	1,593	7,057	3,377	1,678	1,461	6,516
December.....	2,514	878	811	4,203	2,635	1,081	998	4,714
January.....	2,360	607	575	3,542	2,041	702	690	3,433
February.....	2,862	642	581	4,085	3,807	1,057	928	5,792
March.....	8,240	1,991	2,200	12,431	14,875	3,824	4,508	23,207
April.....	15,380	3,441	3,909	22,730	22,539	5,811	5,943	34,293
May.....	17,032	4,721	4,608	26,361	22,236	7,254	6,913	36,403
June.....	8,990	3,629	3,636	16,255	13,523	5,800	5,981	25,304
Totals.....	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601	105,415	37,412	37,255	180,082
Customs entries.....				7,781				7,193
Repatriation societies.....				1,884				1,789
Grand totals.....				146,266				189,064

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries, for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1905, and 1906, giving increase and decrease.

Country.	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Fiscal Year 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	48,847	65,135	16,288	
Welsh.....	770	797	27	
Scotch.....	11,744	15,846	4,102	
Irish.....	3,998	5,018	1,020	
Total British.....	65,359	86,796	21,437	
African, South.....	35	46	11	
Australian.....	204	322	118	
Austrian, N.E.S.....	837	1,324	487	
Bohemian.....	107	110	3	
Buckowinian.....	1,123	1,355	232	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	27	226	199	
Dalmatian.....	4	16	12	
Galician.....	6,926	5,656		1,270
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	981	739		242
Magyar.....	5	324	319	
Ruthenian.....	3	266	263	
Slovak.....	47	154	107	
Belgian.....	796	1,106	310	
Bulgarian.....	2	71	69	
Brazilian.....	1	2	1	
Chinese.....		18	18	
Dutch.....	281	389	108	
French.....	1,743	1,648		95
German, N.E.S.....	2,704	1,745		959
Alsace-Lorraine.....	5	4		1
Bavarian.....	6	22	16	
Prussian.....	28	23		5
Saxon.....	10	2		8
Württemberg.....	6			6
West Indian.....	43	171	128	
Bermudian.....	8	11	3	
Jamaican.....	26	12		14
Greek.....	98	254	156	
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	1,000	731		269
" Russian.....	6,206	6,056		150
" Polish.....	151	44		107
" Austrian.....	240	260	20	
" German.....	118	36		82
Italian.....	3,473	7,959	4,486	
Japanese.....	354	1,922	1,568	
Newfoundland.....	190	340	150	
New Zealand.....	57	89	32	
Portuguese.....	1	6	5	
Poles, N.E.S.....	247	155		92
" Austrian.....	70	156	86	
" German.....	29	29		
" Russian.....	399	385		14
Persian.....	8	7		1
Roumanian.....	270	396	126	
Russian, N.E.S.....	1,916	3,152	1,236	
Finns.....	1,323	1,103		220
Doukhobors.....	24	204	180	
Spanish.....	10	12	2	
Swiss.....	150	172	22	
Servian.....	7	19	12	
Danish.....	461	474	13	
Icelandic.....	413	168		245
Swedish.....	1,847	1,802		45
Norwegian.....	1,397	1,415	18	
Turks.....	30	357	327	
Armenians.....	78	82	4	
Egyptians.....	2	18	16	
Syrians.....	630	336		294

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by Countries—*Continued.*

Country.	Fiscal Year 04- 05.	Fiscal Year 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabians.....	48	19		29
Negroes.....	5	42	37	
India.....	45	387	342	
Total Continental, &c.....	37,255	44,349	7,094	
United States.....	43,652	57,919	14,267	
Total Immigration.....	146,266	189,064	42,798	

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 181,193 passengers, of whom 14,053 travelled saloon and 167,140 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 13,296 were destined to Canada and 757 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 145,305 were for Canada and 21,835 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 10,913 returned Canadians and 3,124 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 131,268 souls, which together with the 57,796 settlers direct from the United States, brings the total immigration to 189,064, an increase over the previous fiscal year of 42,798 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South . .	1			1					1			1
Australian	44	32	8	84	10	12	1	23	54	44	9	107
Austrian	1	1		2	3	1		4	4	2		6
Bohemian	1			1					1			1
Hungarian	2			2					2			2
Belgian	21	8		31	1			1	22	8		32
Brazilian			1	1							1	1
Chinese	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	1	1	4
Dutch	4	2	1	7	2			2	6		1	9
French	60	19		79	2	4		6	62	23		85
German	54	13	1	68	8	4	1	13	62	17	2	81
Bavarian	1			1					1			1
English	2,178	1,258	179	3,615	50	26	4	80	2,228	1,284	183	3,695
Welsh	11	2		13	2			2	13	2		15
Scotch	454	243	38	735	12	6		18	466	249	38	753
Irish	96	40	7	143	5	3		8	101	43	7	151
West Indian	22	17		46					22	17		46
Bermudian	13	15		35					13	15		35
Jamaican	4			4					4			4
Greek	2			2					2			2
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Italian	7	2		9	1			1	8	2		10
Japanese	12	4	2	18	17	7		24	29	11	2	42
Newfoundland . . .	46	56	21	123	4	20	4	28	50	76	25	151
New Zealand	25	15	2	42	1	2	1	4	26	17	3	46
Portuguese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Polish		1		1						1		1
Russian	6	3	2	11	4	1		5	10	4	2	16
Spanish	3			3					3			3
Swiss	5	3		8	1			1	6	3		9
Danish	2			2					2			2
Swedish	6	2		8	4	1	1	6	10	3	1	14
Norwegian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Armenian	2			2					2			2
Syrian	6			6					6			6
U. S. A. Citizens . .	164	85	8	257	216	166	32	414	380	251	40	671
Negroes	1			1					1			1
India	3			3	1	1		2	4	1		5
Canadians	2,722	2,283	213	5,219	1	1		2	2,724	2,284	213	5,221
Tourists	1,367	1,205	134	2,706	73	36	2	111	1,440	1,241	136	2,817
Totals	7,351	5,311	634	13,296	420	291	46	757	7,771	5,602	680	14,053

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.....	26	9	11	46	2	1	3	6	28	10	14	52
Australian.....	168	72	82	322	70	65	65	201	238	138	147	523
Austrian, N.E.S.....	796	261	267	1,324	197	91	67	355	993	352	334	1,679
Bohemian.....	38	29	43	110	5	10	10	25	43	39	53	135
Buckowinian.....	1,004	142	209	1,355	1			1	1,005	142	209	1,356
Croatian and Slovenian.....	202	13	11	226	1			1	203	13	11	227
Dalmatian.....	16			16					16			16
Galician.....	3,565	1,041	1,050	5,656	172	53	43	268	3,737	1,094	1,093	5,924
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	429	151	159	739	247	94	42	383	676	245	201	1,122
Magyar.....	237	39	48	324	3	1		4	240	40	48	328
Ruthenian.....	193	31	42	266					193	31	42	266
Slovak.....	123	15	16	154					123	15	16	154
Belgian.....	663	242	201	1,106	193	67	73	333	856	309	274	1,439
Bulgarian.....	69	2		71	6			6	75	2		77
Brazilian.....	2			2					2			2
Chinese.....	3	7	8	18					3	7	8	18
Dutch.....	236	83	70	389	41	30	33	104	277	113	103	493
French.....	917	441	290	1,648	34	24	18	76	951	465	308	1,724
German, N.E.S.....	856	404	485	1,745	358	264	267	889	1,214	668	752	2,634
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Bavarian.....	21	1		22					21	1		22
Prussian.....	13	5	5	23	4	5	7	16	17	10	12	39
Saxon.....	2			2	1			1	3			3
English.....	36,333	14,135	14,667	65,135	811	479	321	1,611	37,144	14,614	14,988	66,746
Welsh.....	539	159	99	797	28	12	3	43	567	171	102	840
Scotch.....	9,607	3,507	2,732	15,846	244	132	81	457	9,851	3,639	2,813	16,303
Irish.....	3,160	1,255	603	5,018	168	132	47	347	3,328	1,387	650	5,365
West Indian.....	109	49	13	171	4			4	113	49	13	175
Bermudian.....	8	2	1	11					8	2	1	11
Jamaican.....	10	2		12					10	2		12
Greek.....	216	13	25	254	43	1	1	45	259	14	26	299
Hebrew, N. E. S.....	336	218	177	731	18	22	23	63	354	240	200	794
" Russian.....	2,364	1,728	1,964	6,056	120	132	186	438	2,484	1,860	2,150	6,494
" Polish.....	27	7	10	44		1	1	2	27	8	11	46
" Austrian.....	108	74	78	260	1	3	4	8	109	77	82	268
" German.....	17	8	11	36	1			1	18	8	11	37
Italian.....	7,218	417	324	7,959	283	28	27	338	7,501	445	351	8,297
Japanese.....	1,614	264	44	1,922	883	162	24	1,069	2,497	426	68	2,991
Newfoundland.....	205	119	16	340	106	81	31	218	311	200	47	558
New Zealand.....	53	19	17	89	20	11	5	36	73	30	22	125
Portuguese.....	3	2	1	6	1			1	4	2	1	7
Poles N.E.S.....	126	20	9	155	56	18	20	94	182	38	29	249
" Austrian.....	98	29	29	156		1	2	3	98	30	31	159
" German.....	22	4	3	29	2			2	24	4	3	31
" Russian.....	273	64	48	385	22	6	3	31	295	70	51	416
Persian.....	6	1		7					6	1		7
Romanian.....	244	73	79	396	23	11	9	43	267	84	88	439
Russian, N. E. S.....	1,407	778	967	3,152	1,954	1,086	1,218	4,258	3,361	1,864	2,185	7,410
Finn.....	767	237	99	1,103	1,624	676	320	2,620	2,391	913	419	3,723
Doukhobors.....	77	53	74	204					77	53	74	204
Spanish.....	9	3		12	2	1		3	11	4		15
Swiss.....	114	30	28	172	13	6	2	21	127	36	30	193
Servian.....	12	4	3	19	1			1	13	4	3	20
Danish.....	317	97	60	474	366	156	107	629	683	253	167	1,103
Icelandic.....	55	51	62	168	2	2	4	8	57	53	66	176
Swedish.....	1,100	383	319	1,802	899	493	334	1,726	1,999	876	653	3,528
Norwegian.....	874	270	271	1,415	1,651	841	514	3,006	2,525	1,111	785	4,421
Turks.....	318	24	15	357	29	1	3	33	347	25	18	390
Armenians.....	70		5	82	7	1	3	11	77	8	8	93

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906—*Continued.*

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Egyptians.....	18			18	6	1	1	8	18			18
Syrians.....	198	83	55	336	6	1	1	8	204	84	56	344
Arabians.....	17	2		19					17	2		19
U. S. A. Citizens...	63	30	30	123	555	428	141	1,124	618	458	171	1,247
Negroes.....	36	5	1	42	1			1	37	5	1	43
India.....	377	8	2	387	13	1		14	390	9	2	401
Total Immigration...	78,106	27,223	25,939	131,268	11,292	5,631	4,063	20,986	89,398	32,854	30,002	152,254
Returned Canadians...	7,802	2,275	836	10,913					7,802	2,275	836	10,913
Tourists.....	2,139	799	186	3,124	738	67	44	849	2,877	866	230	3,973
Totals.....	88,047	30,297	26,961	145,305	12,030	5,698	4,107	21,835	100,077	35,995	31,068	167,140

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South	10	2	3	1		1	1	8	11	2	1	6	46
Australian	37	48	24	7	6	13	7	8	64	19	56	33	322
Austrian, N.E.S.	110	22	39	59	31	8	11	14	55	158	574	243	1,324
Bohemian	11	12		1	6	1	9	1		13	51	5	110
Buckowinian	49	11	6	9	23	16	7	1	33	295	686	219	1,355
Croatian and Slovenian	2	12	6	18		18	5	22	39	66	22	16	226
Dalmatian	4					4			1	7			16
Galician	315	80	61	71	124	58	31	52	203	1,458	2,443	760	5,656
Hungarian, N.E.S.	116	38	7	14	43	33	19	18	100	57	200	94	739
Magyar	1	2	13	29	5	37	39	68	42	56		32	324
Ruthenian	14	12	1	5	6	7	6	27	9	175		4	266
Slovak		2	3	8		12	9	23	27	52		18	154
Belgian	79	39	68	62	95	20	34	29	114	257	198	111	1,106
Bulgarian	8		2	2	4	2		6	5	37	5		71
Brazilian												2	2
Chinese							10		3		3	2	18
Dutch	25	10	4	10	18	9	4	13	32	144	58	62	389
French	103	92	132	114	72	57	29	42	132	198	354	263	1,648
German, N.E.S.	103	119	92	152	89	58	17	63	140	243	410	259	1,745
Alsace-Lorraine	3		1										4
Bavarian								18	1	2		1	22
Prussian	2	4	1					4	3	8		1	23
Saxon							1		1				2
English	4,524	3,944	4,308	2,949	1,519	1,083	931	1,560	9,175	10,832	13,877	10,433	65,135
Welsh	72	52	44	33	33	23	19	8	145	96	173	99	797
Scotch	873	1,071	755	535	356	214	168	383	1,491	2,975	3,718	3,307	15,846
Irish	353	358	438	249	146	76	61	110	562	760	1,183	722	5,018
West Indian	25	3	7	9	4	1	3	1	6	7	33	72	171
Bernaduan	3		1	2			1		1	1	1	1	11
Jamaican	7	1				1	1			1		1	12
Greek	15	10	15	14	16	10	2	3	12	64	34	59	254
Hebrew, N.E.S.	117	66	83	35	61	40	65	33	39	57	81	54	731
" Russian	590	450	515	287	238	310	397	362	671	629	729	968	6,056
" Polish		3	1	1	1	9	11	3	2	4	9		44
" Austrian	39	30	16	60	14	3	12	14	3	4	24	41	260
" German	6	12	3		1		2		4				36
Italian	254	122	268	185	145	119	96	613	687	2,451	2,033	986	7,959
Japanese	67	54	95	38	95	82	4	179	106	226	685	291	1,922
Newfoundland	16	43	39	37	39	11	12	14	37	25	39	28	340
New Zealand	12	9	5	6	8	4	4	1	8	6	21	5	89
Portuguese	2		1								3		6
Polish, N.E.S.	5	1	5		30	7	2	4	14	53	24	10	155
" Austrian	9	8	1	13	5	7	1	8	9	58	13	24	156
" German	4	1	3	2		4	3	9	1	1	1		29
" Russian	34	29	40	20	17	10	12	13	50	41	73	46	385
Persian	2	1			2						2		7
Roumanian	11	10	25	8	27	53	11	9	36	128	53	25	396
Russian, N.E.S.	402	130	115	122	140	155	37	104	265	619	706	357	3,152
Finnish	102	58	87	74	52	103	63	78	91	86	138	171	1,103
Doukhobors	2		198		4								204
Spanish	3	3						1			3	2	12
Swiss	11	9	9	10	8	4	2	9	19	21	41	26	172
Servian		1	1	1		1	11			2			19
Danish	39	39	36	29	19	16	5	17	90	54	78	52	474
Icelandic	98	1	12	1	4	4				1	7	40	168
Swedish	214	98	149	114	71	118	80	26	121	171	394	246	1,802
Norwegian	139	67	113	57	54	49	30	24	122	176	392	192	1,415
Turks	13	16	5	15	41	26	5	14	9	61	68	84	357
Armenians	15	7	8	9	5		2	7	6	4	7	12	82
Egyptians	3				6	8		1					18
Syrians	15	49	42	30	47	39	29	10	15	9	11	40	336
Arabians	1	7		2	1			3		2		3	19
U.S.A. citizens	30	6	11	6	9	1	2	4		10	12	32	123
Negroes			1									41	42
India	22	2	16	14	43	15	10	50	10	80	89	36	387
	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,058	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculturists.	2,783	1,820	1,966	1,138	899	676	478	934	6,363	7,294	9,068	5,175	38,594
General labourers.	1,507	1,045	1,278	1,016	726	696	480	1,247	2,997	7,203	7,607	5,308	31,110
Mechanics.	2,470	2,196	2,488	1,675	1,099	847	831	1,105	3,761	5,506	8,182	5,925	36,085
Clerks.	535	479	592	430	258	185	167	288	512	1,060	1,527	1,327	7,360
Miners.	208	276	228	215	156	63	54	85	289	434	670	464	3,142
Female servants.	567	435	568	451	291	176	104	168	435	734	1,343	1,071	6,343
Not classed ..	1,041	1,025	814	604	354	317	219	261	466	726	1,440	1,367	8,634
Totals	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,088	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268
Maritime Provinces.	568	286	463	262	290	302	280	192	638	1,513	887	672	6,353
Quebec.	1,816	1,560	1,763	1,420	776	627	564	666	1,650	3,274	6,339	4,311	24,766
Ontario.	3,110	3,046	3,237	2,270	1,399	1,163	919	1,841	6,212	9,312	10,724	7,878	51,111
Manitoba.	2,293	1,397	1,392	774	644	423	323	617	4,080	5,760	7,129	4,581	29,413
Saskatchewan.	445	310	386	264	194	135	47	158	974	1,294	1,867	1,239	7,313
Alberta.	440	278	261	244	152	52	49	130	807	1,005	1,315	938	5,671
British Columbia.	439	399	429	295	327	258	150	480	460	798	1,575	1,017	6,627
Yukon. ....	..	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	14
Totals	9,111	7,276	7,934	5,529	3,783	2,960	2,333	4,088	14,823	22,957	29,837	20,637	131,268

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South..	26	9	11	46	10	2	5	2	.....	.....	8	5	4
Australian.....	168	72	82	322	40	9	8	38	6	5	47	11	18
Austrian, N.E.S.	796	261	267	1,324	318	89	150	368	41	48	74	32	28
Bohemian.....	38	29	43	110	8	3	4	9	4	8	11	6	10
Buckowinian....	1,004	142	209	1,355	350	69	151	618	27	47	27	5	9
Croatian and Slovenian..	202	13	11	226	71	1	2	125	9	6	4	.....	.....
Dalmatian.....	16	.....	.....	16	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	3,565	1,041	1,050	5,656	1,654	458	686	1,712	215	289	159	33	44
Hungarian, N.E.S.	429	151	159	739	163	65	90	185	23	31	35	8	6
Magyar.....	237	39	48	324	31	.....	.....	194	26	37	4	1	.....
Ruthenian.....	193	31	42	266	7	2	4	186	20	34	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	123	15	16	154	10	.....	.....	104	6	7	3	.....	1
Belgian.....	663	242	201	1,106	302	72	81	125	24	27	166	66	44
Bulgarian.....	69	2	.....	71	34	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	3	7	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	236	83	70	389	131	30	42	55	6	2	38	13	20
French.....	917	441	290	1,648	443	154	167	113	20	30	132	67	33
German, N.E.S.	856	404	485	1,745	340	170	282	181	28	43	242	68	97
Alsace-Lorraine.	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bavarian.....	21	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Prussian.....	13	5	5	23	5	4	5	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saxon.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	36,333	14,135	14,667	65,135	13,123	3,176	3,697	6,438	1,717	2,780	12,297	4,089	4,652
Welsh.....	539	159	99	797	196	38	24	67	15	16	189	37	39
Scotch.....	9,607	3,507	2,732	15,846	3,416	689	843	1,144	250	321	3,553	949	932
Irish.....	3,160	1,255	603	5,018	1,281	201	186	674	111	120	698	254	184
West Indian.....	109	49	13	171	8	1	1	41	.....	.....	37	7	3
Bermudian.....	8	2	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Jamaican.....	10	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Greek.....	216	13	25	254	24	1	2	167	3	9	8	1	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S.	336	218	177	731	26	5	6	35	22	25	227	148	111
" Russian..	2,364	1,728	1,964	6,056	222	124	218	433	206	297	1,540	957	1,088
" Polish....	27	7	10	44	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	21	4	9
" Austrian..	108	74	78	260	12	5	6	18	8	12	72	35	46
" German....	17	8	11	36	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	10	6	10
Italian.....	7,218	417	324	7,959	844	45	44	5,946	217	220	264	29	18
Japanese.....	1,614	264	44	1,922	368	15	7	238	32	2	41	2	1
Newfoundland..	205	119	16	340	1	1	1	173	2	.....	16	4	4
New Zealand....	53	19	17	89	20	3	9	3	.....	.....	20	5	2
Portuguese.....	3	2	1	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poles, N.E.S....	126	20	9	155	13	3	3	74	7	4	26	2	1
" Austrian..	98	29	29	156	15	7	8	73	9	9	7	4	4
" German....	22	4	3	29	6	1	2	14	1	1	1	.....	.....
" Russian..	273	64	48	385	71	15	17	128	13	18	64	14	13
Persian.....	6	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	241	73	79	396	37	12	29	161	13	17	38	24	27
Russian, N.E.S.	1,407	778	967	3,152	384	196	337	615	125	241	344	200	219
Finn.....	767	237	99	1,103	82	8	14	610	55	57	46	12	8
Dunkhobors....	77	53	74	204	75	50	73	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spanish.....	9	3	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Swiss.....	114	30	28	172	49	8	14	21	2	2	35	7	10
Servian.....	12	4	3	19	2	1	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	317	97	60	474	122	18	20	96	8	11	74	16	16
Icelandic.....	55	51	62	168	30	16	46	14	3	5	10	3	10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
2						2	4		2	1	9	8	23	2	3		
17	5	8	18	4	1	5	8	32	42	6	18	68	40	3	26	160	1
14	2	3		15	2	70	7	25	34	28	262	232	485	205	62	50	
			10	6	14	5		5	7	6	5	2	38		10	49	
			9			38		3	2	93	376	91	426	302	67		
	1						2	2	3	1	3	176	32	8	1	5	
			1									10	6				
2	5	9	35	2		318	3	10	22	133	752	444	3,452	568	277	30	
2	1	2	44	3	6	44		7	24	83	73	144	162	218	40	19	
1			6			5	1	7	11	62	14	137	33	34	28	16	
						6		3	4	9	72	73	95	3	11	3	
			5			5	1	4	8	2	2	56	3	14	43	34	
29	9	5	26	13	27	38	15	20	17	53	311	54	453	83	127	24	1
						2						69	2				
											2						
3	7	8								1						16	
9	5	2				21	3	8	4	2	40	34	235	35	39	4	
80	23	11	11	10	12	61	138	106	37	34	681	111	498	162	125	35	2
60	11	11	12	7	4	73	21	47	48	37	305	299	725	252	90	37	
											1	1	2				
1							1			1	1	9	4			7	
1			1				1	1		1	2	4	7	9			
						1				1	1	1					
2,201	856	610	899	273	454	2,955	1,375	1,069	2,474	2,898	9,598	31,647	12,915	3,327	2,744	1,999	7
35	5	2	45	5	11	46	7	13	7	40	99	267	220	64	51	55	1
785	265	184	534	88	140	968	175	298	312	802	2,186	6,417	3,959	923	914	643	2
347	94	46	55	11	9	498	105	86	58	172	838	2,339	1,158	168	232	111	
15	1	5				28	8	12	4	104	14	33	3	11	4	2	
2						1	1	1	10			1					
8						2	1			7	1	4					
12	2	5	2			5	3	1	9		147	93	6			8	
39	17	20	1	1		18	8	7	15	6	459	136	109	18	1	2	
136	128	213	4	2		208	29	103	148	184	2,942	1,658	1,153	88	9	22	
2						1		1		2	13	28	1				
5	7	8				14	1	5	6	1	151	76	22	10			
1	1									1	24	4	7				
29	8	6	116	8	2	76	19	34	34	604	3,183	3,436	132	6	180	418	
450	67	8	1			12	516	106	26		3	6				1,913	
9			2			51	4	61	11	332	3	5					
6			2			5	2	6	6	2	7	19	5		1	55	
1								1		3		4				2	
7			4		1	7	2	1		10	41	20	42	1	12	29	
2				1	3	5	1	3	5	7	35	36	53	3	21	1	
	1		1			1					4	14	10		1		
1			9			18		4		5	177	109	77	14		3	
											3	2	2				
5	3		1			16	2	5	6	24	175	63	40	89		5	
34	16	30	25	2	8	161	5	78	132	113	881	445	1,190	343	115	65	
3	1	1	26	8	12	148		5	7	24	76	835	43	21	32	72	
						3							195	9			
4	1						1				4	2	3			3	
7	2					2	2	9	2		62	41	28	4	34	3	
							1	2	1			8	1	2		8	
16	2	2	5	4	3	43	4	6	8	42	136	84	132	9	44	27	
	1		1			26		2	1		4	3	157		3	1	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Swedish	1,100	383	319	1,802	296	84	158	624	64	98	141	32	36
Norwegian	874	270	271	1,415	254	55	112	419	38	61	180	39	47
Turks	318	24	15	357	97	6	5	188	3	6	16	2	1
Armenians	70	7	5	82	9	1	1	39	1	...	10	2	2
Egyptians	18	...	...	18	3	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
Syrians	198	83	55	336	31	3	2	87	22	17	32	16	9
Arabians	17	2	...	19	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.A. Citizens.	63	30	30	123	9	1	1	17	1	1	15	7	6
Negroes	36	5	1	42	...	...	...	19	...	1	15	...	...
India	377	8	2	387	9	1	2	44	...	...	17	1	...
Totals	78,106	27,223	25,939	131,268	25,072	5,953	7,569	22,736	3,407	4,967	21,038	7,224	7,823

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

7.—*Concluded.*for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906—*Concluded.*

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitola.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
7	6	3	24	5	9	176	8	16	15	157	119	437	620	160	164	145	....
11	8	5	7	2	1	112	3	16	45	63	118	415	387	138	154	140	....
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	5	3	1	85	255	8	.....	.....	8	....
9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	26	53	.....	1	.....	.....	....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
22	12	14	4	.....	.....	23	22	7	13	113	173	45	3	.....	1	1	....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
9	3	5	1	2	.....	5	12	11	17	22	16	33	10	5	4	33	....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	33	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
99	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	208	2	.....	.....	11	9	1	1	1	364	....
4,555	1,579	1,226	1,962	459	721	6,343	2,743	2,258	3,633	6,353	24,766	51,111	29,413	7,313	5,671	6,627	14

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Halifax 34,154 passengers, of whom 5,545 travelled saloon and 28,609 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 5,476 were destined to Canada and 69 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 25,988 were for Canada and 2,621 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,125 returned Canadians and 338 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 23,525 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 3,482 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....		1		1						1		1
Hungarian.....	2			2					2			2
Belgian.....		1		1						1		1
Brazilian.....			1	1							1	1
Dutch.....	1			1								1
French.....	13			13					13			13
German.....	4	1		5					4	1		5
English.....	361	130	25	516	3			3	364	130	25	519
Welsh.....	1			1					1			1
Scotch.....	56	7	4	67	2			2	58	7	4	69
Irish.....	12	4		16					12	4		16
West Indian.....	8	6	3	17					8	6	3	17
Bermudian.....	11	10	7	28					11	10	7	28
Italian.....					1			1	1			1
Newfoundland.....	40	51	13	104	4	20	4	28	44	71	17	132
New Zealand.....		1		1						1		1
Swedish.....	1	1		2	2			2	3	1		4
Syrian.....	6			6					6			6
U. S. Citizens.....	126	35	1	163	17	13	1	31	143	48	3	194
Canadians.....	1,694	1,336	79	3,109	1			1	1,695	1,336	79	3,110
Tourists.....	712	651	59	1,422	1			1	713	651	59	1,423
Totals.....	3,048	2,235	193	5,476	31	33	5	69	3,079	2,268	198	5,545

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	8	4	6	18					8	4	6	18
Australian	8	6	4	18					8	6	4	18
Austrian, N.E.S.	8	3	9	20	13	10	12	35	21	13	21	55
Bohemian	4	4	4	12		1		1	4	5	4	13
Buckowinian	10			10					10			10
Galician	21	10	16	47		1		1	21	11	16	48
Hungarian, N.E.S.	5			5	5	1	6	12	10	1	6	17
Belgian	88	30	25	143	18	8	8	34	106	38	33	177
Bulgarian	1			1					1			1
Dutch	44	23	13	80	3	5	6	14	47	28	19	94
French	127	59	38	224	3	4	3	10	130	63	41	234
German, N.E.S.	61	32	33	126	26	18	19	63	87	50	52	189
Bavarian	18			18					18			18
Prussian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Saxon	2			2					2			2
English	9,321	2,506	2,672	14,499	113	36	41	190	9,434	2,542	2,713	14,689
Welsh	118	29	18	165		3		3	121	29	18	168
Scotch	2,782	562	479	3,823	22	4		26	2,804	566	479	3,849
Irish	768	199	121	1,088	26	15		41	794	214	121	1,129
West Indian	67	18	9	94	2			2	69	18	9	96
Bermudian	6			6					6			6
Jamaican	7	2		9					7	2		9
Greek	13	3	2	18	2			2	15	3	2	20
Hebrew, N.E.S.	35	13	21	69	2	2	2	6	37	15	23	75
" Russian	385	356	452	1,193	14	10	7	31	399	366	459	1,224
" Polish	17	4	9	30					17	4	9	30
" Austrian	10	6	7	23					10	6	7	23
" German	3	2	1	6					3	2	1	6
Italian	227	3	6	236	21	12	14	47	248	15	20	283
Newfoundland	204	118	16	338	106	81	31	218	310	199	47	556
New Zealand	5	2		7					5	2		7
Portuguese	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3
Poles, N.E.S.	7	5	3	15	9		1	10	16	5	4	25
" Austrian	3	1	2	6					3	1	2	6
" Russian	12	4	3	19	3	1	1	5	15	5	4	24
Persian	2			2					2			2
Roumanian	3	3	1	7	1			1	4	3	1	8
Russian, N.E.S.	69	46	60	175	162	110	141	413	231	156	201	588
Finn	166	51	20	237	397	135	61	593	563	186	81	830
Swiss	18	5	6	29	2			2	20	5	6	31
Danish	47	9	8	64	57	30	21	108	104	39	29	172
Icelandic	4	2	1	7		1	3	4	4	3	4	11
Swedish	241	36	24	301	93	39	29	161	334	75	53	462
Norwegian	127	28	27	182	375	101	48	524	502	129	75	706
Turks	4			4					4			4
Armenians	11			11					11			11
Egyptians	15			15					15			15
Syrians	27	9	11	47	3			3	30	9	11	50
Arabians	3			3					3			3
U.S.A. Citizens	10	10	4	24	41	10	5	56	51	20	9	80
Negroes	35	5	1	41	1			1	36	5	1	42
India	1	1	2	4					1	1	2	4
Total immigration	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525	1,524	635	459	2,618	16,704	4,845	4,594	26,143
Returned Canadians	1,662	314	149	2,125					1,662	314	149	2,125
Tourists	240	60	38	338	1	1	1	3	241	61	39	341
Totals	17,082	4,584	4,322	25,988	1,525	636	460	2,621	18,607	5,220	4,782	28,609

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Halifax
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.						1		8	8	1			18
Australian					1		1	2	6	6	2		18
Austrian, N.E.S.		1		1	12	1		2	1	1			20
Bohemian					2	1	2			12	5		12
Buckowinian										7	3		10
Galician.					4	15	5	2	3	10	8		47
Hungarian, N.E.S.						3		1	1				5
Belgian.	2		2	8	12	9	18	7	44	30	11		143
Bulgarian.										1			1
Dutch					7	8	3	3	4	42	13		80
French.				1	9	30	17	12	86	61	8		224
German, N.E.S.		1		1	11	28	7	4	32	12	29	1	126
Bavarian								17	1				18
Prussian									1				1
Saxon							1		1				2
English.	262	78	118	64	190	644	417	697	5,473	4,541	1,743	272	14,499
Welsh.			1	2	11	9	6	4	56	53	14	9	165
Scotch	33	21	31	35	74	71	33	183	1,073	2,049	130	90	3,823
Irish	3	4	6	3	45	44	28	51	380	452	55	17	1,088
West Indian.	19		4	8		1		1	3	4	18	36	94
Bermudian	3			2			1						6
Jamaican.	7	1				1							9
Greek.					7	3	2	1	4	1			18
Hebrew, N.E.S.					3	11	25	10	7	5	7	1	69
" Russian	3				57	246	243	238	255	57	90	4	1,193
" Polish					1	9	9	3	2	1	5		30
" Austrian					5	2	12	4					23
" German.							1		4		1		6
Italian.		4	128		2	4	6	4	23	62	2	1	236
Newfoundland.	16	42	39	37	39	11	12	14	37	25	39	27	338
New Zealand.			2			1			1	3			7
Portuguese											3		3
Poles, N.E.S.					2	2	2	2		6	1		15
" Austrian.					2			1	3				6
" Russian						3	5	5	1	2	3		19
Persian					2								
Roumanian.						4			2	1			7
Russian, N.E.S.	1	1			1	31	17	28	72	12	12		175
Finns.	1				14	83	29	52	45	6	7		237
Swiss						4	1	4	14	6			29
Danish	2	1		1	2	9	1	6	12	18	12		64
Icelandic.					1	4				1	1		7
Swedish.		1			14	90	61	12	36	58	29		301
Norwegian				1	4	9	8	9	42	71	37	1	182
Turks.					3			1					4
Armenians.							2	2	5	2			11
Egyptians.					6	8		1					15
Syrians		9	10		13	9		1	5				47
Arabians.								1		2			3
U.S.A. Citizens.	2				2		2	2		6	2	8	24
Negroes.												41	41
India.												4	4
Totals	354	164	341	164	538	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	22	10	5	4	72	321	183	397	3,950	3,466	758	44	9,232
General labourers.....	16	40	142	33	151	305	169	202	859	791	439	72	3,219
Mechanics.....	48	17	33	24	139	434	419	532	2,179	2,318	709	66	6,918
Clerks.....	11	13	7	5	32	53	51	100	226	272	83	17	873
Miners.....	57	59	51	51	54	49	36	42	154	290	226	100	1,169
Female servants.....	22	14	31	33	56	110	53	83	223	283	52	29	989
Not classed.....	175	11	72	14	51	137	66	39	152	197	24	184	1,125
Totals.....	354	164	341	164	558	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525
Maritime Provinces.....	349	156	334	159	205	208	141	99	311	705	533	448	3,648
Quebec.....	1	1	1	1	64	317	252	301	731	483	238	3	2,392
Ontario.....	3	6	5	3	203	572	420	589	3,409	3,710	949	44	9,913
Manitoba.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46	202	111	255	2,165	1,820	417	15	5,032
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	63	17	60	558	463	72	.....	1,246
Alberta.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	19	20	34	441	357	47	.....	928
British Columbia.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	28	16	57	127	79	35	2	365
Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	354	164	341	164	558	1,409	977	1,395	7,743	7,617	2,291	512	23,525

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.....	8	4	6	18	5	2	3				1	1	3
Australian.....	8	6	4	18	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	
Austrian, N.E.S.....	8	3	9	20	1			3	2	4	2		
Bohemian.....	4	4	4	12	1	1	3		1		1	1	1
Buckowinian.....	10			10	3			7					
Galician.....	21	10	16	47	7	7	8	9	1	6	5	1	2
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	5			5				3			2		
Belgian.....	88	30	25	143	46	11	11	10	2	2	15	7	4
Bulgarian.....	1			1				1					
Dutch.....	44	23	13	80	35	12	7	1	1		8	3	6
French.....	127	59	38	224	81	30	30	20	2	2	13	10	1
German, N. E. S.....	61	32	33	126	22	10	17	6	1	1	29	12	13
Bavarian.....	18			18				5			11		
Prussian.....	1			1									
Saxon.....	2			2	1								
English.....	9,321	2,506	2,672	14,499	4,434	829	984	1,050	211	338	2,982	651	684
Welsh.....	118	29	18	165	55	9	6	6	1	1	40	8	10
Scotch.....	2,782	562	479	3,823	1,231	169	205	174	25	43	892	112	88
Irish.....	768	199	121	1,088	409	68	65	111	14	23	145	23	18
West Indian.....	67	18	9	94	4	1	1	31			19	3	
Bermudian.....	6			6							3		
Jamaican.....	7	2		9							1		
Greek.....	13	3	2	18	1	1		10			1		
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	35	13	21	69	4			2	4	1	25	6	15
" Russian.....	385	356	452	1,193	41	29	59	39	27	58	283	216	271
" Polish.....	17	4	9	30	1						15	3	9
" Austrian.....	10	6	7	23				1			8	3	4
" German.....	3	2	1	6							3	2	1
Italian.....	227	3	6	236	9			200	3	6	4		
Newfoundland.....	204	118	16	338	1	1	1	173	2		15	3	4
New Zealand.....	5	2		7	2			1			2		
Portuguese.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1						
Poles, N.E.S.....	7	5	3	15	2	2	3	1	1		3	1	
" Austrian.....	3	1	2	6	2							1	2
" Russian.....	12	4	3	19				3			8	2	3
Persian.....	2			2				1			1		
Roumanian.....	3	3	1	7	1						1	1	
Russian, N.E.S.....	69	46	60	175	24	12	23	20	5	5	23	19	19
Finns.....	166	51	20	237	7	1		145	16	16	6	2	2
Swiss.....	18	5	6	29	8	2	4	3			6	1	2
Danish.....	47	9	8	64	15	6	8	16			11		
Icelandic.....	4	2	1	7				3			1	1	1
Swedish.....	241	36	24	301	47	7	8	175	6	9	15	4	4
Norwegian.....	127	28	27	182	39	4	12	66	7	11	21	2	
Turks.....	4			4				2			1		
Armenians.....	11			11				11					
Egyptians.....	15			15	1			10			1		
Syrians.....	27	9	11	47	1			9	1	2	6	2	
Arabians.....	3			3				3					
U. S. A. Citizens.....	10	10	4	24	3	1		3			2		
Negroes.....	35	5	1	41				18		1	15		
India.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	2						
Totals.....	15,180	4,210	4,135	23,525	6,549	1,219	1,464	2,354	335	530	4,648	1,103	1,167

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
						1	2			1	2	1	13	1			
			1							1		11	6				
			12					1	5	12	3		1			4	
								1		5	5		1			1	
										9			1				
						1				7		5	3	28		4	
										5							
6	2		11	5	8	1		2		23	40	5	52	7	16		
												1					
4	3			2	1	7		9	9	1	8	4	50	9	8		
						3				19	89	7	58	37	8	6	
						6		4	3	13	23	21	38	25	6		
1								1		1							
1										1		7	3			7	
333	82	60	346	105	178	512	176	116	428	1,808	1,026	7,046	2,946	829	617	227	
5			12	1	1	9		1		21	7	55	49	17	12	3	1
131	22	10	331	36	59	174	23	24	74	624	272	1,432	1,068	193	167	67	
58	7	1	27	1	1	76	18	10	13	92	83	527	281	44	46	15	
11	1	5				7	2	6	3	68	3	10	1	8	4		
2							1			6							
6						2				7							
1	1	2				1						8	10				
3						2	1	1	5	5	39	19	6				
15	15	33				45	7	24	31	71	574	328	198	20		2	
1								1		1	7	22					
1	1	3				2				1	10	12					
											6						
1			12				1			205	7	21				3	
9			2			51	4	61	11	332	2	4					
						2						3	2				
										3							
			1			1				3	3	2	7				
1												5					
			1			2				2	14		3				
												2					
1	1					1			1		2	2	1	2			
			2	1	2	5		4	11	14	64	13	61	23			
			8	1	2	31				15	10	179	13	2	1	17	
1						1		1			6	6	10		7		
1			3	1		2	1			11	12	10	27	1	3		
2						1					1		6				
1						18	2	1	3	130	24	64	46	10	20	7	
1						15			4	36	20	47	52	16	8	3	
											1	3					
2										1	1	9					
8	3	6				3	3		3	12	3						
										34	8	3	2				
										2	1						
1	2	3	1	2		2		3	1	11	1	4	2	2	1	3	
2						5				33		4					
610	140	123	762	155	252	989	257	269	599	3,648	2,392	9,913	5,032	1,246	928	365	1

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of St. John 20,398 passengers, of whom 782 travelled saloon and 19,616 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 765 were destined to Canada and 17 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 16,410 were for Canada and 3,206 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 805 returned Canadians and 269 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 15,336 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 1,740 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	2			2					2			2
Austrian.....					1			1	1			1
Bohemian.....	1			1					1			1
Belgian.....	7	1		8					7	1		8
French.....	2			2					2			2
German.....	3			3	1	1		2	4	1		5
English.....	186	79	22	287	1			1	187	79	22	288
Welsh.....	3			3					3			3
Scotch.....	69	14	5	88		1		1	69	15	5	89
Irish.....	7	2		9					7	2		9
West Indian.....	10	10	2	22					10	10	2	22
Bermudian.....	2	5		7					2	5		7
Newfoundland.....		1		1						1		1
Swiss.....	1			1					1			1
U. S. Citizens.....	2	6		8	7	5		12	9	11		20
India.....	2			2					2			2
Canadians.....	115	76	19	210					115	76	19	210
Tourists.....	47	45	19	111					47	45	19	111
Totals.....	459	239	67	765	10	7		17	469	246	67	782

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	1		2	3					1		2	3
Australian	7	1		8					7	1		8
Austrian, N.E.S.	115	40	30	185	73	22	16	111	188	62	46	296
Bohemian	8	2	5	15	1	2	3	6	9	4	8	21
Buckowinian	279	32	41	352	1			1	280	32	41	353
Croatian	9			9					9			9
Dalmatian	6			6					6			6
Galician	1,309	276	192	1,777	129	30	15	174	1,438	306	207	1,951
Hungarian, N.E.S.	132	23	20	175	128	38	15	181	260	61	35	356
Magyar	6			6	3	1		4	9	1		10
Slovak	8		1	9					8		1	9
Belgian	151	50	40	241	61	12	17	90	212	62	57	331
Bulgarian		2		2		2		2		2		4
Dutch	22	8	11	41	1	1		2	23	9	11	43
French	19	11	6	36	2	3	7	12	21	14	13	48
German, N.E.S.	129	52	75	256	89	56	77	222	218	108	152	478
Bavarian	2	1		3					2	1		3
Prussian	5	1		6					5	1		6
Saxon					1			1	1			1
English	4,443	1,143	1,101	6,687	51	15	13	79	4,494	1,158	1,114	6,766
Welsh	85	17	23	125					85	17	23	125
Scotch	831	165	118	1,114	17	4	5	26	848	169	123	1,140
Irish	260	71	28	359	3	3		6	263	74	28	365
West Indian	29	24	3	56	2			2	31	24	3	58
Bermudian	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Jamaican	2			2					2			2
Greek	4			4	35			35	39			39
Hebrew, N.E.S.	81	52	37	170					81	52	37	170
" Russian	341	163	163	667	6	9	12	27	347	172	175	694
" Polish	2			2					2			2
" Austrian	2			2					2			2
" German		1		1						1		1
Italian	1,330	22	12	1,364	191	3	1	195	1,521	25	13	1,559
New Zealand	1	1		2					1	1		2
Poles, N.E.S.	52	7		59					52	7		59
" Austrian	1	2	2	5					1	2	2	5
" German	1			1					1			1
" Russian	73	7	3	83	7			7	80	7	3	90
Roumanian, N.E.S.	57	37	41	135	7	4	3	14	64	41	44	149
Russian, N.E.S.	419	144	181	744	666	238	272	1,176	1,085	382	453	1,920
Finn	95	7	4	106	111	26	8	145	206	33	12	251
Spanish	1			1					1			1
Swiss	12	1		13	1			1	13	1		14
Danish	65	16	5	86	121	36	40	197	186	52	45	283
Swedish	101	28	33	162	118	33	18	169	219	61	51	331
Norwegian	116	19	24	159	202	52	24	278	318	71	48	437
Turks	7			7	9			9	16			16
Armenians	3	2	1	6					3	2	1	6
Syrians	30	23	21	74					30	23	21	74
Arabians	2			2					2			2
U. S. citizens	4			4	16	4	4	24	20	4	4	28
Total Immigration	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336	2,054	592	550	3,196	12,714	3,044	2,774	18,532
Returned Canadians	633	113	59	805					633	113	59	805
Tourists	220	27	22	269	5	2	3	10	225	29	25	279
Totals	11,513	2,592	2,305	16,410	2,059	594	553	3,206	13,572	3,186	2,858	19,616

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of St. John
for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.....									3				3
Australian.....								1	5	2			8
Austrian, N.E.S.....					6	3	7	47		115			185
Bohemian.....							5	1		9			15
Buckowinian.....					7	16	7	1	33	288			352
Croatian.....						1			7	1			9
Dalmatian.....									1	5			6
Galician.....					25	43	26	46	199	1,438			1,777
Hungarian, N.E.S.....					15	25	18	16	62	39			175
Magyar.....										6			6
Slovak.....							2			7			9
Belgian.....					9	8	14	13	41	156			241
Bulgarian.....						2							2
Dutch.....						1	1	4	22	13			41
French.....					4	5	1	7	5	14			36
German, N.E.S.....					8	19	2	13	72	142			256
Bavarian.....								1		2			3
Prussian.....									3	3			6
English.....		7			37	358	409	672	2,856	2,338	1	9	6,687
Welsh.....					1	14	13	5	75	19			125
Scotch.....			3		5	126	82	140	307	451			1,114
Irish.....					11	27	22	33	142	122		2	359
West Indian.....	5				4		3		3	2	3	36	56
Bermudian.....									1	1		1	4
Jamaican.....							1			1			2
Greek.....					2	1				1			4
Hebrew, N.E.S.....					42	27	37	23	17	24			170
" Russian.....					23	38	120	87	227	172			667
" Polish.....							2						2
" Austrian.....								1	1				2
" German.....							1						1
Italian.....					7	21	15	42	162	1,117			1,364
New Zealand.....								1		1			2
Poles, N.E.S.....					1	5		2	7	44			59
" Austrian.....									1	4			5
" German.....									1				1
" Russian.....					4	4	7	8	40	20			83
Roumanian.....					25	41	1	3	22	43			135
Russian, N.E.S.....					18	95	12	16	146	457			744
Finn.....						12	19	13	36	26			106
Spanish.....								1					1
Swiss.....								1	1	11			13
Danish.....					6	6	4	5	47	18			86
Swedish.....					2	24	11	11	64	50			162
Norwegian.....					1	7	11	12	71	57			159
Turks.....							1			6			7
Armenians.....								4	1	1			6
Syrians.....					20	8	28	8	10				74
Arabians.....								2					2
U. S. Citizens.....					1	1		2					4
Totals.....	5	7	3		284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....					82	272	251	330	2,190	2,515		1	5,641
General labourers.....		2			42	155	119	304	1,063	2,909		8	4,602
Mechanics.....	2		3		79	317	322	401	1,087	1,323	1	31	3,566
Clerks.....					21	63	53	60	140	172		1	515
Miners.....					6	9	15	25	82	60			197
Female servants.....	3	4			26	54	39	50	139	215	2	3	535
Not classed.....		1			28	68	78	30	37	32	2	4	280
Totals.....	5	7	3		284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336
Maritime provinces.....	2	6	3		45	77	127	59	306	711	3	39	1,378
Quebec.....	3				70	208	207	207	513	1,250	1	3	2,462
Ontario.....		1			55	355	290	552	1,595	1,824	1	4	4,677
Manitoba.....					81	159	173	227	1,626	2,430			4,696
Saskatchewan.....					17	71	27	67	352	538		2	1,074
Alberta.....					15	22	15	45	261	367			725
British Columbia.....					1	46	43	43	85	106			324
Yukon.....													
Totals.....	5	7	3		284	938	882	1,200	4,738	7,226	5	48	15,336

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.	1		2	3	1		2						
Australian	7	1		8	3	1		1			2		
Austrian, N. E. S.	115	40	30	185	48	19	24	54	9	5	9	3	
Bohemian	8	2	5	15	1			3	1	3	4	1	2
Buckowinian.	279	32	41	352	107	20	36	160	6	5	12		
Croatian.	9			9	5			2			2		
Dalmatian.	6			6	4			1					
Galician	1,309	276	192	1,777	696	108	138	535	51	38	59	16	11
Hungarian, N. E. S.	132	23	20	175	50	14	13	44		1	13	2	3
Magyar.	6			6									
Slovak.	8		1	9	3			4			1		1
Belgian	151	50	40	241	72	17	17	45	9	8	29	14	7
Bulgarian	2			2									
Dutch	22	8	11	41	11	5	11	4	1		6		
French	19	11	6	36	14	3	1	1			3	3	2
German, N. E. S.	129	52	75	256	70	26	41	21	7	7	26	9	24
Bavarian	2	1		3				2	1				
Prussian	5			6	2	1		3					
English	4,443	1,143	1,101	6,687	1,933	384	425	860	167	247	1,397	270	309
Welsh	85	17	23	125	33	3	2	16	3	9	27	7	11
Scotch	831	165	118	1,114	422	54	77	88	9	6	234	30	27
Irish	260	71	28	359	124	16	12	49	10	8	56	13	6
West Indian	29	24	3	56	2			9			16	3	3
Bermudian	2	1	1	4							2		
Jamaican	2			2									
Greek	4			4	2			1					
Hebrew, N. E. S.	81	52	37	170	8			7	3	5	62	41	31
" Russian	341	163	163	667	27	16	13	56	21	31	237	95	99
" Polish	2			2				1			1		
" Austrian	2			2	1						1		
" German		1		1									
Italian	1,330	22	12	1,364	17			1,266	13	10	30	2	2
New Zealand	1	1		2							1		
Poles, N. E. S.	52	7		59	6			43	2		3		
" Austrian	1	2	2	5	1	2	2						
" German	1			1									
" Russian	73	7	3	83	28	3	1	35	1		10	2	2
Roumanian	57	37	41	135	13	5	11	19	4	6	19	15	21
Russian, N. E. S.	419	144	181	744	103	39	68	244	26	58	65	47	40
Fins.	95	7	4	106	32	1	1	46		2	6		
Spanish	1			1									
Swiss	12	1		13	8	1		3					
Danish	65	16	5	86	34			17	2	1	11		
Swedish	101	28	33	162	44	8	23	43	6	5	13	1	
Norwegian	116	19	24	159	34	2	4	70	5	8	10		
Turks	7			7				6					
Armenian	3	2	1	6	1						1	2	1
Syrian	30	23	21	74	9			8	9	5	9	4	5
Arabians	2			2	2								
U. S. Citizens	4			4				1			2		
Totals	10,660	2,452	2,224	15,336	3,971	748	922	3,768	366	468	2,379	580	607

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at the Port of St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.							
				1						2	1	1	3		2	
1				3		9		1		1	32	13	87	36	8	1
						6				1			7			2
										65	90	11	99	71	16	7
										1	1		7			
1	2		1			94		4	5	105	214	158	1,071	119	93	17
			25	1		6		1	3	56	6	21	53	27	4	8
			6							6						
1	1	2	3	1	4	6	1	2	2	1		6	6			2
						2				6	41	6	142	26	18	2
1						2				1			2			
				1	3		1	4			6	1	37		3	
8	1	2	4	1		6		2	1			1	14	1	12	2
										8	19	17	143	58	8	3
												2	1			
195	52	60	36	5	6	198	22	67	54	474	445	2,926	1,907	412	353	170
5			3			3	1	1	1	13	4	26	51	11	7	13
67	4	3	17	3	2	50	3	15	3	34	90	402	334	130	92	32
27	4	1	2			24	2	4	1	21	36	124	114	22	37	5
1						18	1	3		32	8	13		3		
								1	1	3		1				
1							1				1	1				
1											1	3				
3	1	1				5	1	2			91	31	42	6		
18	8	13		2		17	3	4	7	48	407	122	77	12	1	
										1	1					
	1									1	1			1		
1			16			7				286	632	416	10	1	8	11
						1						2				
						4		1		5	6	9	26	1	12	
			1										5			
						1				1	18	40	20			
3			1			9	2	4	3	2	59	17	23	4		
1	3	7	6			25		4	8	90	208	101	249	64	19	13
			11			6			1	7	10	73	3	3		10
1													1			
1													2			
2	1		1	3	3	10			1	24	12	11	21	4	5	4
			1	1	5	12				5	9	45	76	6	10	12
2		1				9		3	11	3	5	57	62	15	7	10
1											1	6				
1											4	1				
1	1	2				5	3	4	9	66		8		1		
										2						
							1			1		3				
344	79	92	156	18	23	535	42	126	112	1,378	2,462	4,677	4,696	1,074	725	324

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Quebec 97,495 passengers, of whom 5,496 travelled saloon and 91,999 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 5,218 were destined to Canada and 278 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 78,525 were for Canada and 13,474 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 5,726 returned Canadians and 1,359 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 71,440 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 10,597 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Australian	3	5	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	9
Austrian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Belgian	4	3	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	8
Dutch	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
French	27	15	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	15	.....	42
German	12	7	1	20	.....	1	1	2	12	8	2	22
Bavarian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
English	1,185	794	79	2,058	26	15	4	45	1,211	809	83	2,103
Welsh	5	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	8
Scotch	238	172	25	435	8	4	.....	12	246	176	25	447
Irish	50	25	3	78	4	3	.....	7	54	28	3	85
West Indian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Greek	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Italian	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
New Zealand	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Polish . . . . .	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Swiss	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Swedish	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	5
Norwegian . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Armenian	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
U. S. Citizens	21	23	2	46	82	72	13	167	103	95	15	213
Canadians	736	723	85	1,544	.....	1	.....	1	736	724	85	1,545
Tourists	484	419	49	952	26	15	2	37	504	434	51	989
Totals	2,783	2,190	245	5,218	147	111	20	278	2,930	2,301	265	5,496

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.....	15	5	3	23	2	1	3	6	17	6	6	29
Australian.....	38	13	8	59	5	3		8	43	16	8	67
Austrian, N.E.S.....	201	90	105	396	110	59	39	208	311	149	144	604
Bohemian.....	23	20	34	77	4	7	7	18	27	27	41	95
Buckowinian.....	715	110	168	993					715	110	168	993
Croatian.....	3	1	2	6	1			1	4	1	2	7
Galician.....	2,219	748	838	3,805	43	22	28	93	2,262	770	866	3,898
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	138	78	90	306	114	55	21	190	252	133	111	496
Slovak.....	4	1	1	6					4	1	1	6
Belgian.....	324	138	118	580	113	47	48	208	437	185	166	788
Bulgarian.....	3			3	4			4	7			7
Dutch.....	85	33	32	150	33	23	27	83	118	56	59	233
French.....	541	265	198	1,004	25	15	8	48	566	280	206	1,052
German, N.E.S.....	471	237	292	1,000	221	181	167	569	692	418	459	1,569
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2	1	1	4					2	1	1	4
Bavarian.....	1			1					1			1
Prussian.....	7	4	5	16	3	5	7	15	10	9	12	31
English.....	19,454	9,524	9,623	38,601	603	413	265	1,281	20,057	9,937	9,888	39,882
Welsh.....	301	105	52	458	2	12	3	38	324	117	55	496
Scotch.....	5,302	2,600	2,042	9,944	187	122	76	383	5,487	2,722	2,118	10,327
Irish.....	1,837	898	425	3,160	129	106	47	282	1,966	1,004	472	3,442
West Indian.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
Bermudian.....		1		1						1		1
Greek.....	51	4	8	63	6	1	1	8	57	5	9	71
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	189	147	110	446	16	20	21	57	205	167	131	503
" Russian.....	1,400	972	1,085	3,457	106	113	167	380	1,500	1,085	1,252	3,837
" Polish.....	8	3	1	12		1	1	2	8	4	2	14
" Austrian.....	87	62	69	218	1	3	4	8	88	65	73	226
" German.....	14	5	10	29	1			1	15	5	10	30
Italian.....	1,304	44	41	1,389	67	12	12	91	1,371	56	53	1,480
Japanese.....	1	1	1	3					1		1	2
Newfoundland.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
New Zealand.....	11	4	1	16	1			1	12	4	1	17
Portuguese.....	2			2					2			2
Poles, N.E.S.....	29	7	4	40	47	18	19	84	76	25	23	124
" Austrian.....	20	12	14	46		1	2	3	20	13	16	49
" German.....	4	4	3	11	2			2	6	4	3	13
" Russian.....	154	48	40	242	12	5	2	19	166	53	42	261
Persian.....	4	1		5					4	1		5
Roumanian.....	44	26	33	103	14	7	6	27	58	33	39	130
Russian, N.E.S.....	535	332	470	1,337	1,120	738	805	2,669	1,661	1,070	1,275	4,006
Finnish.....	342	151	68	561	1,113	513	251	1,877	1,445	664	319	2,438
Doukhobors.....	77	53	74	204					77	53	74	204
Spanish.....	3	2		5	2	1		3	5	3		8
Swiss.....	55	15	21	91	10	6	2	18	65	21	23	109
Servian.....	1	1		2	1			1	2	1		3
Danish.....	148	52	36	236	186	89	46	321	334	141	82	557
Icelandic.....	50	49	61	160	2	1	1	4	52	50	62	164
Swedish.....	573	257	229	1,059	679	419	282	1,380	1,252	676	511	2,439
Norwegian.....	461	182	180	823	1,044	687	442	2,173	1,505	869	622	2,996
Turks.....	26	1	1	28	19	1	3	23	45	2	4	51
Armenians.....	50	5	4	59	7	1	3	11	57	6	7	70
Egyptians.....	3			3					3			3
Syrians.....	63	26	11	100	1		1	2	64	26	12	102
Arabians.....	12	2		14					12	2		14
U. S. A. Citizens.....	31	16	11	58	381	349	99	829	412	365	110	887
Negroes.....	1			1					1			1
India.....	15	6		21	5	1		6	20	7		27
Total immigration.....	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440	6,461	4,058	2,916	13,435	43,915	21,421	19,539	84,875
Returned Canadians.....	3,401	1,745	580	5,726					3,401	1,745	580	5,726
Tourists.....	714	580	65	1,359	21	12	6	39	735	592	71	1,398
Totals.....	41,569	19,688	17,268	78,525	6,482	4,070	2,922	13,474	48,051	23,758	20,190	91,999

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.	10	2	2	1						1	1	6	23
Australian	3	20	7	2	2					6	2	11	59
Austrian, N.E.S.	85	20	39	35	9						161	47	396
Bohemian.	11	10		1	4						46	5	77
Buckowinian.	49	11	6	9	16						683	219	993
Croatian.											5	1	6
Galician.	315	80	58	71	95						2,435	751	3,805
Hungarian, N.E.S.	61	12	6	9	27						117	74	306
Slovak.			2									4	6
Belgian.	72	39	61	54	72					8	166	108	580
Bulgarian.											3		3
Dutch.	24	8	4	9	8					6	31	10	150
French.	133	86	102	86	52					2	319	224	1,004
German, N.E.S.	83	100	68	147	65					2	500	235	1,000
Alsace-Lorraine.	3		1										4
Bavarian.												1	1
Prussian.	2	4	1								8	1	16
English.	4,179	3,771	4,112	2,845	1,213					1,488	10,972	10,021	38,601
Welsh.	68	52	41	30	21					1	153	90	458
Scotch.	808	1,041	710	491	265					27	3,445	3,157	9,944
Irish.	340	334	417	235	83					51	1,040	660	3,160
West Indian.		1	1										2
Bernaduan.			1										1
Greek.	8	4	8	5	5					1	5	27	63
Hebrew, N.E.S.	117	66	81	35	13					7	74	53	446
" Russian	490	433	507	282	150					61	639	895	3,457
" Polish.		3	1	1						3	4		12
" Austrian.	39	30	12	59	9					4	24	41	218
" German	6	12	3		1						7		29
Italian.	74	62	54	101	33					1	825	239	1,389
Japanese	1			1									2
Newfoundland.		1										1	2
New Zealand.	2	3	2	1							4	4	16
Portuguese.	1		1										2
Poles, N.E.S.	4	1	5		1						20	9	40
" Austrian.	3	5	1	12							13	12	46
" German.	4	1	3	2							1		11
" Russian.	34	29	39	16	13					1	70	40	242
Persian.	2	1									2		5
Roumanian.	11	4	7	8	2						48	23	103
Russian, N.E.S.	369	119	108	106	62					9	290	274	1,337
Finn.	97	54	81	73	35					7	64	150	561
Doukhobors.	2		198		4								204
Spanish.	1										2	2	5
Swiss.	11	8	6	8	3					1	28	26	91
Servian.													2
Danish.	34	35	33	25	10					4	58	37	236
Icelandic.	98		12	1	3						6	40	160
Swedish.	181	92	143	105	35					2	277	224	1,059
Norwegian.	114	65	92	47	39					6	292	168	823
Turks.	4	2	2	12						2	2	4	28
Armenians	15	6	7	8	3					1	7	12	59
Egyptians.	3												3
Syrians.	11	35	27	12							1	14	100
Arabians.	1	7		2	1							3	14
U.S.A. Citizens.	9	4	10	5						1	5	24	58
Negroes.			1										1
India.	10		2	5	2						1	1	21
Totals.	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356					1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1096.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	2,595	1,727	1,887	1,064	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	613	7,025	4,671	20,247
General labourers.....	1,218	883	983	847	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	5,583	4,267	14,406
Mechanics.....	2,341	2,128	2,408	1,606	792	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	6,714	5,635	22,229
Clerks.....	460	419	504	402	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1,111	1,181	4,315
Miners.....	143	215	165	145	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	391	347	1,503
Female servants.....	508	391	517	402	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	1,107	994	4,173
Not classed.....	737	910	621	491	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	735	903	4,567
Totals.....	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440
Maritime provinces.....	187	121	121	74	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	282	173	1,006
Quebec.....	1,688	1,505	1,708	1,346	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	5,067	3,837	16,091
Ontario.....	2,871	2,855	3,026	2,144	973	.....	.....	.....	.....	753	7,881	7,024	27,527
Manitoba.....	2,179	1,367	1,353	729	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	6,106	4,370	16,916
Saskatchewan.....	417	290	372	257	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1,628	1,156	4,349
Alberta.....	411	268	236	235	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1,149	892	3,364
British Columbia.....	249	267	268	172	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	552	545	2,183
Yukon.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Totals.....	8,002	6,673	7,085	4,957	2,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703	22,666	17,998	71,440

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South....	15	5	3	23	4	3	1	1	6	1	7	4	1
Austrian.....	38	13	8	59	16	3	1	6	1	1	9	2	3
Austrian, N.E.S....	201	90	105	396	56	26	56	88	12	13	41	25	25
Bohemian.....	23	20	34	77	5	1	1	5	2	5	5	3	7
Buckowinian.....	715	110	168	993	240	49	115	451	21	42	15	5	9
Croatian.....	3	1	2	6	1	1	2	2					
Galician.....	2,219	748	838	3,805	950	342	539	1,156	159	242	95	16	31
Hungarian, N.E.S....	138	78	90	306	64	39	59	41	9	14	13	6	3
Slovak.....	4	1	1	6				1	1	1			
Belgian.....	324	138	118	580	149	38	50	38	11	10	100	41	32
Bulgarian.....	3			3				3					
Dutch.....	85	33	32	150	41	11	20	19	2	1	18	7	8
French.....	541	265	198	1,004	295	107	122	50	15	24	75	32	23
German, N.E.S....	471	237	292	1,000	209	120	195	91	12	19	126	41	51
Alsace-Lorraine....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1				1		
Bavarian.....	1			1				1					
Prussian.....	7	4	5	16	3	3	5	2			1		
English.....	19,454	9,524	9,623	38,601	6,261	1,877	2,193	3,573	1,145	1,753	6,868	2,919	3,318
Welsh.....	301	105	52	458	99	26	16	34	10	6	113	19	16
Scotch.....	5,302	2,600	2,042	9,944	1,637	451	543	768	207	263	2,141	763	787
Irish.....	1,837	898	425	3,160	669	110	103	427	77	83	446	211	159
West Indian.....	1	1		2									
Bermudian.....		1		1								1	
Greek.....	51	4	8	63	5			37	1	2	1		
Hebrew, N.E.S....	189	147	110	446	14	5	6	20	15	19	127	100	65
" Russian.....	1,400	972	1,085	3,457	138	76	142	265	115	141	913	561	633
" Polish.....	8	3	1	12	1	1	1	1			5	1	
" Austrian.....	87	62	69	218	11	5	6	12	7	12	60	29	40
" German.....	14	5	10	29	5	1	1	1			7	4	9
Italian.....	1,304	44	41	1,389	30			1,174	28	33	63	2	2
Japanese.....	1		1	2				1					1
Newfoundland.....	1	1		2							1	1	
New Zealand.....	11	4	1	16	3						3	1	1
Portuguese.....	2			2	1								
Poles, N.E.S....	29	7	4	40	4	1		16	3	2	5	1	1
" Austrian.....	20	12	14	46	8	5	6	8	3	3	4	3	2
" German.....	4	4	3	11	3	1	2	1	1	1			
" Russian.....	154	48	40	242	37	11	16	63	11	16	45	10	8
Persian.....	4	1		5	2			2	1				
Romanian.....	44	26	33	103	10	7	18	18	4	7	16	8	6
Russian, N.E.S....	535	332	470	1,337	203	120	214	169	53	106	132	70	100
Finn.....	342	151	68	561	30	6	13	293	33	39	11	7	6
Doukhobors.....	77	53	74	204	75	50	73	1			1		1
Spanish.....	3	2		5		1		1			1		
Swiss.....	55	15	21	91	22	5	10	10	2	2	21	5	8
Servian.....	1	1		2	1	1							
Danish.....	148	52	36	236	58	10	9	40	6	10	39	14	15
Icelandic.....	50	49	61	160	30	16	46	10	3	5	9	2	9
Swedish.....	573	257	229	1,059	193	68	127	245	42	68	102	24	27
Norwegian.....	461	182	180	823	170	49	96	170	17	28	111	34	47
Turks.....	26	1	1	28	9			16		1	1	1	
Armenians.....	50	5	4	59	8	1	1	25	1		8		1
Egyptians.....	3			3	2								
Syrians.....	63	26	11	100	9	1	1	24	3	1	8	8	3
Arabians.....	12	2		14	1			9					
U.S.A. Citizens....	31	16	11	58	5		1	7			7	7	6
Negroes.....	1			1	1			1					
India.....	15	6		21	3			3			1	1	
Totals.....	37,454	17,363	16,623	71,440	11,791	3,646	4,810	9,400	2,033	2,973	11,776	4,989	5,464

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V

Canada at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitola.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
2						1	1		2		7	5	10	1			
3	3	2	3	1		2	1	1	1		10	24	12	2	4	7	
6	2	3				20	3	4	3		87	34	168	54	39	11	
			8	6	14	4		4	7				28		10	39	
			9			32		3	2	19	286	80	326	231	51		
											2		4				
1	3	9	17	1		221		6	17	21	526	273	2,346	446	180	13	
1	1	2	19	3	6	18		2	6	18	53	24	52	119	32	8	
			3								2		1			3	
14	5	2	11	7	15	27	12	9	9	23	213	25	188	39	79	13	
												3					
6	4	1				5	1	4	2		28	19	60	15	26	2	
44	11	9	5	4	4	38	72	58	16	5	403	54	341	119	65	16	1
30	9	8	6	5	4	41	9	9	15	16	188	130	430	146	73	17	
											1	1	2				
											1						
											2	2	6	6			
1,324	651	458	427	151	256	2,068	1,001	713	1,645	551	7,326	18,669	7,178	1,952	1,634	1,289	2
24	5	2	26	4	10	33	5	8	2	6	82	161	115	30	30	34	
475	219	150	166	46	79	710	115	204	220	132	1,718	4,092	2,352	582	612	455	1
212	76	43	19	7	7	368	64	49	30	52	685	1,456	682	92	127	66	
							1	1				1	1				
										1							
7	1	3				2	1		3		46	15	2				
23	15	16		1		10	5	1	4	1	302	73	58	12			
67	80	131	4			119	13	21	38	62	1,688	926	734	33	5	9	
1						1					5	6	1				
3	6	5				12	1	3	6		134	53	22	9			
1											18	4	7				
5	1	3	27	2	2	7	5	4	1	40	1,124	169	19		15	22	
											2						
											1	1					
3			1			2	1	1			5	7	2		1	1	
1												1				1	
1			3		1	2				1	29	5	3			2	
				1	3					4	10	2	22	3	5		
	1					1					4		6		1		
1			8			13		3		2	134	42	52	9		3	
											3		2				
	2					4		1	2		47	3	8	44		1	
11	7	17	16	1	6	65	4	16	27	7	402	97	575	149	84	23	
1			7	7	10	97		1		2	46	421	21	16	27	28	
						3							195	9			
1	1										2	1	2				
2						1		2	1		35	26	9		18	3	
8	1	2	1			20	2	1		3	101	38	60	4	9	21	
	1					25		2	1		3	3	151		3		
5	5	3	22	4	4	111	6	3		14	76	248	415	127	113	66	
4	2		6	2	1	76		2	8	10	89	243	242	93	118	28	
											16	11	1				
7	1						2	2	2	1	21	37					
1											3						
8	7	6	3			6	11	1		4	85	11					
2						2					13	1					
5	1					3	7	5	4	8	15	25	8		2		
											1						
8	1					3		1			11	5	1	1	1	2	
2,318	1,122	875	826	254	423	4,173	1,343	1,146	2,078	1,006	16,091	27,527	16,916	4,349	3,364	2,183	4

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Vancouver 8,333 passengers, of whom 1,533 travelled saloon and 6,800 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 1,171 were destined to Canada and 362 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 4,749 were for Canada and 2,051 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,628 returned Canadians and 1,080 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 2,041 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	39	25	6	70	10	12	1	23	49	37	7	93
Austrian		1		1						1		1
Belgian	5			5					5			5
Chinese	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	1	1	4
Dutch	2	2	1	5					2	2	1	5
French	17	3		20	2	3		5	19	6		25
German	27	4		31	7	2		9	34	6		40
English	311	170	42	523	18	11		29	329	181	42	552
Welsh	2			2					2			2
Scotch	63	33	1	97	2	1		3	65	34	1	100
Irish	18	4		22	1			1	19	4		23
West Indian	1			1					1			1
Greek	1			1					1			1
Italian	1			1					1			1
Japanese	9	3	2	14	16	7		23	25	10	2	37
New Zealand	23	13	2	38	1	2	1	4	24	15	3	42
Portuguese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Russian	6	3	2	11	4	1		5	10	4	2	16
Spanish	3			3					3			3
Swiss	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
Danish	2			2					2			2
Swedish					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
U. S. Citizens	8	13	3	24	97	72	16	185	105	85	19	209
India	1			1	1	1		2	2	1		3
Canadians	39	25	8	72					39	25	8	72
Tourists	123	89	7	219	48	20		68	171	109	7	287
Totals	705	391	75	1,171	210	133	19	362	915	524	94	1,533

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian	84	44	64	192	45	51	60	156	129	95	124	348
Austrian	4			4	1			1	5			5
Belgian					1			1	1			1
Chinese	1	2	2	5					1	2	2	5
Dutch	1			1	3	1		4	4	1		5
French					2	2		4	2	2		4
German	4	1		5	11	5		16	15	6		21
English	51	20	9	80	29	10	2	41	80	30	11	121
Welsh	2			2	1			1	3			3
Scotch	22	6	3	31	7	2		9	29	8	3	40
Irish	6	5		11	5	6		11	11	11		22
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Italian					4	1		5	4	1		5
Japanese	1,058	176	29	1,263	693	133	17	843	1,751	309	46	2,106
New Zealand	31	11	16	58	12	9	3	24	43	20	19	82
Portuguese		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Roumanian					1			1	1			1
Russian, N.E.S.	3	1	2	6					3	1	2	6
Finn					2	1		3	2	1		3
Icelandic	1			1					1			1
Swedish	4	1	3	8	4			4	8	1	3	12
Norwegian	2			2	2			2	4			4
Turks	6			6	1			1	7			7
Syrians	1			1	2	1		3	3	1		4
U. S. Citizens	11	3	12	26	75	50	19	144	86	53	31	170
India	336	1		337	7			7	343	1		344
Total Immigration...	1,629	272	140	2,041	909	272	101	1,282	2,538	544	241	3,323
Returned Canadians ..	1,548	53	27	1,628					1,548	53	27	1,628
Tourists	918	113	49	1,080	691	45	33	769	1,609	158	82	1,849
Totals	4,095	438	216	4,749	1,600	317	134	2,051	5,695	755	350	6,800

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian	34	20	16	5	3	13	6	3	31	2	40	19	192
Austrian										2	2		4
Chinese							3				1	1	5
Dutch	1												1
German			1				2	1				1	5
English	20	7	5	9	2	4	9	1	9	2	1	11	80
Welsh				1					1				2
Scotch	12	1		4			3		1	4	4	2	31
Irish				1					3		2	5	11
Hebrew					1								1
Japanese	65	54	81	27	78	75	4	138	43	91	455	152	1,263
New Zealand	10	6	1	3	8	2	4		6	1	17		58
Portuguese	1												1
Russian	4							2					6
Icelandic		1											1
Swedish		1				1	6						8
Norwegian				1							1		2
Turks		6											6
Syrian		1											1
U. S. Citizens	17	2	1	1	1						4		26
India	12	2	14	4	40	15	10	31	10	80	88	31	337
Totals	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	28	42	14	4	15	27	2	34	8	23	160	37	394
General labourers.....	27	3	24	8	3	12	4	9	14	2	16	74	196
Mechanics.....	19	7	5	9	2	5	7	7	17	1	21	37	137
Clerks.....	40	19	37	4	36	29	4	55	17	110	103	30	484
Miners.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	1	19	1	4	1	38
Female servants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Not classed.....	58	30	38	27	77	36	28	70	29	45	299	43	780
Totals.....	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Quebec.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Ontario.....	2	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	24
Manitoba.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	20
Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	6
Alberta.....	3	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	16	.....	32
British Columbia.....	162	94	115	52	130	104	47	176	95	181	580	216	1,952
Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	176	101	119	56	133	110	47	176	104	182	615	222	2,041

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian	84	44	64	192	13	3	4	16	1	2	26	6	10
Austrian	4			4							2		
Chinese	1	2	2	5									
Dutch	1			1	1								
German	4	1		5		1		1			3		
English	51	20	9	80	10	4	2	6	1	1	14	4	
Welsh	2			2									
Scotch	22	6	3	31	9	1	2				5	2	1
Irish	6	5		11				1	1		2	1	
Hebrew	1			1									
Japanese	1,058	176	29	1,263	273	38	6	105	13		15	1	
New Zealand	31	11	16	58	14	3	9	2			12	3	1
Portuguese		1		1							2		
Russian	3	1	2	6									
Icelandic	1			1				1			3		
Swedish	4	1	3	8				1				1	3
Norwegian	2			2				1			1		
Turks	6			6									
Syrian	1			1									
U. S. Citizens	11	3	12	26	1			2			3		
India	336	1		337				41			16		
Totals	1,629	272	140	2,041	321	50	23	177	16	3	104	18	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at the Port of Vancouver for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.		
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.										
11	2	6	12	3	1	1	6	28	41	1	1	7	15	1	22	144	1		
1			1									1				3			
1	2	2									1					4			
																5			
5	2		8	2	1		8	7	5			3		4	5	68			
			2													2			
4	1		3	1			1	1					4	1	3	23			
			3	1				2								10			
1															1				
301	38	4				11	364	75	19		1	6				1,256			
2							1	5	6		2	5	1			50			
								1								1			
1	1	2														6			
																1			
																8			
																2			
																2			
								6								6			
1																1			
3		2						2	3	10		1			1	24			
91								188	1							337			
422	46	16	29	7	2	12	576	123	81	1	5	24	20	6	32	1,952	1		

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived at the port of Victoria 2,021 passengers, of whom 126 travelled saloon and 1,895 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 95 were destined to Canada and 31 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 1,412 were for Canada and 483 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 518 returned Canadians and 77 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 817 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants, for Canada, upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....		1	1	2						1	1	2
Austrian.....					2	1		3	2	1		3
French.....						1		1		1		1
German.....	6			6					6			6
English.....	40	11	1	52	2			2	42	11	1	54
Scotch.....	4	4	1	9					4	4	1	9
Irish.....	3			3					3			3
Japanese.....	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
New Zealand.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
U. S. Citizens.....	7	8	1	16	13	4	2	19	20	12	3	35
Tourists.....	1	1		2	4	1		5	5	2		7
Totals.....	64	27	4	95	22	7	2	31	86	34	6	126

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	3	3		6	20	12	5	37	23	15	5	43
Austrian.....	2			2					2			2
Chinese.....	1	5	6	12					1	5	6	12
Dutch.....					1			1	1			1
French.....	1			1	2			2	3			3
German.....	5			5	11	4	4	19	16	4	4	24
English.....	14	3	3	20	15	5		20	29	8	3	40
Welsh.....					1			1	1			1
Scotch.....	5	1	3	9	13			13	18	1	3	22
Irish.....	1			1	5	2		7	6	2		8
Greek.....	3			3					3			3
Italian.....	1			1					1			1
Japanese.....	554	88	14	656	190	29	7	226	744	117	21	882
New Zealand.....	4			4	7	2	2	11	11	2	2	15
Poles.....	27			27					27			27
Russian, N.E.S.....	7			7					7			7
Finns.....	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Danish.....					2	1		3	2	1		3
Swedish.....	3			3	5	2	5	12	8	2	5	15
Norwegian.....	27			27	28	1		29	55	1		56
U. S. Citizens.....	6			6	42	15	14	71	48	15	14	77
India.....	25			25	1			1	26			26
Total Immigration....	691	100	26	817	344	74	37	455	1,035	174	63	1,272
Returned Canadians....	491	13	14	518					491	13	14	518
Tourists.....	46	19	12	77	20	7	1	28	66	26	13	105
Totals.....	1,228	132	52	1,412	364	81	38	483	1,592	213	90	1,895

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Victoria
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian..		1								1	4		6
Austrian. . .					1					1			2
Chinese.....							7		3		2		12
French.....					1								1
German.....						3					3		5
English.....			1		3	2		3		4	2	5	20
Scotch.....					2					6	1		9
Irish.....										1			1
Greek.....					1				1		1		3
Italian.....								1					1
Japanese.....			14	10	17	7		41	63	135	230	139	656
New Zealand.						1			1	1		1	4
Poles.....					26						1		27
Russian, N.E.S.								1			4	2	7
Finns.....											2		2
Swedish.....					1						2		3
Norwegian.....						27							27
U.S. Citizens.					5						1		6
India.....				5	1			19					25
Totals.....	1	15	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	1	4	7	1	1	1	8	6	36	14	34	112	
General labourers		2	2	24	19	15	9	15	37	78	8	194	
Mechanics				17	12	1	7	9	16	8	70		
Clerks		6	2	6	4	7	12	27	42	57	47	210	
Miners									3	1	1	5	
Female servants										1		1	
Not classed		3	4	10	3	35	13	21	87	49	225		
Totals.	1	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817	
Maritime Provinces													
Quebec						1						1	
Ontario													
Manitoba											1	1	
Saskatchewan													
Alberta													
British Columbia	1	15	15	58	38	7	65	68	148	253	147	815	
Yukon.													
Totals.	1	15	15	58	39	7	65	68	148	254	147	817	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada, at

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or farm labourers class.			General labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian.....	3	3		6	1			1					
Austrian.....	2			2				1			1		
Chinese.....	1	5	6	12									
French.....	1			1							1		
German.....	5			5	1						2		
English.....	14	3	3	20				4			3		3
Scotch.....	5	1	3	9							1		
Irish.....	1			1							1		
Greek.....	3			3				2			1		
Italian.....	1			1				1					
Japanese.....	554	88	14	656	95	7	1	132	19	2	26	1	
New Zealand.....	4			4	1						1		
Poles.....	27			27	1			6			14		
Russian, N.E.S.....	7			7				4			3		
Finns.....	2			2				2					
Swedish.....	3			3				3					
Norwegian.....	27			27				14			11		
U. S. Citizens.....	6			6				3			1		
India.....	25			25	5								
Totals.....	691	100	26	817	104	7	1	173	19	2	66	1	3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

the Port of Victoria for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female servants.	Not classified.										
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
			1					3					1			5	
																2	
1	5	6														12	
																1	
2											1					4	
1			2				4	3								20	
2	1	3					2									9	
																1	
																3	
149	29	4	1			1	151	31	7							1	
1			1													656	
6																4	
																27	
																7	
																2	
							2									3	
							2									27	
							20									6	
																25	
162	35	13	5			1	181	37	7		1		1			815	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there arrived in Canada, via ports in the United States, 18,792 passengers, of whom 571 travelled saloon and 18,221 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 111 returned Canadians and 1 tourist, leaving the immigration proper at 18,109 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Belgian.....	5	3	2	10
French.....	1	1	.....	2
German.....	2	1	.....	3
English.....	95	74	10	179
Welsh.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotch.....	24	13	2	39
Irish.....	6	5	4	15
West Indian.....	2	1	2	5
Jamaican.....	4	.....	.....	4
Hebrew.....	1	.....	.....	1
Italian.....	2	2	.....	4
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	1
Newfoundland.....	6	4	8	18
Swiss.....	.....	1	.....	1
Swedish.....	2	.....	.....	2
Norwegian.....	1	.....	.....	1
Negro.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadian.....	139	123	22	284
Totals.....	292	229	50	571

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South	2			2
Australian	28	5	6	39
Austrian, N.E.S.	466	128	123	717
Bohemian	3	3		6
Croatian and Slovenian	190	12	9	211
Dalmatian	10			10
Galician	16	7	4	27
Hungarian N.E.S.	154	50	49	253
Magyar	231	39	48	318
Ruthenian	193	31	42	266
Slovak	111	14	14	139
Belgian	100	24	18	142
Bulgarian	65			65
Brazilian	2			2
Chinese	1			1
Dutch	84	19	14	117
French	229	106	48	383
German	186	82	85	353
English	3,050	939	1,259	5,248
Welsh	33	8	6	47
Scotch	665	173	87	925
Irish	288	82	29	399
West Indian	12	6	1	19
Jamaican	1			1
Greek	145	6	15	166
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	6	9	45
" Russian	238	237	264	739
" Austrian	9	6	2	17
Italian	1,356	348	265	4,969
Japanese	1			1
New Zealand	1	1		2
Poles, N.E.S.	11	1	2	14
" Austrian	74	14	11	99
" German	17			17
" Russian	34	5	2	41
Roumanian	140	7	4	151
Russian, N.E.S.	374	255	254	883
Finnish	162	28	7	197
Spanish	5	1		6
Swiss	29	9	1	39
Servian	11	3	3	17
Danish	57	20	11	88
Swedish	178	61	30	269
Norwegian	141	41	40	222
Turks	275	23	14	312
Armenians	6			6
Syrians	77	25	12	114
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1	3	5
Total Immigration	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109
Returned Canadians	67	37	7	111
Tourists	1			1
Totals	12,560	2,863	2,798	18,221

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, via Ports in the United States
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

NATIONALITY.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South			1				1						2
Austrian		7	1					2	22	2	2	3	39
Austrian, N.E.S.	25	1		23	3	4	4	5	7	40	409	196	717
Bohemian		2					2			2			6
Croatian and Slovenian	2	12	6	18		17	5	22	32	65	17	15	211
Dalmatian	4					4				2			10
Galician			3					4	1	10		9	27
Hungarian, N.E.S.	55	26	1	5	1	5	1	1	37	18	83	20	253
Magyar	1	2	13	29	5	37	39	68	42	50		32	318
Ruthenian	14	12	1	5	6	7	6	27	9	175		4	266
Slovak		2	1	8		12	7	23	27	45		14	139
Belgians	5		5		2	3	2	9	29	63	21	3	142
Bulgarian	8		2	2	4			6	5	36	2		65
Brazilian												2	2
Chinese		2		1	3							1	1
Dutch								6	6	83	14	2	117
French	30	6	30	27	6	22	11	23	41	121	27	39	383
German	20	18	23	4	5	9	6	45	36	87	78	22	353
English	63	81	72	31	74	75	96	187	837	2,459	1,158	115	5,248
Welsh	4		2					1	13	23	4		47
Scotch	20	8	11	5	10	17	50	60	110	438	138	58	925
Irish	10	20	15	10	7	5	11	26	37	134	86	38	399
West Indian	1	2	2	1						1	12		19
Jamaican												1	1
Greek	7	6	7	9	1	6		2	7	61	28	32	166
Hebrew, N.E.S.			2		2	2	3		15	21			45
" Russian	7	17	8	5	8	26	34	37	189	339		69	739
" Austrian			4	1		1		9	2				17
Italian	180	56	86	84	103	94	75	566	502	1,271	1,206	746	4,969
Japanese	1												1
New Zealand				2									2
Poles, N.E.S.	1						1		7	3	2	1	14
" Austrian	6	3		1	3	7	1	7	5	54		12	99
" German						4	3	9		1			17
" Russian			1	4		3			9	18		6	41
Roumanian		6	18			8	10	6	12	84	5	2	151
Russian, N.E.S.	28	10	7	16	59	29	8	57	47	141	400	81	883
Finns	4	4	6	1	3	8	15	13	10	47	65	21	197
Spanish	2	3									1		6
Swiss		1	3	2	5		1	4	4	3	16		39
Servian		1	1	1		1	11			2			17
Danish	3	3	3	3	1	1		6	31	14	8	15	88
Swedish	33	4	6	9	19	3	2	3	21	61	86	22	269
Norwegian	25	2	21	8	10	6	11	3	9	42	62	23	222
Turks	9	8	3	3	38	26	4	13	9	53	66	80	312
Armenians		1	1	1	2			1					6
Syrians	4	4	5	18	14	22	1	1		9	10	26	114
U.S.A. Citizens	2									3			5
Totals	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	138	40	56	59	64	55	42	165	209	641	1,111	388	2,968
General labourers.....	246	117	127	126	155	205	188	723	1,046	3,199	1,491	879	8,493
Mechanics.....	60	44	39	36	70	79	83	164	471	1,250	721	148	3,165
Clerks.....	21	28	38	17	19	36	47	61	102	370	173	51	963
Miners.....	4	2	11	15	7	4	1	17	34	72	48	15	230
Female servants.....	34	26	20	16	24	12	12	35	73	167	169	45	633
Not classed.....	71	73	80	68	55	73	47	87	235	391	293	184	1,657
Totals.....	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109
Maritime Provinces.....	30	3	5	29	6	17	12	34	21	83	68	12	320
Quebec.....	123	54	54	74	96	100	105	158	406	1,147	1,030	468	3,815
Ontario.....	234	183	205	120	166	236	269	700	1,208	3,025	1,881	803	8,970
Manitoba.....	106	26	39	45	73	57	39	135	288	1,142	602	196	2,748
Saskatchewan.....	27	20	14	7	18	1	3	31	62	210	167	78	638
Alberta.....	26	8	21	7	18	11	14	51	100	217	103	46	622
British Columbia.....	28	36	31	55	17	42	37	139	85	256	155	107	988
Yukon.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	574	330	371	337	394	464	420	1,252	2,170	6,081	4,006	1,710	18,109

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada,

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South	2			2				1					
Australian	28	5	6	39	4			12	2	1	8	1	5
Austrian, N.E.S.	466	128	123	717	213	44	70	222	18	26	19	4	3
Bohemian	3	3		6	1	1		1			1	1	
Croatian and Slovenian	190	12	9	211	65			121	9	6	2		
Dalmatian	10			10				10					
Galician	16		4	27	1	1	1	12		3			
Hungarian, N.E.S.	154	50	49	253	49	12	18	97	14	16	7		
Magyar	231	39	48	318	31			194	26	37	4	1	
Ruthenian	193	31	42	266	7	2	4	186	20	34			
Slovak	111	14	14	139	7			99	5	6	2		
Belgian	100	24	18	142	35	6	3	32	2	7	22	4	1
Bulgarian	65			65	34			31					
Brazilian	2			2				2					
Chinese	1			1									
Dutch	84	19	14	117	43	2	4	31	2	1	6	3	6
French	229	106	48	383	53	14	14	42	3	4	40	22	7
German	186	82	85	353	38	13	29	62	8	16	56	6	9
English	3,050	939	1,259	5,248	485	82	93	945	193	441	1,033	245	338
Welsh	33	8	6	47	9			11	1		9	3	2
Scottish	665	173	87	925	117	14	16	114	9	9	280	42	29
Irish	288	82	29	399	79	7	6	86	9	6	48	6	1
West Indian	12	6	1	19	2			1			2	1	
Jamaican	1			1									
Greek	145	6	15	166	16		2	117	2	7	5	1	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	6	9	45				6			13	1	
" Russian	238	237	264	739	16	3	4	73	43	67	107	85	85
" Austrian	9	6	2	17				5	1		3	3	2
Italian	4,356	348	265	4,969	788	45	44	3,305	173	171	167	25	14
Japanese	1			1									
New Zealand	1	1		2							1	1	
Poles, N.E.S.	11	1	2	14				8	1	2	1		
" Austrian	74	14	11	99	4			65	6	6	3		
" German	17			17	3			13			1		
" Russian	34	5	2	41	6	1		27	1	2	1		
Roumanian	140	7	4	151	13			124	5	4	2		
Russian, N.E.S.	374	255	254	883	54	25	32	178	41	72	119	64	60
Finn	162	28	7	197	13			124	6		23	3	
Spanish	5	1		6				1	1		1		
Swiss	29	9	1	39	11			5			8	1	
Servian	11	3	3	17	1			9	1	2			
Danish	57	20	11	88	15	2	3	23			13	2	1
Swedish	178	61	30	269	12	1		157	10	16	8	2	2
Norwegian	141	41	40	222	11			98	9	14	26	3	
Turks	275	23	14	312	88	6	5	164	3	5	14	1	1
Armenians	6			6				3			1		
Syrians	77	25	12	114	12	2	1	46	9	9	9	2	1
U.S.A. Citizens	1	1	3	5				1	1	1			
Totals	12,492	2,826	2,791	18,109	2,336	283	349	6,864	638	991	2,065	533	567

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

via Ports in the United States for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Trad- ers, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants	Not classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.								
3						12	1			2		2				3	
6			2	1	3	41	4	20	21	6	140	184	229	115	15	22	
	1					1	2	2	3			2	2			2	
												176	25	4	1	5	
						2	3					10					
1						20		4	15	4	14	99	57	72	4	3	
1						5	1	7	11	56	14	137	33	34	28	16	
						6		3	1	9	72	73	95	3	11	3	
			2			5	1	4	8	1		50	2	14	43	29	
8	1	1	1			4	2	7	6	1	17	18	71	11	14	9	1
												65					
1										1	2						
2	1	1					2	4	2		4	11	88	11	2	1	
32	9	2	6	3	4	20	56	35	17	10	183	49	85	5	40	10	1
20	1	1	2	1		20	8	33	30		74	131	114	23	3	8	
343	69	32	80	10	13	177	164	163	342	65	801	3,003	884	130	135	225	5
1			2			1	1	3	4		6	25	5	6	2	3	
106	18	18	17	2		34	31	54	15	12	106	491	201	17	40	57	1
50	7	1	4	2	1	30	21	21	14	7	34	231	81	10	22	14	
3						3	4	2	1	4	3	9	1			2	
1												1					
3			2			2	2	1	6		92	65	4			5	
9	1	3	1			1	1	3	6		27	13	3			2	
36	25	36				27	6	54	72	3	273	282	144	23	3	11	
1								2			6	11					
22	7	3	61	6		62	13	30	33	73	1,420	2,830	103	5	157	381	
							1									1	
							2					2					
1						5	1	3	5	3	24	29	26		16	1	
						2		1			11	27	2	1			
1										22	67	41	8	9		4	
21	5	4	1			66	1	54	86	2	207	234	305	107	12	16	
2	1	1				14		4	6		10	162	6		4	15	
2							1				2	1				3	
3	2						2	6	1		18	9	7	1	4		
							1	2	1			8	1			8	
5						11	1	5	7	4	11	25	24		22	2	
	1		1			35		12	12	8	10	80	83	17	22	49	
4	6	4	1			12	1	11	22	14	4	68	31	14	21	70	
6	1					7	3	5	3	1	67	235	7			2	
1							1					6					
4	1		1			9	5	2	1	9	80	23	1		1		
									2	2				3			
699	157	107	184	25	21	633	344	557	756	320	3,815	3,970	2,748	638	622	988	8

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The report which I have received from the Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne street, Montreal, is to the effect that 671 immigrants passed through the home of the society during the year, including nine parties sent out under the auspices of the president of the British Women's Emigration Association in England. The Women's National Immigration Society is doing very useful work in looking after female immigrants, finding places for domestic servants, &c.

The repatriation of French Canadians from the United States has engaged the attention of the department for some years past, and considerable progress has been made in this connection. The department makes an annual grant in aid of the work of the Montreal Repatriation and Colonization Society, and in addition to what is done by this society we employ some agents of our own, including the Rev. Father Blais, O.M.I., Rev. Father Vachon, O.M.I., Rev. Father Corbeil and Mr. Damase Gauthier, who make frequent journeys into the United States and carry on an active propaganda among the French Canadians who have drifted over there, with a view to inducing them to come back and make their homes in Canada, principally in the Northwest.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, with headquarters at 50 Rideau street, Ottawa, receives some financial aid from the department, and carries on a useful work. This society, besides conducting an information bureau in Ottawa, employs an agent to give lectures in the schools, and does what it can by this and other means to inform the rising generation and others of the resources of Canada and of the desirability of the youth of this country remaining in their own land and developing such resources. The society sent a delegate to the Colonization Congress which was held at St. Jerome in November, 1905, and a communication from the president of the Ottawa Society was read at this congress. The society conducted several excursions in the interests of colonization during the year.

The work we are carrying on generally through our agents in the United States is reviewed by Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of Agencies, in his report.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W..
September 4, 1906.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the reports of the agents of your department in Europe on emigration matters for the year ended June 30, 1906.

At the present time these representatives are Mr. W. T. R. Preston, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London (Commissioner of Emigration); Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool; Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Newton Chambers, 43 Cannon Street, Birmingham; Mr. John Webster, 14 Westmoreland Street, Dublin; Mr. E. O'Kelly, 17 Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. J. B. Walker 37-39 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. H. M. Murray, Western Mail Building, Cardiff; Mr. Paul Wiallard, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, and Mr. D. Treau de Cœli, Antwerp.

The special and temporary agents appointed during the year, and the names and dates of their appointment, are as under, and doubtless they have reported direct to you:

Mr. Thos. L. Morton, of Gladstone, Manitoba, appointed July 1, 1905. Mr. A. Burrows, of Detroit, September 20, 1905. Mr. H. F. Morel, of Edmonton, Alta., December 12, 1905. Mr. William Carson, of Whitewood, Sask., December 15, 1905. Mr. Kenneth Morrison, Point Tupper, C.B., January 15, 1906. Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, January 27, 1906. Mr. C. C. Carter, of Regina, February 2, 1906. Miss Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, February 9, 1906. Mr. B. Pipe, of Wapella, Sask., March 26, 1906. Rev. M. A. F. Custance, of Rapid City, April 24, 1906. Mr. J. Hawkes.

METHODS OF WORK.

Your department is fully aware, from the communications which have been made to you from time to time, of the measures that have been taken to stimulate inquiry and to promote emigration.

LECTURES.

It may be mentioned that a great number of lectures have been delivered, not only by the regular government agents, but also by schoolmasters, clergymen and gentlemen who have visited Canada. These lectures have been, on the whole, well attended, and have been most valuable in interesting large numbers of people, and impressing upon them the attractions of Canada as an emigration area.

SHOWS.

The various agents of your department have also attended, with exhibits of agricultural produce, the more important of the agricultural shows in the United Kingdom. They have taken advantage of these occasions to distribute, among the farming classes who attend these meetings, the pamphlets which had been placed at their disposal. They have also, at the same time, been given many useful opportunities of personal interviews with the farming class, of which they have freely availed themselves, and, in this way, literature bearing on the attractions of Canada has been carried into the homes of the agriculturists in the rural districts of the United Kingdom.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

GENERAL.

In addition to such work as is outlined above, the agents attend to the routine duties of their offices—the correspondence—the personal inquiries, and in short they avail themselves of every opportunity which occurs from time to time of advertising the advantages of the Dominion of Canada, as a field for the intending emigrant. It is to prompt and careful attention to the details of this work that we must look for successful results, and this is fully realized by your agents.

In view of the great volume to which the stream of emigration to Canada has grown, it becomes more necessary than ever that the utmost care shall be exercised in securing that only suitable emigrants shall be allowed to land in Canada. It is, of course, laid down as a rule by the Dominion that no immigrant should land in Canada who is feeble minded, is medically unfit, who has been convicted of a crime, or who is likely, from whatever cause, to become a public charge. This we have endeavoured to impress upon the authorities in this country, as well as upon private individuals, and the subjoined correspondence in respect of a young man convicted of a crime will illustrate the action taken in cases to which my attention has been drawn; as whatever the sympathy for such persons, any proposals to send them to Canada must, on public grounds, be opposed:—

‘CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,

‘SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY, E.C.,

‘November 6, 1905.

‘SIR,—I am directed by the recorder to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, which I forwarded to him in due course.

‘The recorder desires me to say that ———— was a very young man, being only 20 years of age, who was not only not an habitual criminal, but did not in any sense belong to the criminal classes, but on the contrary was of highly respectable parentage, having a mother living, and a brother in excellent employment.

‘Unfortunately, as so often happens with youths, he got into a rather fast set, and made the acquaintance of a man named ———— described as a traveller and commission agent.

‘The offence to which ———— pleaded guilty was the misdemeanour of obtaining money by false pretences, the charge of felony was not proceeded with.

‘This man ———— had got in his possession a cheque book which had been issued to one ———— as far back as January, 1884, and contained bank cheques on ————.

‘Three of these cheques he very improperly gave to ————, who filled them in on July 1, 1905, for £3-10-0, £4-14-0 and £2-10-0, respectively, signing the fictitious name of ———— as the drawer.

‘These cheques he changed by purchasing various articles from three different tradespeople.

‘On being arrested he at once admitted his guilt, and expressed his deep contrition, and a very earnest appeal was made to the recorder by the brother not to send ———— to prison, but to allow him to go to Canada, where the recorder was informed he had some relations who would start him in life again.

‘The recorder thought this would give the young man an excellent opportunity of retrieving his character and becoming a useful citizen.

‘A similar course has constantly been taken, not only by the present recorder, but by his predecessors, and by His Majesty’s judges, when the offence, as in this case, was an isolated one, and the accused very young and previously of excellent character.

‘The only reason ———— was accompanied to Canada by a police officer was that his brother could not well leave his situation, and the recorder thought some one should see him off. The police officer was, of course, in plain clothes.

(Signed) ‘H. K. AVORY.

‘Clerk.’

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

' OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

' 17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,

' November 11, 1905.

' SIR.—I beg to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, in which you are good enough to convey to me the explanation of the recorder of London, in connection with the case of ———, and to detail the circumstances which led to the action taken therein. I am forwarding a copy of your communication to Ottawa, for the information of the Canadian government.

' I can only repeat that the government of the Dominion are opposed to the sending to Canada of any person who has been convicted of a crime, and I am afraid that the explanation given of the case under review is not likely to alter the views which are held in Canada in regard to such cases.

(Signed) ' STRATHCONA,
' *High Commissioner.*'

Quite recently, in dealing with a similar case to the foregoing, Judge Rentoul absolutely refused to be a party to the emigration of a young man to Canada, in view of the representations which had been made as above mentioned.

It was also found necessary to make representations through the Foreign Office in regard to the emigration of 'undesirables' from Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, and, as a result, the emigration of such persons from these countries has been discontinued.

The encouragement of immigration to the Dominion has been confined to those who might, broadly, be termed 'agricultural' immigrants; that is to say, those who have experience of farm work, and those physically and otherwise suitable who intend to work on the land—and also to female domestic servants. As in the past, your agents have followed this policy, and no encouragement has been given to emigrants to proceed to Canada except to such as intended following agricultural pursuits, and females going into domestic service.

On March 20, 1906, I was notified by your department that it had been decided to make a change in the system of payment of bonuses to booking agents on tickets sold to emigrants to Canada on and after April 1, 1906. Briefly, the effect of the change in question was to provide that, as above, the government would pay a bonus of £1 to the booking agents on each person of the under-mentioned classes, eighteen years of age or over, and 10 shillings per head on those between one and eighteen years. The prescribed classes were: Farmers, farm labourers, gardeners, stable-men, carters, railway section men, navvies or miners who have signified their intention of following farming in Canada, and female domestic servants. It was also provided that satisfactory evidence should be forthcoming to your department as to the *bona fides* of the immigrant in respect of whom the bonus was paid.

These changes were communicated by circular to the agents of your department and to the steamship agents. A considerable correspondence ensued, and I also had several interviews with the representatives of the large steamship companies in the matter. Mr. Blair, of your department, paid a visit to this country, for the purpose of explaining to the agents the new regulations, and finally, after some slight initial difficulties had been overcome, the new provisions were put into operation, and are working satisfactorily.

As you are aware, a departmental committee of the Colonial Office was appointed in July of last year to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's report on agricultural settlements in British colonies. Mr. Rider Haggard was nominated by the Colonial Office to proceed to the United States to inspect and to report upon the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army, and also to visit Canada to report upon the application of the system in a British colony. The committee invited me to give evidence on behalf of Canada. In respect of special settlements in the colonies I informed them that, in my view, and

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

speaking personally, such settlements had not been successful; although subsequently, the persons forming these colonies, after distributing themselves among the people of the country, had done well, but that, from my past experience, I should doubt very much if Mr. Rider Haggard's scheme would be successful. I added, however, that no doubt the Canadian government would be glad to give every help and assistance they properly could in the selection of emigrants, but they would take no responsibility afterwards, and that I did not think Canada or Canadians would in any way object to emigrants being selected under a proper scheme, if carefully selected, because there are a large number of persons in the United Kingdom well fitted to become prosperous settlers in Canada—people who, from one cause or another, have not means to go out, but who, if assisted would become excellent settlers. I emphasized the need of careful selection, and that, as to men from the towns, success would depend greatly upon the class sent, and indicated that the Canadian government would object to those belonging to the 'submerged tenth'—those who have so degenerated that they care very little about work.

In the report of the committee the relative advantages of emigration following the ordinary form of settlement as compared with the so-called 'colonies' are dealt with as follows:—

'We do not see, therefore, that any of the arguments which have been brought forward in favour of colonization in principle are convincing. On the other hand, the arguments in favour of emigration, as contrasted with colonization, are many, and appear to us to be very forcible. The machinery is ready at hand—the existing emigration societies have shown that they are well able to make a wise selection of persons to send out, and to find suitable openings for them in Canada and other British colonies; the demand is in excess of the supply; the cost of emigration to Canada does not amount to more than £10 a head, and some of the societies (especially those managed by ladies) seem to be successful in securing the repayment of at least a part of the money advanced. In other words, £300,000, which Mr. Rider Haggard estimates as the necessary sum for forming a colony of 1,500 families, would enable at least 6,000 families to go out as emigrants.'

Another phase of the emigration movement which during the past year or two has created much interest and attracted much public attention in Great Britain, is the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Several proposals and schemes have been put forward in the press and otherwise in respect of the emigration and subsequent treatment of these children, but it would appear that the receiving homes in Canada of the various immigration agencies afford the best means of handling them.

These homes are admittedly well administered, they distribute the children with the Canadian employers, and they are brought up in the privacy of a Canadian home. In this way the taint of pauperism is removed, and they receive a training which is not possible in a publicly supported institution. It is admitted that however well managed such an institution may be, it cannot impart to the inmates, in a full degree, those qualities which are the outcome of home influence and training. Children brought up in a public institution cannot ordinarily be so well equipped for the battle of life as those who have received that individual treatment and been subject to those impressions which are inseparable from a home. It may, therefore, be said that so long as there is a demand from Canadian homes adequate to the number of children immigrating, the system outlined above offers the simplest and best method of dealing with this important matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. T. R. PRESTON.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

11-12 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,

September 4, 1906.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

MY LORD,—The time is probably opportune for a brief review of the results following the active emigration propaganda on this side of the Atlantic which was instituted under the direction of the Honourable Clifford Sifton, late Minister of the Interior.

It was not until the situation in Great Britain and the continent had been carefully studied that the department decided upon entering energetically into the work of endeavouring to divert a somewhat larger share of the emigrating populations from these countries to Canada. In 1897 the emigrants from Great Britain to Canada numbered 11,383, and from the continent 7,921. An analysis of these arrivals raises serious doubts as to whether a considerable number of these did not immediately make their way to the United States.

As a result of the methods authorized by the late Minister of the Interior an improvement soon became evident in the interest taken in the Dominion by the emigrating populations in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. The growth of this movement to Canada can perhaps be better explained by the returns of the arrivals taken from official Canadian sources, as set forth in the following table:—

ARRIVALS in Canada from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe for the Calendar Years 1897 to 1900, inclusive.

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
British	11,383	11,608	10,660	10,360
Continental, &c.....	7,921	10,285	21,938	18,837
Total	19,304	21,893	32,598	29,197

ARRIVALS for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1901, to 1904, inclusive.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
British.....	11,810	17,259	41,792	50,374
Continental, &c.....	19,352	23,732	37,099	34,728
Total.....	31,162	40,991	78,891	85,102

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ARRIVALS for the Fiscal Years 1905 to 1906, inclusive.

	1905.	1906.
British.....	65,359	85,796
Continental, &c.....	37,255	44,472
Total.....	102,614	133,268

The general effect of the work in Great Britain is more particularly evident from the statement that when this active emigration propaganda was instituted here Canada received about 12 per cent of the emigrants leaving the shores of Great Britain for the North American continent, including, of course, the United States, the figures for the calendar year 1901 being 15,757, out of a total emigration from Great Britain to North America of 119,952, as shown by the British Board of Trade returns.

A steady change has taken place from then until now, so clearly established in the following statement of figures taken from the British Board of Trade returns for the calendar years set forth:—

EMIGRATION from Great Britain and Ireland.

	To Canada.	To United States.	Excess in favour of United States.
1901.....	15,757	104,195	88,438
1902.....	26,293	108,498	82,205
1903.....	59,652	123,663	64,011
1904.....	69,681	146,445	76,764
1905.....	82,437	122,370	39,933
Seven months of 1906.....	79,078	79,629	551

A further analysis of the British returns, which cannot but be regarded as exceedingly instructive and interesting to the staunch advocates of the policy of the government, so energetically instituted by the department, shows that this improvement in the emigration to Canada from the British Islands has not been confined to any particular portion where for the time being actual want of employment occurred.

STATEMENT from the British Board of Trade Returns of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the North American Continent during the years 1901 to 1906.

YEAR 1901.

	To Canada.	To United States.	Excess in favour of United States.
English.....	12,176	57,246	45,070
Scotch.....	2,235	11,414	9,179
Irish.....	1,346	35,535	34,189
Total.....	15,757	104,195	88,438

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

YEAR 1902.

English	20,985	58,382	37,397
Scotch	3,811	12,225	8,414
Irish	1,497	37,891	36,394
Total	26,293	108,498	82,205

YEAR 1903.

English	46,760	68,791	22,031
Scotch	10,296	15,318	5,022
Irish	2,596	59,554	36,958
Total	59,652	123,663	64,011

YEAR 1904.

English	54,051	76,546	22,495
Scotch	12,715	17,111	4,396
Irish	2,915	52,788	49,873
Total	69,681	146,445	76,764

YEAR 1905.

English	64,876	58,229	Can. 6,647
Scotch	14,214	19,785	5,571
Irish	3,347	44,356	41,009
Total	82,437	122,370	39,933

SEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.

English	60,746	40,754	Can. 19,992
Scotch	15,456	13,273	Can. 2,183
Irish	2,876	25,602	22,726
Total	79,078	79,629	551

These figures show that the means adopted for educating the British emigrating people upon the advantages offered in Canada were widespread and thorough, corresponding increases being evident throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. A still closer analysis will show that every county, and almost every hamlet, in the United Kingdom has contributed proportionately to this stream towards the Dominion of Canada.

The figures given herein clearly establish a steady decline of the excess of the emigrating movement from Great Britain to the United States, over and above that received by the Dominion of Canada. A cursory glance at the emigration returns from the continent justifies the contention that the carefully planned propaganda throughout Europe has not been unsuccessful, notwithstanding the criticisms which from time to time have been applied to the continental policy, both as to the manner of carrying on the work, and as to the general results. I think I can claim that there has been nothing discreditable to Canada in the manner in which the work has been carried on, and I can also add that the advertising of the Dominion on the continent, and the diversion of a portion of the emigrating stream to Canada has been done without violating the laws of these countries. The increases shown in the annual returns of the department indicate a commendable growing interest in the Dominion as a favourable field for successful emigration. It can fairly be claimed that the results furnish ample vindication of the policy of the department in connection with this phase of the work.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

To achieve these results has meant the most painstaking efforts on the part of those charged with the responsibility of carrying out the government policy on this side of the Atlantic. The methods adopted, and the details of the work have been subjected to criticism, and I may be pardoned for saying, somewhat unfairly in many of its aspects; and yet I may be excused for claiming that had it not been for faithful work, ungrudging devotion to duty, and loyalty to the department, to say nothing of patriotism to one's country, these magnificent results would never have been attained.

These figures, I submit, carefully studied, will furnish suggestive reading matter for students of the emigration problem.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,
Commissioner of Emigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.

*(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)*OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, July 16, 1906.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., &c. &c.

MY LORD,—In presenting a report of the emigration work done in this district during the year just closed, there is not anything new to mention. The work has been carried on along exactly the same lines as during the eight years I have been here, with the exception that to my knowledge during the winter and spring of the last financial year there has not been any advertising done, but in spite of that fact the circumstances in regard to the demand for farm labour and the easy opportunity for a man to acquire free land in Canada are such that we have been able to attract an ever increasing number of immigrants to our shore. The reasons for this are not hard to find. They are combined in two main facts, viz., the lack of demand for labour in the United Kingdom and the fact that Canada is the only country within easy reach that enjoys democratic government, and is suitable for the poor surplus industrial population of these isles, who wish to engage in agriculture. In my opinion, while these conditions exist, nothing can prevent the increase in numbers of the last five years continuing.

Canada has already commenced to realize the truth of the old saying that the best immigration agent is the successful immigrant, in the large number of people who have entered Canada during the last three years to join their relations and friends, who have succeeded in making homes for them, or who think the opportunities offered are such that they have no hesitation in advising them to try their fortune in Canada.

I think we should try and take full advantage of our superior position in regard to attracting emigrants by judicious advertising, by bill-posting, attending all agricultural gatherings for the purpose of exhibiting the products, and distributing the literature prepared by the department.

With regard to general newspaper advertising, I would respectfully suggest that the local agent of the department should decide in which papers, in his district, he should advertise, and the patronage be placed in his hands, though payment could be made from London. This would help the agent to obtain newspaper reports of his lectures and notices of shows and other work. The cost of such advertising may in the first instance be increased, but in the end I think we should get more for our money in the way mentioned above.

I have arrived at the conclusion, after considerable experience, that we could add greatly to the results of our work if each agent was supplied with a sufficient quantity of the various products of Canada, to supply the local steamship agents of their respective districts with an exhibit for their windows. By this means we should obtain the free use of hundreds of windows in the best positions of the principal towns and cities in the British Isles to advertise our country. I am strongly in favour of this being done, because my experience tells me that the best emigrants for Canada are those booked by the ordinary local steamship agent; they are more self-reliant (and they are the kind we want), than those sent out by professional emigration societies, some of which, I think, work in connection with the boards of guardians to relieve them of their semi-pauper population. The people booked by the local agents go out of their

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

own volition and pay their fare, and are consequently more likely to be good 'hustlers' than those requiring the help of an emigration society.

During the year just closed I have attended the usual number of agricultural shows, and delivered the usual number of lectures. Our correspondence has not been so large as usual, but this is to be accounted for by the fact of no advertising being done for some time. I am convinced that with an active propaganda, all previous records can easily be beaten.

I am, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 3.

REPORT OF J. BRUCE WALKER.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

35-37 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, June 28, 1906.

The Right Hon. LORD STRATHCONA,

17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MY LORD,—I beg most respectfully to submit herewith the annual report of the Glasgow office for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The past year has been one of unprecedented success, so far as emigration from Scotland and the Clyde is concerned. The figures for the financial year ending on June 30, will show an increase in Scottish emigration to Canada of something like 50 per cent.

While the increase in numbers is extremely gratifying, it is perhaps still more satisfactory to note that, year by year, the class of persons proceeding to the Dominion from Scotland becomes of a higher standard. Increasing numbers are able to take with them a fair amount of capital, and the demand for Scottish farm labour in Canada continues to increase in such a manner as to make it comparatively easy for every man to secure employment either before he leaves these shores or immediately upon his arrival on the other side.

The departure of two ships per week, laden with passengers for the Dominion, has enabled the shipping companies sailing from Glasgow to handle the stream of emigrants fairly well, although in March it was impossible to find transportation accommodation upon any steamer before the beginning of June.

The sympathetic attitude adopted by the Scottish press has done much to further a knowledge of the country amongst the class of persons who have few opportunities of studying the possibilities of the Dominion. In addition to keeping up a regular propaganda through the newspapers, I have occupied myself throughout the winter with frequent lectures, and have, I hope, lost few opportunities of bringing before the people of Scotland the claims of Canada as a home for the Scottish farmer and farm labourer.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Canadian Government Agent for Scotland.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

No. 4.

REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

43 CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM, June 30, 1906.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., &c.,

The High Commissioner for Canada,

London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to present my report for the year 1905-6.

It has been eventful only in the way which was most desirable, namely, the success which has attended the work; the complete numbers are, of course, not yet available, but judging from the reports of the steamship agents in my district a record will have been made in emigration from the English Midlands to Canada, and not only have the numbers been larger, but there has been a continued improvement in the class; a big proportion of the people have been possessed of considerable amounts of money, and those whose means were not large were in every other way fitted to succeed. Needless to say my advocacy of emigration has been confined to those able and willing to take up agricultural work in the case of men, and domestic service in the case of women. I have been very careful to put the conditions of Canadian farm life and its prospects fairly before inquirers, concealing nothing of the one, nor exaggerating the other, and I have found that this course begets confidence and is most effective, as many approach the subject with some amount of suspicion.

That the results to the emigrants themselves have been satisfactory has been shown not only from the direct testimony to that effect which has been received by myself and others, but from the fact that so many have sent for their relatives and friends, and by the remittances sent home through the medium of the post office, and by dollar bills inclosed in their letters. The firms who make a business of money-changing inform me that they are daily exchanging Canadian bills for English currency. There has also been a very noticeable decrease in the correspondence to the Midland newspapers from dissatisfied emigrants.

The work itself has been conducted on lines similar to those of former years; inquiries by post and callers have to be attended to, and the questions asked are of extraordinary variety and show in a large number of cases how advisable it is to have centres at which personal advice can be obtained; our pamphlets can only deal with the subject and advise in a general way, whereas the circumstances or desires of each person differ in some particulars, and require to be specially dealt with. Letters or cards of introduction have been furnished when requested or in those cases in which it was thought they would be of special service.

I have visited steamship agents throughout the district, having my intention advertised where it could be arranged, to give intending emigrants who could not come to Birmingham the opportunity of an interview. I have advised steamship agents on points they have submitted, and have kept them supplied with pamphlets; to the most important of them I have regularly forwarded Canadian newspapers, and also type-written sheets of Canadian news, the object being to create an intelligent interest in the work, and by furnishing them with current information of value to those thinking of moving, make them something more than mere booking agents.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I have given lectures myself and arranged for others with the help of the lantern slides, for which there has been a good demand, and have had special distributions of our literature made at agricultural shows and on other suitable occasions.

The bonus system as recently revised will furnish a considerable amount of extra and responsible work in checking the agents' claims, and in examining the emigrants sent to the office for inspection; but the scheme is well designed to encourage steamship agents to bring Canada before the classes whose emigration your department is anxious to promote.

Emigration from localities is much influenced by local circumstances, the failure of the potato crop in Lincolnshire last year, for instance, detaining many whose intention it was to leave for Canada in the spring, but the returns from the district as a whole will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

14 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN, July 10, 1906.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit a short report of my work in Ireland for the year ended June 30, 1906.

My time during the above twelve months has been actively employed in the interests of Canada, and I hope successfully. During the summer season I attended the weekly markets and monthly fairs in the various counties, where the farmers assemble in great numbers for the transaction of their business. Here a splendid opportunity presents itself for meeting them and for distribution of literature; the work which I do at these places is valuable. The fairs and markets are the most useful hunting ground for the Canadian agent. I find that a good attractive poster conspicuously displayed is of considerable advantage, as it gets farmers talking about the country and gives one an opening for conversation.

When travelling through Ireland, I take advantage of the opportunity for calling on steamship agents, and stirring them up to fresh activity; this has a good effect. I would suggest that the steamship companies make a careful revision of their agents, a large number of them not being suited to the work.

The agricultural shows are a first-rate medium for coming in contact with the farming community. I therefore, as far as possible, attend these events, and having secured space, put up a small portable tent; here the people call to see me, and I keep a man all day distributing literature to a most desirable class. Surely work of this nature must bring good results.

It is to be regretted that for the last couple of years I have been refused space at some of the agricultural shows, where I had been accustomed to be present in other years, this owing to the effort made in Ireland to keep the Irish people in their own country. Notwithstanding this opposition I am still successful in obtaining admission to some of the most important shows, and hope to continue doing so.

During the winter months I accept as many lecturing engagements as possible, and am generally anxious that they be in a rural district, so that the opportunity may obtain for reaching that class from which the most desirable settlers are recruited. My lectures are largely illustrated by slides, taken by myself when in Canada, and this, coupled with my practical experience in the Dominion as a farmer, adds very considerable force to my remarks. I have many times been impressed by the good results coming from one lecture, and hope during the coming winter to prosecute this work with vigour. Our spare slides are largely in demand, and usually out on loan.

The hanging map of the Dominion has been in great demand, and is much appreciated. I have it in a great many schools in my district. This map should serve a useful purpose.

The buildings for the Irish International Exhibition to be held next year in Dublin, are now well advanced. The exhibition will be a most important one, and I would respectfully suggest to the department the advisability of making a representation at this great event.

I am glad to note, from the board of trade returns, that the Irish emigration to Canada for the twelve months ended June 30, shows a very appreciable advance on the same period for the preceding year.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

17 AND 19 VICTORIA ST., BELFAST, July 5, 1906.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to present my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The number of callers at my office in the past year for literature and information about Canada, and who registered their names and addresses exceeded those of the previous year by 891, the total being 3,450.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine letters were received at my office and attended to. I fully expect that the number of emigrants who have left my district for Canada in the past twelve months will show a proportionate increase to the number of callers.

I attended six of the most important show fairs at which I could obtain space for my stand of Canadian specimens of fruits, grain and grasses. I can safely say that the Canadian stand attracts more visitors than any other exhibit at those shows. The interest in Canada appears to me to grow quite as rapidly as the prosperity of the country, and that being so, I take every opportunity of meeting the farming and labouring classes at the stock fairs held throughout my district, as well as at the show fairs. The letters I receive from time to time from settlers showing that they are satisfied with their prospects, and which the newspapers kindly publish for me, produce the best effect amongst those desirous of bettering their condition in another country. Many who emigrated within the past four or five years have been able to afford a trip to see their people here, which fact combined with their anxiety to return to their Canadian home, is the best proof of the popularity of Canada, and the success of the immigration propaganda of the government.

I have settled numbers of young, inexperienced men with farmers in Ontario that they might obtain a knowledge of Canadian farming before going west to take up land. In this undertaking, I have been very successful, having had only one complaint, and that not from the emigrant, but from his people here, who appeared anxious to find a grievance, real or imaginary. The majority of those leaving my district settle in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and I say with confidence, no colony ever received men, and women too, more likely to assist in developing a new country than Canada is now getting from Ulster. Most of the families emigrating possess considerable capital.

I continue sending our literature to those who, I see by the newspapers, are advertising their farms for sale, and where possible, attend at the auction.

I also take every opportunity of bringing the immense possibilities of Canada as a farming and stock-raising country home to the landed proprietors of Ireland who are preparing to draw their stakes in this country (owing to recent legislation), and bring their capital, which will be very considerable, and their knowledge of farming and stock-raising, which is undoubtedly good, to another country.

On my calling your attention to the numbers of callers I had from the Isle of Man during the holiday season, desirous to obtain information about Canada, you suggested I should visit the island, taking a stock of literature with me. I did so early in August, and spent some days amongst the people. I was satisfied before I left the island that

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

good results would follow my visit, and have since seen by their papers that 200 left the island this spring for Canada.

Having advertised the fact that I was in a position to give a copy of our splendid new wall map of Canada to public schools, libraries, working men's institutes and reading rooms, I have had a large number of applications for it, and have supplied 168 of the applicants with this map, and from all of them have received letters expressing their admiration of the map and their obligation to the government that supplied it.

With reference to the results likely to follow the increased bonus paid upon tickets to Canada sold to persons of certain prescribed classes on or after the first of April last, I can as yet say little, other than that government agents have to be very careful in examining the emigrant mentioned in the claim, and that the steamship companies should see that their agents expend some of the increased bonus granted in advertising themselves as steamship agents anxious to procure passengers to Canada, and not content themselves with obtaining the increased bonus by selling only the same number of tickets they did under the old scheme. In justice to several booking agents, I should say I know from experience that in many districts they hardly dare advertise, either in their windows or the newspapers, as much as they would wish.

The number of trade inquiries received at this office is small and have been attended to immediately.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

No. 7.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY.

*(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)*DOMINION OF CANADA EMIGRATION OFFICES,
WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS, CARDIFF, WALES.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
17 Victoria St., London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit to your lordship my report on the work done in the district covered by this office for the year ending June, 1906.

I was glad to note from the latest returns furnished by the department that there had been a satisfactory increase of British emigrants into Canada during the previous calendar year, and I am sure that this increase has continued even to a greater extent since January up to the present. In this increase I am happy to say that the several counties under my supervision have contributed their quota. Wales has done exceedingly well, better in fact, than I had anticipated, considering, as I have beforetimes stated, the scanty agricultural population. A large number of miners who had previously been on the land have gone out to resume farming operations, besides a proportion of the ordinary population bent on acquiring a knowledge of agricultural work as also tradesmen, the latter being warned that they must accept all responsibility for employment on arrival.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have had satisfactory results, more especially the former, one agent alone having booked 300 experienced agriculturalists.

In Gloucestershire, the city of Bristol has again come to the front, over 1,500 persons having booked their passages through the local steamship agents. Satisfactory results have also been obtained from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

The emigrants who have gone out this year have been of a much better class, in fact, as years go on not only the quantity, but also the quality seems to improve, and, of course, my own efforts are directed to obtaining for Canada the very best class of agriculturalists, both those with capital and the ordinary farm labourer. The former are, however, very hard to move. They are imbued with the old fashioned idea that there is no place in the world compared to England, and that this country is good enough for them. They are also bound down by leases and by the fact that when they give up their farm holdings either voluntarily or compulsorily they receive nothing in the way of compensation for the money they have laid out in improvements, hence unless compelled to, they are loath to give up. These people are, however, in a great many cases allowing their sons to go to Canada; I have come into frequent contact with them and have heard from their friends satisfactory accounts of their success in the Dominion; these are the people we want, and they form grand advertising agents for Canada.

As was the case last year, I have endeavoured in so far as possible, to direct inexperienced young men in Ontario; this is, I think, in accordance with the wishes of the minister; very few appear to make for the maritime provinces, all wanting to go 'West,' and in many cases it requires much persuasion to get them to understand how much better it is for a young inexperienced hand to receive tuition in the east before going to the Northwest for a free grant.

During the spring season I spent many days visiting the booking agents, advertising my visits and receiving callers anxious to obtain information regarding their

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

prospects in Canada. Satisfactory results have followed this work. In one case forty-nine passengers booked with an agent a few days after my visit.

Although not present with an exhibit at any agricultural show this year, I have had our literature well distributed, and will continue doing so until the end of the season.

Our lantern slides were in great demand during the winter months, lectures having been delivered with their aid, and supplies of literature having been sent to each meeting. Canada has, in this manner, been kept well to the front.

The New South Wales and other Australasian colonies are making a big bid this year for emigrants, part passages being paid, so that desirable settlers may reach these colonies almost as cheaply as Canada, still we are more than holding our own, and will, I think, continue to do so in spite of all opposition.

The re-arrangement of the payment of bonuses is much more satisfactory than under the old system. It does away with the payment to agents of a bonus on classes who, although they declared their intention of becoming agriculturists, were in many respects unfit for the life; clerks, shopkeepers, &c., &c., a good number of whom, through their own want of stamina and willingness to work, returned, giving in many cases a grotesque account of the country. Even now the agents have to be carefully watched, day after day I am returning bonus certificates improperly filled up or giving wrong or at least doubtful information. This shows the importance of the certificates being in the first place sent to the government agent in whose district the emigrant is booked. In a great many cases the booking agent does nothing to earn this bonus. Some do not pay a cent for advertising, they may have a few of the steamship companies' bills in their windows, the company advertise them in the local newspapers, and if perchance an intending passenger who has the qualification under which the bonus is paid casually enters their premises and books his passage, the pound is earned in the easiest possible manner. Others again spend a lot on advertising, and these I find are the men who have the best results. In this regard I have in my mind one agent who during the past few weeks has booked forty bonus emigrants apart from others.

I keep a good display of the country's products in my show case and office, which affords a practical lesson to intending settlers of what Canada can produce.

In conclusion, I can assure your Lordship that everything possible on my part will be done to secure a desirable class of emigrant for Canada.

I am, my Lord,
Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,
Agent for Wales and West of England.

No. 8.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALARD.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

10 RUE DE ROME,

PARIS, July 1, 1906.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for 1905-6, with the hope that my operations, as well as the way they have been conducted, will meet with the department's approval.

Our efforts this year were directed in several districts which, so far, had been neglected for want of opportunities and connections: of these 'l'Aveyron' and 'les Basses-Pyrénées.' Inquiries from these two regions came in great numbers, and the emigrants who went to Canada from both said districts were of a very good class indeed, in fact the best that could be desired. Brittany was again also a productive field, and important results were obtained in that direction as well as in 'les Charentes' and 'Savoie,' while 'Isère' and 'Drôme' have furnished, as last year and the year before, their quota of good emigrants.

The methods employed this season were exactly the same I had patronized and used previously. Being not at liberty in France to advertise on a large scale, nor to give public lectures, nor even to distribute our literature in an ostentatious way without contravening the law, I kept on answering carefully and promptly by correspondence all demands for information about Canada. And, when a certain number of persons in a given district would be ready and desirous of getting verbally some detailed indications on our country, I would arrange for a private meeting, and would go and answer all questions which can enlighten these would-be emigrants on the matter, and analyse before them the advantages offered by our country to all emigrants, mainly to agriculturists. These private meetings are necessitating quite a good deal of travelling, part of which has been done by my colleague, Mr. Pierre Foursin, whose experience and knowledge of Canada have helped me in bringing about the success of this last campaign.

If we remember that in France, as well as in nearly all other European countries, there exist restrictive emigration laws, I may say that the course we have taken was not only for the best, but really the best. Moreover, as I have explained on other occasions, the people of France have to be educated to the idea of emigrating, while in other countries, like England, for example, they have been accustomed to consider emigration as a natural and sometimes as an inevitable move.

Again this season our correspondence has increased to a large extent. No less than 5,000 letters were exchanged with inquirers anxious to know all about prospects in Canada.

Without knowing what will be the exact returns for this year, I think I can safely count that more than 500 emigrants above last year's number must have been recorded during the past season at the different arriving ports of Canada.

I am also happy to call the department's attention to the fact that many French emigrants are travelling second-class and even first on their way to our country, and that even most of the third-class passengers could boast, when leaving France, of some means of their own which will be added to their savings of the first experimental year in our country, and help them when they are ready to take up their homesteads,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

which they will do as soon as they have gained sufficient knowledge of the Canadian agricultural methods.

All taken in consideration, I sincerely believe that the department will have every reason to be satisfied with the situation here, which is showing, after three years, or nearly so, of strenuous work, an ever growing number of emigrants of the finest agricultural stamp or ready to take up that profession. The department will also congratulate itself in seeing with what favour Canada is now thought of in France, and in considering that the problem of promoting and establishing a serious and uninterrupted exodus from this country to ours has made such progress that nothing save gross mistakes or mismanagement can stop the natural development of French emigration to Canada.

With due credit to the cordial and courteous help received from the London agency in all matters of service, and with thanks also to the department for prompt attention given to all subjects I have submitted to consideration, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALARD.

No. 9.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CÆLI.

(Appended to High Commissioner's Report.)

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, June 30, 1906.

To the Right Honourable LORD STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The great success obtained by the Canadian pavilion at the exhibition at Liège, has called the attention of every one to Canada. Visitors had never dreamed that this country could give such crops of grain, fruit, &c., nor that the soil contained such invaluable richness. After the close of the exhibition more information was eagerly demanded. This encouraged me to give a great number of illustrated lectures to farmer clubs, school teachers, popular universities and other societies. In most cases an extensive advertising was done and large and commodious buildings were provided, all free of charge. The notabilities of the place always attended these lectures, mostly presided at them, and the press rendered the most eulogistic reports.

In September, 1905, a 'Congres d'Expansion Mondiale' was held at Mons, I attended it as one of the members, and I am pleased to state that a great deal of attention was given to Canada, as one of the countries offering the greatest advantages to emigrants, and that at the meeting of September 27 a vote of thanks was tendered to the agent of Canada in Belgium, for the gift of a certain number of books and geographies relating to the Dominion. As a consequence of this congress, and acting upon its suggestion, a large number of teachers and principals of high schools have written me for a supply of maps, pamphlets, &c.

The geography of Canada is now taught in 284 public schools in Belgium, and lectures are often given in different high institutions, to which I willingly give my lantern and the views. This movement is officially encouraged by the school inspectors and others, and I expect the best results from it.

There has been a decrease of correspondence, no advertising having been done; notwithstanding this the number of emigrants has sensibly increased; while the statistics of 1904-5 give only 796 emigrants, the returns for 1905-6 will certainly show that 50 per cent might be added to last year. I shall, in a few days, send the statement of the shipping agents.

I am in correspondence with quite a number of Belgians in Canada, and I can safely state that every one of them feels satisfied, and I receive continually the most encouraging letters, which I communicate to their friends or countrymen, giving these ample proof of the great advantages Canada offers to the sober, industrious and courageous worker.

I am confident that the difficult period of the emigration work in Belgium is over, and that a continual increase of the well-to-do farming class of Belgian emigrants is now guaranteed.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÆLI.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND PRESS AGENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, August 4, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting you with my ninth annual report, it is with pleasure that I direct your attention to the official report of the department, which shows that the immigration to Canada from the United States during the fiscal year just closed, was 57,176 persons. This is very gratifying to those who have had the direct charge of this part of the work. The prospects for the ensuing year are exceedingly bright, and it would not be surprising if from the United States the figures for 1906-7 amounted to 70,000.

When it is realized that these form a class of active, industrious workers, whose knowledge of farming has been gained upon the prairies of the Western States, where the conditions are so similar to those of our own prairies, and that, in addition to their practical worth as farmers, they have brought with them a large amount of money, stock and personal effects, it becomes difficult to place an estimate on their value to the country which will not be put at too modest a figure.

AGENTS SATISFACTORILY LOCATED.

Your attention is called to the fact that in every portion of the territory in which the agents of the government have been working there has been a considerable increase in the number that have gone forward. This is evidence that in the location of the agents such judgment has been used as admits of no suggestion of any change. The agencies recently opened in Washington (state) and Montana and also in Pennsylvania have been doing good work, while farther east our interests have been carefully looked after, and good results are now following the establishment of the office at Boston.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

To-day there is scarcely a state in the union that is not contributing to the empire building that is going on in western Canada. From Maine to California, and from the Dakotas to Florida a system of education has been carried on, larger and greater of its kind, than has ever been carried on before by any country. Of the classes that it is intended shall be reached there are very few that have not received their first lesson on the resources and possibilities of Canada, especially that portion lying west of the great lakes.

This education is carried on in different ways; by means of specially prepared literature, well illustrated and attractively printed, and advertisements are inserted in

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the papers likely to reach the classes wanted on our agricultural lands. Following are examples of our advertisements:—

\$16.00 AN ACRE in Western Canada



is the amount many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.

25 Bushels to the Acre will be the Average Yield of Wheat

The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers absolutely nothing, while those who wish to add to the 160 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at from \$6 to \$10 an acre.

Climate splendid, schools and churches convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low.

Send for pamphlet "20th Century Canada" and full particulars regarding rate, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent



MIXED FARMING Wheat Raising Ranching

Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the

Free Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA



Magnificent Climate—Farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.
"All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—Extract.
Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of \$1 wheat. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents:

When space can be secured at state and county fairs, exhibits showing the grains and grasses grown in Canada are arranged and placed in charge of competent men who are able to impart information about the country, quote railway rates and designate routes. In some districts lectures are delivered; in special cases it has been found necessary to bring some settler back to his old home to tell his friends and neighbours of his success; it frequently occurs that a useful plan is to send delegates to look over the country and report.

These methods are not new, and the only reason for their continuance (and it is the very best), is that in the past they have been successful.

Besides the placing of exhibits at the fairs just spoken of, and which are looked upon as an annual event in several of the states, some of the boards of management feature the Canadian exhibit as one of the attractions. Splendid work was done during the year by the Agricultural Department, in the installation of an exhibit at the Pittsburg exposition. Advantage was taken of this to distribute literature to the crowds that were daily in attendance. Already the influence of this work has been felt and we look for much greater results. Pennsylvania is now looked upon as a good field for immigration efforts, and in order to further facilitate the work there an attempt was made last year to secure the co-operation of the large and influential body of writers forming the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, but without much success

Twenty-five BUSHELS of WHEAT to the Acre

means a productive capacity in dollars of over

\$16 per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its



own story. The

Canadian Government

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.

Lands adjoining can be purchased at from \$6 to \$10 per acre from railroads and other corporations.

Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada.

For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent:



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

until during the spring months of 1906. It was only then that the vote of the association was secured in favour of making a trip through western Canada. As a result, at the time of writing, one hundred and seventy-five Pennsylvania editors, in their special train of five Pullmans, are being shown through the farming districts of our west. I look for a lot of splendid editorial correspondence from the pens of these members of the fourth estate. Their work will be followed up by the personal solicitation of our agents.

It has not been considered advisable to make any changes in the method of advertising. The plan adopted in the early stages of the work, which has brought the number of settlers up from less than a thousand to nearly sixty thousand in the space of nine years, has been considered good enough to adhere to. No other plan can be submitted that would be more effective.

The country weekly and the farm journals are the principal mediums used. It is found that they reach the class of people mostly desirable as settlers. The city daily and magazine have not been used to any extent, not being found as valuable for reaching the farming public as the others just mentioned. Nearly 7,000 newspapers were contracted with. Only such were used as circulate in the districts in which it is considered advisable to operate, and no advertising is carried during a portion of the summer months, nor in the Christmas holiday season. In the past year advertising was placed in the newspapers at an earlier date than previously, and the results have justified the change. The advertising that has proved so successful should, I think, be continued even more vigorously than ever. It is hardly necessary to point out that advertising has been the keynote of the increasing success that we have been able to chronicle year after year. Canada has great possibilities, its agricultural resources are the best, but to become known and appreciated they must be advertised.

OPPOSING INFLUENCES.

There are a great many opposing influences now operating and which cannot be ignored.

Various state organizations have been brought into existence for the purpose of retaining their people; newspapers have been subsidized to publish articles detrimental to Canada; holders of large tracts of land in different parts of the States, especially in the south and west, have at their back the combined influences of railroads. All these factors are felt, as they carry on a propaganda of advertising that was not attempted a year or so ago, while their agents are scattered everywhere. The literature they distribute is in the best style of the printer's art, attractive and 'catchy,' thus making it necessary for us to present the very best that can be procured. It has been found that 'Twentieth Century Canada,' issued by the department, is well received and favourably commented upon. In fact our literature has always been of a high class, and so popular that in many cases it has been used as text-books in the schools. In this connection it might be interesting to append the following references to it. The British Vice-Consul at Port Townsend, Washington, says, in thanking the department for copies of 'Twentieth Century Canada': 'the colour work, subject-matter and appearance generally are far in advance of anything I have seen. I have no doubt that your enterprise, as evidenced by these publications, will redound to great benefit to your country.' A prominent lawyer of Paterson, N.J., says: 'A friend sent me last year one of your illustrated pamphlets, exhibiting the attractiveness of the Northwest for immigrants. It was one of the most beautiful publications, typographically, that I have ever seen. If not too much trouble I would like to have two or three copies to send to friends in England.' (I trust this digression may be pardoned, while I refer again to some of the opposing influences referred to in opening this paragraph.)

The opening up of large tracts of land suitable for irrigation has the assistance of the United States government, and with the extensive advertising that is given them the probable mover has a choice between these lands and the lands in Canada. In addition to this, there are the Indian reservations, which are being opened up from time to time, another element added to the difficulties of securing people for Canada.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

As I write I have before me a report that in one day of last week one thousand homeseekers passed through Sioux City, South Dakota, on their way to the vacant lands in that state. The information is also given that trains are being run in two sections, so great is the rush. It is stated that 1,000,000 acres of government land will be opened up there very shortly. Then there are Texas, Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western states, with land, whether good, bad or indifferent, upon which people are being asked to settle. Thus it will be seen that everything is not coming Canada-wards.

The rapidly increasing price of farm lands in Canada prevents many of a certain class from going. This, however, is not as great a difficulty as might at first appear. The resources of the Canadian west are great, the fertility and productiveness of its soil are being made known by every available means, and the thoughtful and prudent realize that even the present enhanced figures are low, and give opportunity for good returns from the investment.

Even with the conditions as they have been outlined, it will be possible to show a very satisfactory increase in the results of our work during the present year, if the plans as they have been pursued are followed up with the vigour and earnestness which have been the keynotes of the past.

The correspondence at the head office and also at the various agencies, together with the number of callers at these agencies, show the interest that our efforts have created. But greater than all is the evidence found in the figures showing the influx to Canada during the past year.

AGENTS' WORK IS SATISFACTORY.

It is again my pleasing duty to be able to say that the work of the agents has been highly satisfactory. They are uniformly courteous in the treatment of those seeking information, and, as it often happens personal attention is required by the man about to move, so that he may get his effects properly packed and shipped, the agents prove to be very valuable in rendering the assistance that their experience has taught them is necessary.

EXTRA HELP REQUIRED.

In some of the offices the correspondence has been so great that it has taxed the energies of the small staff to take care of it. Extra help has had to be secured from time to time, and by this means it has been possible to come through the year with little cause for any complaint.

During the year it has been found necessary to increase the staff in the eastern states, where some considerable portion of the work consists in the repatriation of those who went there some years ago. This is fairly successful.

Special efforts are made amongst the French Canadians, the Scandinavians and Germans, and agents able to speak the different languages have been employed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE,
Inspector of United States Agencies and Press Agent.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, July 1, 1906.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and to anticipate the various reports made by immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters and others, by recalling the still increasing volume of business which has been thrown upon the officers of the staff during the past twelve months, a duty which has been in every case cheerfully performed, and I am assured, with general and mutual satisfaction to the immigrants and the public generally.

The many localities (increasing in number and extent from year to year) which have received so many new arrivals in the past continue to receive the friends of those already established on the land, thereby more closely settling these various districts; but the past twelve months has been marked by the extraordinary distances which thousands of new settlers have travelled from railways in their desire to secure a portion of the free domain of Canada. It is a matter of easy calculation that to secure for the homesteaders alone railway accommodation not more than ten miles from their land, would require the construction of not less than 1,300 miles of new railway.

This rapid and wide extension of new settlements has rendered the work of the office and outside staff much more complex than in previous years, as we have felt the responsibility placed upon us of seeing that no persons get beyond the influence of recognized authority, and thus leave themselves liable to possible vicissitudes and hardships which might, on publication, do serious injury to the immigration propaganda of the government. The details of the work connected with this branch of the public service cannot be successfully enumerated or counted, inasmuch as the diversity of human needs creates from time to time new and kaleidoscopic conditions which have to be met in a practical manner, and the way in which these multitudinous and minute duties have been performed entitles the officials of the department to considerable credit.

It is gratifying to be able to record the increase in the general immigration movement to Canada, the completed returns showing a very handsome increase in the number from Great Britain and Ireland, and the slight falling off recorded in arrivals from the United States during the previous year has been more than made up by the increased number during the last fiscal year, and if indications received in years past, and which have proven valuable, are accepted with some reserve as in the past, they clearly point to a large increase in American immigration for some years.

A most satisfactory feature during the past twelve months has been the presence of but a small percentage of undesirables, and the arrival of classes of people in every sense better fitted to make prosperous and permanent settlers in western Canada than have been received in any previous year.

The marked increase in numbers and the satisfactory improvement in financial condition and working capacity of those arriving from the old land continue to be a bright and gratifying feature of the government's immigration work, and I am pleased

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

to be able to report that the rapid development and opening up of the country, added to more highly organized efforts and careful generous treatment of all new arrivals, have, I hope, been carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. Generally speaking, the situation of the labour market has changed very materially, and while the department is, of course, able to guarantee work for any one desiring such on a farm at any time of the year, there is now a condition which requires more help by way of farm labourers than we have been receiving for some time past. The wages offered by farmers have increased during the last few months forty and fifty per cent, for temporary employment, and with the prospects of immense demands for men on railway construction the present condition of western Canada presents a very desirable opportunity of showing to the world outside, and those desiring to emigrate, that conditions warrant their emigration.

The number of arrivals from Wales is not anything like what we would desire to have, but we hope that the continued success of Welshmen already in Canada will prove to be an animating agency in connection with this work.

Around Lemberg, Saskatchewan, there has been a settlement of Germans originally from Austria, for eight or ten years. They are buying up more land and are preparing to cultivate to a large extent, and there is not to be found a more prosperous and thrifty people in the whole of the Canadian west. Several hundred German families have located and settled in the older district of Balgonie, largely devoting their energies to wheat raising, and being hard workers and frugal, are well-to-do. A visit to the Langenburg and Riversdale districts indicated a great improvement since the settlement was commenced, ten years ago. Some of these German and Bohemian families moved from there some years ago but have all returned and are seeking to buy land to increase their holdings as quickly as possible.

Mariahill.—The settlers in this colony originally came from Bukowina, and began to settle there in 1892. There are two schools, both built of stone, in the colony, and a stone church seating about three hundred people. One hundred families, containing probably five hundred souls, are successfully settled here, and the original sod and log houses are giving place to good stone and frame buildings.

Neudorf.—This settlement was commenced in 1889, by settlers moving from south of Medicine Hat. There are possibly 300 families, making 1,800 souls, in this district. There are three churches and three schools. The settlement near Fishing lake has not increased in numbers because of the lack of free land in the neighbourhood. Financially the people are in good circumstances, and numerically consist of about 150 souls.

Kronsberg.—These settlers are now doing extremely well. There are about 60 families, aggregating probably 300 souls. The settlement has two good schools and church.

Strassburg.—This is almost an exclusive German settlement from Germany, founded in 1886, containing about 80 German families, with probably 400 souls.

South Qu'Appelle.—This colony was started in 1888, and has steadily increased on account of nearness to a railway station. There are probably 300 families, 1,800 souls, in the district. Five schools have been established, and the district is generally successful, many of them increasing their holdings in land by purchase.

All German settlements are making excellent progress.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of our Scandinavian immigrants have settled on land; the balance have readily found work as labourers and domestic servants at good wages. This class of settler is generally prosperous all over western Canada, and thousands more could be immediately placed at remunerative labour on railway construction or other works, if they could be obtained. A personal inspection showed that the Scandinavian settlements at Fleming, Stockholm, Percival, Kinistino and Glen Mary were very successful, and the farmers there were adding more land to their farms by buying adjoining property.

Icelanders continue to come to us direct from Iceland and from the United States. Those from the States bring with them more or less means, live stock, farming implements and household effects, and a number of last year's arrivals went to Quill Plains

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

district to augment the Icelandic settlement there. The Icelandic people are maintaining their excellent reputation for working hard and saving up their means, which enables them to settle on a homestead at an early date. Some engage in business, and their success in educational achievements is very marked. The settlers in the Icelandic colony at Thingvalla, Saskatchewan, arrived about eighteen years ago, with little means. They are now found to be in comfortable circumstances, many of them having acquired a whole section of land and built dwelling houses, granaries and barns. The country is well adapted for stock raising, and considerable dairying is carried on, there being a first-class creamery at Churchbridge station. Three of the settlers have, in partnership, purchased a first-class threshing outfit. It is estimated that about 500 persons of Icelandic nationality are settled in this district.

The number of Swiss arriving during the past year has been disappointing, as they are such very desirable people.

Davidson, Saskatchewan, has a small colony of Dutch and Belgian settlers, rather widely distributed. As these people only arrived there last year, they have had no opportunity of proving what they can do, but they appear to be satisfied with their present home and prospects, and are sending for a number of their countrymen. Some smaller scattered communities of Hollanders are succeeding. The start is difficult for them, but they readily adapt themselves to the new conditions afterwards.

Very few of the Hebrew immigrants of the past year have settled on land permanently, but persist in remaining in towns or peddling goods about the country. For this reason they cannot be classed as likely homesteaders or extensive producers in an agricultural country like western Canada. A small colony of Hebrews has been settled in township 19, range 1, W.P.M. The district of Wapella contains some of the best Hebrew farmers in the west, their land under cultivation ranging from 75 to 250 acres on their respective farms. These people go in for mixed farming, and that portion of their land which is not cultivated is fenced for pasture purposes.

In the Roumanian colony in townships 20 to 24, range 15, W. 2 M., there are 24 families, with probably 150 souls. They have been on the land about two years, having started with practically nothing; they now have comfortable houses and are a thrifty class of settlers.

A settlement of Galicians lies between Camrose and Bawlf, on the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Vegreville, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, conveniently known as the Camrose colony. The majority of these people appear to be well fixed and prosperous. There appears to be danger from summer frosts in this locality; this and the low price paid for wheat were the only two serious drawbacks these people had. The Galician settlers on the south slope of the Riding mountain, known as Rosburn and Shoal Lake colonies, appear to be the most prosperous and advanced of the Galician colonies in Manitoba. The soil is excellent, though on the surface at some points stony and badly broken. An inspection of the Galician settlers in the Teulon and Gimli districts shows about 600 heads of families resident therein. They appear to be fairly prosperous and are quite happy and contented. A number of these settlers are hauling cordwood into Teulon and Winnipeg Beach stations. At Rosthern the people are enjoying great prosperity. Most of them have three, four or more horses, from 10 to 20 head of cattle, &c., and many of them have 50 to 100 acres under cultivation. It is reported that the Galician people sold at Vonda station, on the Canadian Northern Railway, 200,000 bushels of wheat in one month. The Galician settlement in the Edmonton district forms a striking illustration of the advantage of successful settlers writing to their friends. The first nine families came from Galicia in 1894, and settled near Star, not far from Edmonton, and nearly 20,000 souls are in this district to-day; many of them have from 20 to 200 acres under crop, and from 10 to 100 head of live stock. The yield of wheat was good in quality and quantity, ranging from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. All other Galician settlements are continuing to progress, and the men are in great demand for railway construction.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The number of Hungarian immigrants has been about the same as last year, but the financial standing has been better, since the greater number arrived from the United States, where they had worked and had saved some money before coming to Canada. These people come with the general intention of farming, and are unhappy when obliged, on account of poverty, to remain in towns in order to earn money to go on their land. Several new colonies have been established within the last twelve months, over 40 settlers having gone southeast of Winnipeg to Woodridge, and more are joining them. A new colony has been started northwest of Touchwood hills, with about 50 homesteaders. The colony of Esterhazy, being the first Hungarian settlement, is very prosperous, and these original settlers are hiring considerable help to enlarge their operations. The Stockholm settlement, four years old, is exceptionally prosperous. The Hungarian colony 15 to 25 miles east of Rosthern has only been founded about three years. The people are well satisfied with their present conditions, and being some distance from a railway have done more mixed farming than wheat raising. There are possibly 100 families in this settlement. The Hungarian settlement at Otthon has about 60 families, and Beaver Hills about 40. The former is a settlement twelve years old, the latter not over six years. Both are some distance away from a railway, and grain growing is not very profitable as yet. Many of them have large herds of cattle. With the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway this will prove to be among the best settlements in the west.

IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION.

The Dominion government has erected and maintained immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and have rented for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Leduc, Stettler, Daysland, Virden and Elkhorn, and at other points where necessity arose temporary accommodation by way of tents has been provided. In view of the rapid construction of railways reaching into newly opened districts, further immigration buildings will be required to meet the necessities of the spring of 1907. It is the intention to close certain of the buildings hitherto used, as the tide of immigration passes beyond them.

EMPLOYMENT.

Five hundred and three applications for married couples were received at this office during the fiscal year, but we have found it impossible to fill all the applications received. We readily found employment for those without children, and there has been no real difficulty in placing willing working people, even with small families. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six individual applications with stated wages, and 1,501 general applications were received from farmers for farm help, and no difficulty has been experienced in distributing new arrivals. As a matter of fact, at no time has our supply of help been equal to the demand. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine harvest hands entered western Canada from the east for the harvest season of 1905, and were distributed as follows:—

By C.P.R. main line.	5,853
West Selkirk branch.	6
Deloraine branch.	2,983
Glenboro branch.	1,205
Arcola-Regina branch.	765
Brandon-Estevan branch.	1,826
Emerson branch.	111
Teulon branch.	26
Yorkton branch.	636

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

	Rapid City branch.. . . .	48	
	Brookdale branch.. . . .	30	
	Miniota branch.. . . .	134	
	Lenore branch.. . . .	77	
	Pheasant Hills branch.. . . .	158	
	Prince Albert branch.. . . .	855	
	Portal branch.. . . .	359	
		<hr/>	15,072
Canadian	Northern points—		
	Brandon and Hartney branch.. . . .	801	
	Emerson branch.. . . .	43	
	Carman branch.. . . .	56	
	Main line west.. . . .	255	
	Portage la Prairie and Carberry section..	3	
	Clanwilliam branch.. . . .	3	
	Glensmith branch.. . . .	11	
	Swan River branch.. . . .	94	
		<hr/>	1,266
			<hr/>
			16,338
	Hired through government and other employment offices..		1,411
			<hr/>
			17,749

Of these 4,834 declared their intention of remaining in western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the past twelve months 29,364 letters have been received, and there have been sent from this office 2,336 registered letters and 82,968 not registered.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The large number of arrivals has necessitated continuous care on the part of our medical officer, and frequently two and three visits a day have been made throughout the various buildings. During the year medical attendance was given to 194 cases of sickness, of which 42 were cases of measles. Four children died from inflammation of the lungs following measles. During the year 71 certificates were given recommending deportation of undesirable immigrants. During the past year incoming immigrants have been exceptionally free from infectious and contagious disease, and it is hoped that the proposed change of part of the immigrant hospital for isolation purposes will be immediately carried out, so as to be prepared for any emergency which may arise.

TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Arrivals by train are checked by ten officers who personally secure necessary information for our records. All have been busily engaged with the increased immigration. Our travelling agents at Port Arthur and meeting trains from eastern Canada note an increased number of people from the old country, and a large increase of the agricultural class from Scotland. The extent of the movement from Ontario and other points in eastern Canada to the west has been greater than previous years, and during the months of March and April, 1906, over 2,000 cars of settlers' effects passed westward. The railway company have furnished immigrants with hot water for making tea, &c., at divisional points, without charge. This has been much appreciated, but our agents exercise continual care to see that the trains carrying immigrants are kept in a thoroughly clean condition, and an abundant supply of good cold water is provided.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Dozens of steam ploughs can now be seen in operation along the Soo line. Fine homes are being put up on the farms; also large granaries; indicating the entire confidence of the people.

The coal mines in the Estevan district tributary to this railway are working at their full capacity, and the output is more than double any previous year. Land values are still increasing.

On April 24, 1906, it was deemed advisable to place an agent at Fernie, B.C., to check the trains carrying settlers east of the Rocky mountains, from points in the Northwestern States. With few exceptions these people were going to Alberta and were desirable people in every sense. It is noted that a number of miners who came to Fernie from Scotland in June of this year have failed to get work, and left for the United States.

One hundred and seventy-eight cars of settlers' effects were received at Lethbridge, Kootenay Landing and Fernie for points in Alberta. Apparently all these cars passed through Macleod.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

EAST SELKIRK.

At the beginning of last July, 45 persons were detained in the immigration hall, 24 of them suffering from measles and pneumonia. During the first six months of 1906, only 49 persons received accommodation in this hall, and as the indications point to the tide of immigration having passed this point, this hall is being closed.

Our agent collected and cured in the immigration hall at this point a very large quantity of clover and grasses and peavine for exhibition purposes.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

The new arrivals have been more independent of government agents than usual, owing to the fact that plenty of work can be had at good wages. A most excellent class of settlers is going into the Rainy River district, and better results could be secured if the provincial government could have more townships made available by survey. The White Fish valley, on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, has made great development, and there is now a settlement extending from Stanley junction to Silver mountain, a distance of 40 miles, and at least 7 miles wide, taking in the entire valley. School-houses have been erected and industries established. The crop prospects, so far as can be learned in these somewhat widely distributed settlements, are good, and, generally speaking, mixed farming is successful.

BRANDON.

This is the centre of one of the oldest districts in Manitoba; the labour bureau attached to our immigration hall at this point has been very extensively used by farmers from the surrounding district in order to secure help of various kinds; but such has been the demand, that we have not been able to supply all their needs during the past year. Indeed, this is the story throughout the whole of the west, plainly showing that there is no difficulty in the government carrying out the guarantee of employment on farms to any number of willing workers. This district continues to be one of the largest producers of wheat, and the acreage is from 15 to 20 per cent more than any previous year. Conditions of the crop could not give better promise than at the present time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

VIRDEN.

This being the centre of a very large and prosperous farming district, absorbed no less than 1,719 labourers during the past twelve months. It is estimated the crops will require 500 harvest hands this year, as there is an increased acreage—probably 15 per cent. Four hundred and five thousand bushels of wheat was sent out from this point by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and fully 100,000 bushels is still in store. Adding to this the wheat shipped from Canadian Northern Railway points south of the town, it will probably make a grand total of 680,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the Virden district. A well established brickyard, making a good quality of brick, has been busily engaged throughout the year, shipping 216 carloads. From this point 35 cars of live stock were exported; 36 cars of horses were sold here, and the dealers in town received 125 cars of lumber, 9 cars of hardware and 11 cars of cement. Twenty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Virden, and there is a general desire to increase the acreage under crop by breaking more land this year.

MOOSOMIN.

The homesteads in this district being largely taken up, new-comers have been purchasing vacant or improved land, at very reasonable prices. Our agents' interviews with them indicate appreciation of this particular district. They have first-class crops, and are making headway. Many from the United States purchased land, and brought personal effects of great value. As an indication of the increased value of real estate, wild lands are now selling at from \$8 to \$14 per acre, and partially improved farms \$15 to \$27 per acre. Twenty-five cars of settlers' effects were received at this station, and the indications are that a number of farm hands will be required for the harvest and next year's operations. Fifteen per cent increase is estimated for this year's crop.

WAPELLA.

This being an old settled district, the homestead entries are not very numerous, but the crop area has increased about 10 per cent, and is in excellent condition.

QU'APPELLE.

Owing to the tide of immigration having passed this point, the government has sold the immigration building, and our offices have been closed, but a number of settlers with means to purchase land, are continually arriving, and the district is improving rapidly. The crop conditions indicate that there will be a scarcity of labour for the harvest, and this condition is likely to increase from year to year, as a larger area is being broken up from time to time in this very desirable locality.

The same remarks apply to Indian Head, which has become famous as a great wheat centre, and in consequence land values are fully as high as in any part of Manitoba.

REGINA.

Three thousand two hundred and ninety immigrants were accommodated in our buildings at this point during the past year, consisting of British, 971; Germans, 967; Austrians, 79; Americans, 495; Canadians, 355; Norwegians, 239; Galicians, 68; Roumanians, 51; Russians, 31; Swedes, 18; Icelanders, 14; Swiss, 12. It is estimated that 70 per cent of all arrivals were well supplied with means to go on farms, the balance seeking labour. Not many cars of settlers' effects are unloaded at Regina, but it is an important junction point for the Prince Albert branch, and there passed through Regina since the beginning of 1906, 1,451 cars of settlers' effects, indicating the rapid settlement of Saskatchewan. The crops in this district are most promising, and the acreage is increased by 50 per cent. The city of Regina is taking its place as the provincial capital, and business and municipal development is very marked.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

MOOSEJAW.

This district is experiencing the general prosperity which has settled over the Canadian west, and good homesteads within a radius of 20 to 25 miles of Moosejaw are few and far between; but with the extension of railways there would be no difficulty in providing for new-comers. A conservative estimate shows 100,000 acres under crop, and hundreds of harvest hands will be required to assist in taking the same off this year, if present conditions continue. The class of new settlers appears to be far above the average, and assists in making Moosejaw city an important point, the town itself having many branches of industry which are very successful. Twenty carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point. The general outlook of the city and district is good. A number of investors with capital have purchased real estate, and large quantities of land have changed hands at greatly increased prices.

WILLOW BUNCH.

The past winter was mild, with little snow, and all kinds of stock came through in good condition. Spring opened early and grass made a good start at the beginning of April. People are progressing and therefore contented. The prices for live stock and wool are good, and the hay crop will be above the average. This district is now receiving extensive attention, and incoming settlers are frequently seen prospecting the district. About 125 homesteads have been located since the beginning of April, the settlers coming mostly from North and South Dakota and from Ontario, and if the prospective railway through this district is assured, a very large increase may be early expected. Little grain has been sown owing to the long distance from a railway, but a good many of the new settlers will be breaking their land this year.

HERBERT.

This is a new settlement on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a district which until a year or two ago was generally considered within the semi-dry belt, but has now a large number of Mennonites from Manitoba and other parts, rapidly increasing in number by the arrival of their friends. The first year very little grain was sown, but the result was good. In 1905, 2,000 acres were in crop, from which 45,000 bushels were threshed. This year about 8,000 acres have been placed in crop, and the prospects are promising. The price of wild lands for sale has increased from \$6.50 per acre last year, to \$10 per acre this year. Five school districts have been organized, and others are in course of formation. About 100 carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point, and over 60 carloads of building lumber arrived since last summer; yet lumber dealers are without material for farmers. This district bids fair to be one of the best in the Northwest, because those forming it have prospered and received their successful experience for the most part in Manitoba, before reaching this locality.

SWIFT CURRENT.

Large numbers of homeseekers and settlers have come into this immediate district during the past twelve months, approximately 2,500 souls, bringing with them about 300 cars of settlers' effects; Mennonites from the province of Manitoba predominating in numbers. Last year the grain was grown mostly on first breaking, and averaged 30 bushels to the acre—all the yield being needed for seed. In this district 25,000 acres will be under crop this year, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest.

MAPLE CREEK.

The past year has been one of marked success in this district, the number of homestead entries being more than double, and the class of settlers coming in and taking up mixed farming well adapted for the purpose. It is estimated that 10,000 acres is under

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

crop at the present time, and giving splendid promise of harvest. Horses, cattle and wool are in great demand, and prices are good.

MEDICINE HAT.

At this point and at Irvine 210 families, with 40 cars of effects were received, and homestead entries numbered 375, a large increase over the previous year. The entire district appears now to be one vast green pasture, and looks exceedingly well. The losses during the winter in cattle, horses and sheep were very slight. The farmers prepared a large acreage for crop, and with the unusual rainfall in May and June, prospects are very bright. Imported at these points during the season 424 horses, 1,195 cattle. Exported, horses, 2,720; cattle, 13,025; sheep, 13,424; wool, 252,823 lbs.

CALGARY.

The immigration passing through this gateway indicates that Alberta has received more immigrants than in any previous year, and of a better working class. Traffic from this junction point has required two passenger trains to the north and two to the south daily. During the year 1,203 immigrants received accommodation in the immigration building. Crop prospects at present are a great deal better than was expected early in the spring, owing to very little snow during the winter, and some of the fall wheat having failed. This wheat appears to be gaining rapidly in popularity, and it is estimated that there is 50 per cent more under crop than in the previous year. Oats could not look better; in fact all spring grains are in the best condition. The total acreage sown this year has increased over 1905 by 100 per cent. There has been plenty of rain, and farmers are well pleased with the prospects. The hay crop will be good, and cattle on the ranges never looked better. Horses are in good demand, and are bringing good prices. A good span will bring from \$300 to \$350, and some as high as \$400. There are 43 creameries in the province of Alberta, 19 of which are operated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. One hundred and ten cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point. The city and surrounding district are prospering; the difficulty now being the insufficient number of cheap houses to rent. Irrigated lands are being sold very rapidly.

KAMLOOPS.

The number of arrivals at this point is up to the average. Fifteen heads of families and 24 single men have settled within a short distance of this town in a district until recently given up entirely to stock raising. Two families came from England and 15 unmarried men from the States. If this settlement proves a success, other districts will be opened up and settled. Two cars of settlers' effects and stock came from the state of Washington and were unloaded at this point.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

In many cases holders of lands in this district have subdivided their farms for disposal to home-seekers. A large number of new settlers have come in through this point from the United States.

CARSTAIRS.

A very large number of first-class American and Canadian settlers have arrived in this district, and, added to the general development, have proved an important factor in the extraordinary growth and progress of the district. The town of Carstairs has grown to twice the size during the past year, and the construction of a rural telephone line is proceeding. One hundred and fifty cars of settlers' effects and 8,000 tons of freight were unloaded at this point. Land values range from \$8 to \$30 per acre, and practically all good homesteads 25 miles to the west and 75 miles to the east have been located by first-class settlers. Every farmer is breaking all he can, some of them having

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

as much as 1,200 acres ready for winter wheat this year. A careful estimate would place the acreage of this district under crop at 75,000. There has been an abundance of rain and plenty of sunshine, and the present condition of the crop could not be surpassed.

DIDSBURY.

Our reports show that the homesteads from range 22, W. 4 M., to range 5, W. 5 M., in townships 30, 31 and 32, are nearly all taken up, and settlement from this point east of the Red Deer river is impossible without a bridge. Twenty-five carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded this year, mostly from Iowa and Washington. Winter wheat is doing very well. Two hundred thousand pounds of creamery butter was shipped from this point during the year. Each homesteader for 40 miles east and 20 miles west is breaking land for fall wheat, and it can be safely estimated that each farmer will have not less than 15 acres, while the older settler will have as much as 100 acres in fall wheat this year, making an estimated area of 10,000 acres under this cereal alone.

OLDS.

During the year, 426 homesteads were entered for at this point, and as 218 patents were applied for, the settlement appears to be drawing more closely together. Three times more breaking has been done this year than in any previous similar period. Occasional fields have been damaged with cut-worms, but this year's crop bids fair to be a large one. General prosperity is to be noted here and in neighbouring towns.

INNISFAIL.

Although a large portion of this sub-agency was settled during previous years, 225 homesteads were taken within the last twelve months, being mostly by men with families and some capital, from Great Britain, eastern Canada and the States. Land that could be bought four or five years ago for from \$3 to \$4 per acre, is selling freely at \$12 to \$15, and some as high as \$25 for land 7 miles from this town. About half a million bushels of grain was threshed last year in the district of which Innisfail is the centre. An increase of from 10 to 15 per cent is estimated for the current year. Innisfail continues to be an important centre of the dairying interest; the Innisfail creamery produced nearly 200,000 lbs. of butter. A new factory has been started 20 miles east, in a district that was only occupied by ranchers a little over a year ago. Three train-loads of steers were shipped from Innisfail this spring, in addition to what was shipped last fall. An average of two cars of live hogs per month were shipped from this point last year. Mixed farming appears to be successful. It is estimated that 50 or 60 farm hands will be required here for the harvest.

RED DEER.

The influx of settlers has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the high standard of the immigrants has been maintained. The advantages peculiar to this district appear to be an equable and balmy climate, a rich and productive soil, an unlimited supply of pure water, an abundance of timber, and an inexhaustible supply of coal. The Swiss, German, French, Finnish and other settlers of foreign extraction are also exceedingly prosperous. The trend of settlement has been naturally to the east on account of the proposed railways running east from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Last season's winter wheat crop was very satisfactory, much of it going as high as 55 bushels to the acre, which was disposed of to the home market for seeding purposes, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.30 per bushel. About 50 per cent more ground was sown in winter wheat last season than the previous one, and while early in the season prospects were not very promising, especially on high ground, conditions have materially improved. During the past twelve months 3,859 homestead entries were granted in this land district, being an increase of 1,744 over the previous twelve months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

BLACKFALDS.

This district has received a fair number of new settlers during the past year, many of whom have means to buy lands, and the improvement in buildings on homesteads is noticeable. The crops appear to be better than last year, and if no unforeseen setback occurs, our agents report, the crops will be excellent in quality and quantity. This new district is like many others, and for the first time is likely to experience the need of outside help for harvesting operations. Forty-six carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here during the past year.

LACOMBE.

This is a junction point on the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and with the proposed early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Moosejaw to Lacombe, should increase in importance, although in a little while the homesteads in the immediate district will be all taken up. The new arrivals are of an exceptionally good class, with ample means to make a good start. Many have purchased improved farms and railway lands. The acreage under crop is largely increased, but many of the farmers who planted fall wheat find that a quantity was killed during the winter. Good homesteads can yet be obtained from 35 to 60 miles west in the Medicine River valley, but none nearer than 70 miles east of this point.

STETTLER.

One hundred and eight homesteads were entered for at this sub-land agency during the month of May, this year, and 160 during June; this office only being opened on the first of May, 1906. A noticeable majority of the new settlers for these months were Germans, apparently well provided with means to settle on land at once. From 30 to 50 cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point each month since the beginning of the year. Three hundred and forty-nine persons have received accommodation in our immigration hall. Many have already broken quite an area, and the new district will average at least 5 acres of breaking and crop their first year. The acreage under crop is estimated as follows: Flax, 600 acres; spring wheat, 3,200 acres; fall wheat, 50 acres; oats, 9,000 acres; potatoes, 550 acres. Fully 1,000 acres will be planted in fall wheat this year. This is the centre of a comparatively new district, and the town shows marked progress. With the extension of the railway eastward towards Moosejaw, the very large number of settlers who are now in that unprovided for district will have much needed railway accommodation. The French colony that came direct from France are a credit to the district and have progressed satisfactorily. The other settlers, with the exception of a few English people, who apparently expected too much, are also in satisfactory circumstances.

RED WILLOW.

Crop conditions appear to be excellent in this district. A large quantity of land is being broken up, some farmers breaking as much as 200 acres on their individual holdings, and it is difficult to find a dissatisfied settler in the district. The following are some striking instances of the fertility of the soil in this district. One field of 6 acres raised 219 bushels of wheat; a field of 17 acres raised 1,265 bushels of oats, weighing 40 lbs. to the bushel; 3 acres of barley produced 115 bushels. A $4\frac{1}{2}$ -acre field of wheat gave 182 bushels. One man produced 90 bushels of barley from one acre; and a 50-acre field of oats threshed out 3,800 bushels.

PONOKA.

At this sub-land agency 302 entries were made for homesteads. The amount of breaking shows an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year, and winter wheat sowing 20 per cent. There are plenty of homestead lands 25 miles west of Ponoka

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

good for mixed farming. Settlers are turning their attention very largely to stock and creameries, and three of the latter are now shipping from Ponoka. Land values have increased over last year, and a generally good spirit prevails.

WETASKIWIN.

There has been a steady influx of settlers into this district, consisting of the better class of Canadian and American farmers, English and Scandinavians. The homesteads in this district are practically all taken. The district itself is best known as a mixed farming district, some 3,500 head of fat cattle having been shipped from this point during the past year; and while 750,000 bushels of grain were marketed at Wetaskiwin, there is still a large quantity in the farmers' hands. The crop acreage has increased 30 per cent, and the outlook for harvest could not be improved. Hitherto there has been no lack of farm labourers in this district, because of the new immigrants arriving, but with the demand for railway construction work it is expected there will be need of help from outside during next year, if not for the coming harvest.

HEATHER BRAE.

This district is fast filling up with prosperous people. Mixed farming appears to succeed as indicated by the large number of stock in the district. A number of creameries are being built, and there is 25 per cent more land under crop than during last year. Daysland is the detraining point for this district, and has received a large number of cars of settlers' effects. The extension of the railway from Daysland towards Saskatoon has caused homesteaders to take up land fully 60 miles east of this point.

MILLET.

This point has not received a very large number of settlers this year, and our agent believes that it is caused by the lack of good roads from the town. In his report he states it is almost impossible for one to proceed west of Pigeon Lake even with pack horses, and those taking up homesteads find no means of moving in their effects.

STRATHCONA.

The records of the agent at this point show 4,742 immigrants arriving, bringing in 152 cars of settlers' effects. In some of the older localities the cut-worm did considerable damage, necessitating re-seeding. The increase in acreage in the older localities will not exceed 5 per cent, while in newer places will probably be 200 per cent. No complaints are heard from the farmers, and the district continues to prosper and improve.

EDMONTON.

As expected, the reports from this point show a very largely increased number of arrivals from all points, and most were men with experience and capital, a marked feature being fully 50 families from California, as a result of the good reports of a single family who settled near the Pembina river a year previous. A number of good Dutch farmers from Pennsylvania arrived, and their reports should result in better figures from that state in future. The number of immigrants from Germany, France, Belgium and Austria has greatly increased, making Edmonton probably the most important point in immigration matters during the past year; and as a natural consequence merchants and business men throughout Northern Alberta have bright hopes for a continuance of the present satisfactory conditions. The advent of the National Transcontinental Railway is a feature which should maintain and increase the present prosperity. Edmonton is experiencing the same conditions as some other large centres, and finds that settlers are obliged to go miles away in order to secure land for settlement at what seem to Canadians moderate prices. The Pembina River district to the north-west of this city is being particularly favoured. A large number of settlers from

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Kansas and Oklahoma are settling northeast of Edmonton. This district is part prairie and part timber, with an abundance of hay and water. The area under cultivation in the Edmonton district is probably double any previous year, and farmers are satisfied with the prices they are receiving. General prosperity is written large in this district; settlement spread out in all directions; new towns springing up; new railways building and projected; weather good, and the crops excellent. There has been an increase of 50 per cent in land broken this year. Over 500 cars of settlers' effects arrived from the United States, and the live stock coming in is first-class. The rush of immigrants requiring temporary accommodation necessitated occupying the exhibition building for a short period, and it is hoped that the new immigration building, which is now in course of construction, will meet the requirements of this point for several years to come.

EDISON.

Practically all the land surveyed in this immediate locality is homesteaded. Crops are very good and are maturing early. Owing to the distance from railway communication the average crop of the 200 settlers in the neighbourhood does not exceed 10 acres.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Nine hundred and twenty homesteads were taken in this sub-land agency during the past six months, by a good class of settlers with capital to make a good beginning, and most of them came from the United States. Within this district the Federal and Alberta governments have combined and set aside a park known as the 'Elk Park,' consisting of 10,240 acres, in the Beaver Hills district, comprising sections 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in township 54, range 20; and sections 18, 19, 30 and 31, in township 54, range 19, all west of the fourth meridian, and it is hoped that this will tend to preserve the large game, an important feature from several stand-points. Tributary to this point is a large Galician settlement, and reports show they are succeeding wonderfully well. The young people soon learn English, and make first-class labourers for other farmers. Fifteen new school districts have been formed in this Galician settlement since the first of January, 1906. It is estimated that for every 160 acres occupied at least 30 acres is under cultivation.

WOSTOK.

The acreage under crop is probably one-sixth more than the previous year, and as fast as the settlers can secure horses and machinery the acreage under crop will be increased from year to year. This point is 53 miles from the nearest railway station, and our agent estimates that probably 350 new settlers have arrived during the past year.

WHITFORD.

This district, some distance from a railway, is rapidly filling up with good settlers, Vegreville being the nearest railway station. The crops at present indicate they will be the best on record. A large number of Galicians continue to arrive and make entry for land in this district, and practically all homesteads are entered for.

ATHABASKA LANDING.

This is a new sub-land agency which is likely to become an important point, with largely increased business, during the present year. The district is inclined to be somewhat light in soil, but the crops indicate a good return, and thus far the rainfall has been sufficient for all purposes, and is making the hay crop above the average.

LETHBRIDGE.

The total arrivals recorded at this point were 2,555, a decrease of 268. This, doubtless, has been caused by the opening up of large Indian reserves south of the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

international boundary line, and the action of the United States government in vigorously prosecuting irrigation works. The spring opened in Southern Alberta with a very droughty aspect. The soil was very dry last fall, and much of the winter wheat did not come up well. Many farmers re-sowed with oats in May last, and rainfall set in, since which spring wheat and other crops have come on well. The declared destinations of immigrants recorded at this point were: to Southern Alberta, 1,329; Northern Alberta, 974; Saskatchewan, 217; British Columbia, 28, and other points, 7. They comprised the following nationalities: Americans, 1,846; British, 184; Canadians, 177; Germans, 114; Danes, 17; Swedes, 50; Norwegians, 34; French, 15; Swiss, 9; Finns, 46; Hungarians, 49; Italians, 12; Japanese, 2. Of the whole number over 1,300 were farmers, not counting women and children or farm hands. The irrigation ditches have been widened and extended 50 miles, and during the past year fully 25,000 acres of irrigable and non-irrigable land have been broken and are in preparation for crop. Land sales exceeded 300,000 acres, of which a large portion must still be in the hands of the speculating purchasers. In this large district some 30 steam ploughs are operating, and the following elevators indicate an extensive area producing crop: one at Lethbridge, one at Raymond, one at Cardston, one at Raley, two at Spring Coulee, and two at Magrath. A party of German settlers from Wisconsin arrived and broke a large acreage of land; they also produced large quantities of excellent butter which has found a ready market at 22 cents a pound. The cattle industry appears to be prospering equally as well as in previous years, and shipments were made earlier owing to the good condition of the stock. Sheep have not increased. The price paid for wool was $16\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Sheep realized from \$4 to \$4.50, and lambs \$2 to \$2.50. Hitherto about 75,000 sheep have been grazing upon the Irrigation Company's lands, but they have ordered their removal after the shearing season is over. The lumbering camps in mining towns west of this point have afforded ample opportunity for work at good wages, and there is demand for more men. The new coal mine accompanied by iron on the west side of the Belly river, 6 miles from Lethbridge, has been partly developed, and other discoveries indicate enormous areas in this district which are underlaid with coal. The beet sugar industry appears to be progressing notwithstanding competition by importation of sugar at Pacific coast points. The Raymond Beet Sugar factory produced nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of sugar during a run of two months last year; 18,000 tons of beets were converted into sugar, the producers of the beets receiving \$5 per ton. Prices for wheat were comparatively low, but the yield of 28 bushels to the acre compensated for the same. During the past year 751 homesteads were taken in the land office at this point.

COUTTS.

One hundred and eighty-eight cars of settlers' effects were passed by the customs authorities at this outpost, valued at \$140,000.

PINCHER CREEK.

Farming is steadily progressing, notwithstanding lands within 15 and 20 miles of the town are all homesteaded, and 75 per cent of the land available for purchase has been acquired and occupied. Some of the best portions, however, suffer from lack of transportation facilities, and the acreage under wheat would be quadrupled in some districts if such facilities could be furnished. The acreage under cultivation has increased 30 to 50 per cent, and the crops are in prime condition at present. A small percentage of fall wheat was killed by prematurely warm weather in February. Conditions have been materially improved, and together with oats, roots and hay, a first-class crop is assured. If the present low price of cattle continues a few years more the cattle industry will be largely disturbed and disappear.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

HIGH RIVER.

Two hundred and fifty-nine homestead entries were granted at this sub-land office, and practically all available homesteads for 40 miles east of this station have been taken up, and the same may be said as far west as the foot hills of the Rockies. The dry spell last fall and during the early spring of this year did damage to fall wheat, but many farmers sowed oats on the same land this spring. All crops are doing well. Cattle turned out well. Horses not quite so well, owing to grass coming too slow, but are now looking excellent. Every prospect of favourable predictions being fulfilled is present in this district.

STAVELEY.

The immigration at this point is very satisfactory in number and class. One hundred cars of settlers' effects arrived, and land has increased \$5 per acre in price. Some of the winter wheat was killed by frost, but is turning out better than early reports showed. The prospects are good for an average crop. Wheat harvested in 1905 an average of 42 bushels per acre. It is estimated 30,000 acres are in crop this year, and conditions are highly satisfactory to the settlers.

CLARESHOLM.

Owing to the long distance from the town to the vacant homestead lands, the returns are much lighter from this point than in previous years; nevertheless, our agent reports having located 100 homesteaders, and other settlers comprising 250 good farmers, 75 per cent of these being Americans. The district has about 50,000 acres in crop, looking well. Forty carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point last year, and the town itself has now a population of between 900 and 1,000.

MACLEOD.

The prospects for crop this year were never better. Plenty of rain, and fall wheat now appears to be very successful. All spring crops are looking well and there is likely to be some demand for help during harvesting and threshing. Most of the immigration to this district comes from the United States, and are men who understand farming in a practical sense. During the year 185 homestead entries were granted through this office.

REDVERS.

The prospects never looked brighter in this district for a bountiful harvest. The acreage under crop in this district will be 50,000 acres. Fifty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded, and about 200 new settlers, mostly Americans, came in during the past year. Land is rapidly changing hands at from \$20 to \$25 per acre which three years ago would not bring more than \$6 to \$10. A very large amount of new breaking is being done.

ALAMEDA.

Twenty-five carloads of effects have been unloaded at this point this year; the majority of settlers are Americans and Canadians, with a very noticeable increase of new settlers from Great Britain. There is a general air of prosperity, and already a scarcity of farm help. The crop area is 15 per cent greater than last year. The estimate in the last year's report of 25 bushels per acre was fully realized. Homestead entries for the year were 2,371, an increase of 715 over the previous year.

DUBUC.

This point is on a comparatively new branch of railway, yet over 85,000 bushels of wheat was shipped from this station last season. An increase of more than 50 per cent is expected over last year.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

LIPTON.

Settlements all around this point are thriving and prosperous. The Jewish settlement situated east and northeast is expected to market forty or fifty thousand bushels of grain this year. The Hayward settlement, 20,000; Krohsberg, 40,000; Parklands, 20,000; Headlands, 12,000; while the Lipton district itself will have 20,000, all the crops being in a flourishing condition, and not in any previous year so far advanced as at this time. Twenty miles north of Lipton is a new Hungarian settlement which has little this year, but is getting a large amount of land broken for next year. These people make very good settlers. A Swedish settlement northeast do more stock raising, as their lands are more rolling. The new-comers in this district will afford ample help for the harvest.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

Last year's crop was taken off in good shape, the grain being heavy and of good quality. Oats appeared to be the main crop, realizing a general average of about 50 bushels per acre. All garden stuff, cattle and horses in good condition. Probably 25,000 acres of new land will be broken during the present summer. A large number of settlers have arrived, but as they unloaded their stock at so many different stations in order to reach this district, it is impossible to give the figures. Homesteads on straight prairie land are well taken up, but many good homesteads are vacant in the park country near the proposed line of railway, and which are unexcelled for mixed farming and dairying. In the north and northeast of this district settlers are chiefly Americans and Canadians, with a number of Scandinavian; and to the south and southwest a large number of Hungarians and Germans with a considerable mixture of English-speaking settlers amongst them.

'SOO' LINE.

The crops along the whole of this line, from North Portal to Moosejaw, are very promising. It is estimated the general acreage under crop is at least 25 per cent greater than in the previous year. Since the last annual report Milestone district has received the largest inflow of settlers in its history. Upwards of 200 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Milestone, 70 cars at Lang, and 70 cars at Wilcox siding. The new arrivals came from England, Ireland, Continental Europe and the United States as far east as Massachusetts and as far south as Kentucky. A considerable majority of the American arrivals this year are native Americans, and not American citizens of foreign descent. The area under cultivation has more than doubled during the year, and will probably double again during the present year by new breaking. Flax is still a favourite crop for new settlers on new breaking. It can safely be sown up to June 20, and a larger cash return can be secured for flax the first season than from any other grain. Approximately, 110,000 bushels of flax was shipped from Milestone last year, making this the largest flax exporting station in Canada. A factory was built at this point last fall for the manufacture of flax straw. Two thousand tons were purchased at \$2 per ton. The number of large farms in this district has increased, and several farmers are working two or more sections at one time. A number of steam ploughs were working this spring, but several were obliged to cease operations on account of exceptionally wet weather. One hundred and sixty-five homestead entries were taken at this point. A notable incident of the year was the eagerness of all persons who were eligible to become naturalized, and our agent reports that careful inquiry shows that every one who has resided three years in this district is naturalized. After allowing for the new arrivals who would be available for harvest work, it is estimated that 150 additional men will be required. A number of settlers have found it advisable to go into the townships west of Estevan, and 344 homestead entries were granted during the past year. This immediate district is well settled, and a favourite one, as evidenced by the fact that 247 applications for patent were received. General contentment prevails. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MINNEDOSA.

As most of the homesteads are taken within a large radius of this point, not many new people have arrived, and it is intended to close this agency. The crops last year were good, and this year most promising. The pasturage appears to be excellent at the present time, and the owners of cattle will benefit largely thereby. Evidence of prosperity can be seen in all directions.

RANCHVALE.

This district is very largely settled by Galician farmers who have progressed very satisfactorily, as they invest all their savings in improving their farms and buying more stock for their operations. In this settlement there are five or six threshing outfits and three or four new ones will be purchased this year. A number of these Galicians continue to work out during parts of the year and earn good wages while leaving the rest of the family at home to attend to the farm.

SALTCOATS.

The Galicians settled north of this point have very largely increased their crop area, stock is in good condition, and a considerable acreage of new land broken. The travelling dairy for instruction purposes was furnished by the provincial government of Saskatchewan, and has materially aided some of the foreign settlers in this district to improve their dairy products. All other settlers are prospering satisfactorily.

YORKTON.

The last year has been one of rapid development in this district from the farmers' point of view, the yield of grain being exceptionally heavy and prices good. The elevator capacity is altogether inadequate to meet the storage demand in the threshing season. A larger area is under crop this year, and with present prospects even the bountiful harvest of 1905 will be surpassed. It is estimated that two and a quarter million bushels of grain will pass into the elevators at Yorkton alone, and to this must be added the output of Saltcoats, Churchbridge and other points in the vicinity, so that the Yorkton district may reasonably claim to ship out 5,000,000 bushels of grain this year. During the year 2,161 homesteads were granted, chiefly to immigrants from Great Britain, which numbers will outbalance the large foreign settlements in this district. Of such settlements the Galicians appear to continue their record for diligent farming, and the residents consider them and their success admirable in every respect. In view of the fact that the area under cultivation on the farms in this district is increasing, more help will be required than in previous years. The prospects for a banner crop were never better. In every direction the smile of satisfaction is on the farmer's face; his crops and his cattle show that he is in a prosperous condition and making money. The acreage under crop is one-third more than the previous year, and every farmer is breaking more land if he can get teams for the purpose. Our agent at this point is in close touch with the Galician settlers, and reports they are all doing well, get plenty of work, and receive the best wages. This appears to be an important grain shipping point, as during the past year the elevators handled 1,360,000 bushels. Thirty-nine cars of settlers' effects were unloaded during the past year. The tide of immigration appearing to have set many miles west of this point; it is intended to close this agency at an early date.

KRISTNES.

The majority of recent settlers in this district have been Scandinavians and Icelanders from the United States, mostly from North Dakota. They are first-class settlers, used to farming and possessed of considerable means. The balance of the new arrivals are Englishmen and a few Canadians from the eastern provinces. The people generally

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

express their satisfaction with their present condition. Last year's crop turned out well, although considerable had been sown on new breaking. At the time of this report settlers are busy breaking up new land, and at present the crop looks better than ever. There will be abundance of hay. Work on the railway line from Sheho westward has commenced, and will be extended from 35 to 40 miles this summer.

DAVIDSON.

Over 500 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded up to June 15, since New Year's Day, 1906. More settlers came into this district from Ontario and Manitoba than during previous years, and all arriving were of the best class. The wheat crop will be almost double and looks excellent. The population of the town of Davidson is now about 500, and new and old arrivals appear to be contented and satisfied.

KENASTON.

At this station 410 new settlers arrived, with 62 cars of settlers' effects, and among these were some Slovacs from Hungary and the United States. A very large area of wheat and oats is under crop, and many townships show over a thousand acres of new breaking this year.

HANLEY.

Seven hundred and ninety-one homesteads were taken through this sub-land office, and over 300 carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded here. The arrivals consisted principally of Americans and Canadians, probably 3,000 in the aggregate. The acreage under crop is double, and an immense amount of ploughing by steam and horse-power has been done for next year's crop. Fears are expressed that there will be demand for outside labour at this point at harvest time. Old and new-comers appear to be satisfied with their conditions.

SASKATOON.

Our agent estimates over 6,000 souls arrived at this point, bringing with them 600 cars of settlers' effects. Steam ploughs can be seen at work in all directions, more breaking having been done early in 1906 than in any three previous years. The crops are looking well. The settlers are mostly Americans, English and Scotch. Many new-comers are going southwest beyond Goose Lake to Eagle Lake, fully 150 miles from a railway. Land has risen in value from \$9 to \$20 an acre. One thousand nine hundred and forty-three applications for homesteads were filed in this office.

ROSTHERN.

The Rosthern district is a large one, containing several large settlements of foreign nationalities, as well as English-speaking people, and possibly 4,500 new arrivals settled around this district, bringing with them 425 carloads of settlers' effects. Sixty-four thousand five hundred acres were under crop last year, and there was marketed in this district two and a half million bushels of various kinds of grain. The crop area has increased this year to 78,000 acres, and is expected to yield three and a quarter million bushels. At the time of this report the crop is in excellent condition, and for the first time in the history of this new district the present supply of farm labour may be insufficient for the harvest.

DUCK LAKE.

There has been practically no increase in the immigration arriving at this point, because the district is already well settled. Those who have come during 1905-6 are of the better class, with money enough to take up farming operations at once. The acreage under crop is increasing year by year, and in many cases two-thirds of the farm has been ploughed. One hundred and fourteen homesteads were granted through

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

this sub-land agency. The acreage under wheat is estimated at 25,000 acres, with 10,000 acres under oats, all in good condition. Farmers well satisfied.

PRINCE ALBERT.

During the year 1,888 homestead entries were granted, representing probably 8,000 new arrivals in this land district. The only new settlements opened up in the last twelve months are those of Sturgeon Lake and Lost River colony, the former about 18 miles north of this city, the latter some 25 miles north of Star city. A steady process of filling up the older settlements by good settlers has been going on, and the immigration arriving has been of a very desirable class. As a whole, the settlers are in a very prosperous condition owing to bountiful harvests during the past few years, the high prices ruling for wheat, and the employment furnished by large lumber industries operating at this and other points in the locality. The valuable fisheries to the north were operated last winter, and it is expected the operations during the coming winter will be largely augmented and will furnish employment for a considerable number of men and teams. The crop prospects for the present season were never better in any previous year, but there will be no special demand for harvest help, as a good many of the men employed in lumber camps are available as farm hands during the summer season, making this district an 'all year' district. A new Galician settlement has been started in the brushy country to the northeast. The number of settlers arriving was the limit of the accommodation of the immigration hall, being 520 persons during the year, consisting of 132 English, 141 Norwegians, 32 Americans, 23 Scotch, 14 Swedes, 26 Russians, 1 Belgian, 31 Canadians, 12 Irish, 20 Germans, 24 Dutch, 42 Galicians, 21 French, 1 Dane. Seventy-one cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this station. Crops this year are looking very well, although the cut-worm seems to be damaging some oats. Work appears to be plentiful on farms and in saw-mills. The value of land in town and country has materially increased, and both appear to be desirable means of investing capital.

DAUPHIN.

General prosperity has been enjoyed throughout the district. Many thousands of bushels of wheat were shipped, and a considerable quantity delivered at local flour mills. Much attention is paid to mixed farming, though more sheep and hogs could easily be carried by the farmers. A number of well-bred animals were brought in, and the improvement in stock is marked. All farm produce secured fair prices, the demand being fully equal to the supply. A great improvement is needed in the roads and bridges. Land values are increasing, one half-section 3 miles from Dauphin town having been sold for \$19,000. The district east of Lake Dauphin has been settled to a considerable extent owing to the fact that a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is expected there at an early date, but there are still a good many lands in that locality for settlement. During the year 621 homestead entries were granted in this land district. Lumber operations during the past winter were carried on with the usual vigour. Demand for farm labour has been generally met by new arrivals. Thirty-five families and 513 men were employed by local farmers, through our agent, in this district. Thirteen cars of settlers' effects were received, but this in no way indicates the extent of development in the district, because the extension railways beyond this junction point carry immigrants and their effects nearer their ultimate destination. It is estimated that 48,500 acres are under crop, and while probably 5 per cent damage was done by cut-worms, the present indications are the yield should be 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hay, roots and vegetables give promise of abundant results. Live stock of all kinds is improving, and generally the district is progressing very satisfactorily.

CANORA.

The acreage under crop in this district has doubled during last year, and the increase is likely to continue, as a large immigration of American farmers with capital

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

has gone into this locality, and this class brings land under cultivation very rapidly. This district was favoured with good crops, some farmers reaping 42 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre. Wild hay and other fodder for mixed farming grows in abundance, and the settlers are now hoping that the provincial government will establish a creamery in the locality. Fifty carloads of effects accompanied 800 settlers arriving at this point during the year, and most of them were able to commence farming operations without being obliged to hire out beforehand.

INVERMAY.

The settlers arriving at this point largely consist of English and Norwegians. Twenty-five families brought 15 cars of settlers' effects. Hay may be scarce on account of excessive rain having filled the marshes. There are about 1,000 acres in crop in the immediate vicinity, but some improvement will have to be made to the roads before other settlers can be induced to go in on the large number of homesteads still vacant.

MUENSTER.

This district was first settled by some farmers from Pontiac county, province of Quebec, and has been added to by numerous good people from eastern Canada and the United States. The soil is good, good water plentiful, and pasture excellent. It is difficult in this new settlement to obtain anything like an accurate estimate of the acreage under crop, but without exception settlers are improving their holdings; shanties and tents are giving place to roomy substantial homes, and a great many carloads of live stock were unloaded at this station. Grain crops give every prospect of a magnificent harvest, for which they will have sufficient help, but their progress indicates that next year assistance may be required to take off the harvest.

HUMBOLDT.

The outlook for a good crop is excellent. Settlers appear glad to have reached this district, and they have succeeded beyond their expectation. Large tracts of land have been broken during the past year, amounting to probably 15,000 acres. The district is largely settled by German-Americans, and those who came in two or three years ago have from 80 to 100 acres under crop. One Russian from South Russia, arriving there two years ago, has 120 acres under crop this year. The Mennonite settlement south of Humboldt, started two years ago, is progressing satisfactorily, some of the individual farmers having from 100 to 150 acres under crop. It is estimated between five and six hundred homesteaders have settled on land in this extensive district during the year. Three hundred and two cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point since the first of January, 1906. It is not considered necessary to send any outside help for the harvest, as many new settlers are continually arriving. -

BATTLEFORD.

A great increase in the volume of business during the year has taken place at Battleford, and the homestead entries which totalled 3,618 in the very busy previous year, increased during the fiscal year now closed to 7,873. Commencing very early in the spring, or in fact while winter was yet on, a large number of settlers were daily passing through Battleford and other nearby points, on their way to their homesteads. Many of these settlers' parties were composed of Canadians and Americans, and had with them complete outfits of horses and agricultural machinery. A German colony a short distance south of Battleford has increased somewhat in numbers and continues to prosper. The general prosperity reported from year to year in this district continues, rain having been abundant throughout the whole district, with the exception of the Tramping Lake region, where some deficiency was experienced, but not sufficient to cause serious injury. The farmers disposed of their last year's grain crop at high

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

prices, and while the price of beef stock for export was low, the local demand caused by railway construction, and incoming settlers, compensated for this.

LLOYDMINSTER.

During the last winter not many persons occupied our buildings at this point, but commencing with February it has been fairly well filled by those who were without means to reside upon their land at once. The largest number of persons occupying the immigration building was 168, during the month of April. Most of the arrivals came from England, also some Irish and Scotch families. A large number of homesteads were taken in the district, and during the early part of 1906 a number of Swedes and Americans arrived, bringing with them carloads of settlers' effects, which enabled them to start farming at once. Eighty-four carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded. One party of Norwegians arrived from Minnesota with six carloads. They settled 30 miles south of Lloydminster, and expect to give a good account of themselves. The original Barr colonists are, generally speaking, doing well. Many of them have from 25 to 80 acres under crop. The crops in the district are in a splendid condition, and every one looks forward to a successful year. The acreage under cultivation has doubled during the past year, and farming is done on a more practical scale than formerly. Individual progress has been very marked, and it is noted that the people who came here with the original Barr colony, with practically no means, but who worked their homesteads, are to-day in a fairly satisfactory position. Since the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway through this district, Lloydminster has become an important centre for immigration, large numbers leaving the train here and seeking land in all directions within a radius of 75 and 100 miles.

VERMILLION.

During 1905 and 1906 this has been a very important point from which new settlers start for their homesteads. It is estimated that not less than 800 have arrived at this station, and have been located through government land guides during the past twelve months, and all of them were first-class settlers in every respect, with sufficient means to enable them to settle on the land almost immediately. The difficulty which was apparent in the past has been overcome by the provincial government erecting a substantial bridge across the Vermillion river at this point, thus throwing open for settlement a large district to the north which was cut off for want of this accommodation. The town of Vermillion itself is a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which towns come into existence in a new country. Being only nine months old, it has practically established within its limits every branch of commercial business found in large towns. The crop reports could not be improved upon, and in fact the farmers in this district hope to compete very favourably with Manitoba as a wheat-growing country within the next few years. The rainfall has been sufficient for all agricultural purposes. The snowfall did not exceed four inches, with almost constant sunshine; consequently the stock came through the winter in good shape. A train load of cattle shipped from this point was reported by Winnipeg authorities to be the best average trainload received in Winnipeg during the past five years. A large number of homesteads, particularly between Vermillion and Saskatchewan rivers, are yet available for those desiring the same.

SWAN RIVER.

While this district is not sharing in the remarkable inrush of settlers like other districts, yet the intervening vacant homesteads are being eagerly sought, and lands are changing hands at increased figures. The grain crop is increasing year by year: in 1904, 230,000 bushels of wheat were marketed; in 1905, 500,000 bushels, and it is estimated that at least 750,000 bushels will be marketed in the fall of 1906. The settlement known as the Fort Pelly district is attracting a great deal of interest, many new settlers having located there during the past year. The prospect of an extension of the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Canadian Northern Railway passing through this locality is a great attraction. The proposed line is from Swan river to Rosthern, a distance of 200 miles, and will open up a very fine tract of country. Fifty-eight carloads of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, and 176 homestead entries were made during the past twelve months.

MELFORT.

Our agents at this point have not sent any better report than they do this year. From 50 to 75 per cent more land is under cultivation, and homesteads are being taken up very rapidly. One hundred and seventy-five carloads of settlers' effects from eastern Canada and the United States were unloaded here. From this point a small settlement of Galicians have settled north, and a settlement of French to the southwest. Twice as much land has been broken during the past year than in any previous equal period, and the fact that whole quarter-sections are being broken up is an indication of the stability and enterprise of the farmers. Crops are well advanced, the majority of the wheat fields being headed out at the present time, with the prospect of a harvest two weeks earlier than usual. It is estimated 50 per cent more land is under crop, and a large amount of breaking is being done throughout the whole district. Quite a number of townships contiguous to this point are all taken up so far as homesteads are concerned, and our agent estimates that 1,000 settlers have located within the limits of this sub-land agency during the past year. Sixty-five cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Melfort, 65 cars at Tisdale and 60 cars at Star City. The majority of the new settlers are from the United States, and are very desirable.

WINNIPEG GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME.

During the calendar year 1905, 1,531 people passed through the home, 547 were bona fide immigrants, 377 transients and 607 servants, housekeepers, &c. The immigrants, of whom 90 per cent were English-speaking, were all given twenty-four hours' free board and lodging.

GRAIN EXHIBITS.

During the past year the staff connected with this office purchased and prepared for exhibition purposes 557 large cases of grains and grasses which were forwarded to Great Britain, points in Europe and the United States, and doubtless were effective illustrations of Canada's possibilities. In addition to the above a large number of visitors passing through secured from us small samples of grain, and as in former years, we had a very extensive and substantial display of grains and grasses at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, to which large numbers of visitors were specially invited, with, we hope, beneficial results. As Canada becomes more widely known, the demand for grains and grasses for illustration purposes increases, and I respectfully submit that there is no better means of advertising our capacity to provide homes for immigrants than the extension of this branch of the service.

Under all existing circumstances, and adding the inevitable results of prosperous settlement, we may confidently look forward to a steadily increasing immigration, and it will be the desire and effort of my office to continue in the special work of enabling new-comers to provide themselves with not only a living, but a chance to secure a competence in due course by their own efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, MAN., July 1, 1906.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work in the immigration branch from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

During July, 1905, I inspected the different colonies throughout Saskatchewan, and made a report on some districts suitable for future settlement; report dated July 3, 1905, to the Superintendent of Immigration. During the same month I investigated certain complaints where settlers had been charged an excessive rate for their equipment; report dated July, 1905. During the same month I made an inspection of matters of importance to the department at different agencies in the west; also requesting agents in certain districts to examine lands for colonization; report dated July, addressed to J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration. Report of inspection of different nationalities settled throughout western Canada, with special report on English colonists at Lloydminster; report dated July, 1905. Subsequent report on certain districts suitable for Galician settlement.

Under instructions from the deputy minister I inspected and adjusted certain matters of interest pertaining to the English colonies; full report to the deputy minister, dated July, 1905. Later I visited some districts in the interests of German colonization, with some influential German agriculturists. A complete report, with proposition to colonize submitted July 18, 1905.

I had some difficulty with a small faction of the Doukhobor community who became restless with their religious mania; report August 12, 1905.

Report August 14, 1905, on the importance of exhibiting at our local exhibitions.

Report August 14, on the general prospects in the west; the approximate yield of grain, and general prosperity among our settlers.

Report August 14, concerning the Doukhobors.

Investigation reports, including letters to Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors; Commissioner Perry, Northwest Mounted Police, *re* the Doukhobor community.

According to instructions. I accompanied Mr. Arthur Hawkes, of the *London Times*, through a portion of western Canada: report August, 1905, to Superintendent of Immigration.

On August 28, 1905, a full report on the settlement of the Doukhobor difficulties.

A full report, August 28, of my trip accompanying the Agricultural Editors of the United States, through their entire journey to Western Canada, according to instructions from the department.

On September 7, 1905, an exhaustive report to the minister pertaining to the Doukhobor community settled in western Canada.

I visited the Springfield State Fair, as instructed by the department, and completed the exhibit, assisting state agent C. J. Broughton. I feel more than ever convinced that these exhibits are doing a great deal to promote immigration.

I made a full report on the Doukhobor community, giving villages and districts they occupy, with an approximate census of the different districts, on October 5, 1905.

During the same month I visited Lloydminster, accompanied by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration. We were in a position to see much of the progress of the new settlements along the Canadian Northern. At that time, under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, I turned over to the Canadian

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Northern Railway some property from the department in which they were interested. Full report dated November 4, 1905, addressed to the deputy minister.

During the same month, under instructions from the deputy minister, I supervised an investigation and inspection of the Doukhobor settlements situated in Saskatchewan, at Yorkton and Prince Albert, respectively. This work was done through officers of the Dominion lands branch, Messrs. T. Young, D. C. McNabb, White and J. Seale. After placing these officials in possession of all the information pertaining to this community, they proceeded at once with the work as outlined by the department, which occupied considerable time. In connection with this work reports were made, dated November 4, to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, and to the different officers entrusted with the work.

I inspected the different colonies situated throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta, and submitted a full report to the Superintendent of Immigration, dated November 4, 1905.

A report to Professor James Mavor, of the Toronto University, dated November 18, 1905.

Under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, to investigate and adjust certain matters at Lloydminster, existing among the British settlers, I completed this work and submitted a full report to the deputy minister, November 22, 1905.

During December, my time was pretty well occupied in connection with the Doukhobor investigation which was going on at that time. In January, after an inspection of our settlements in western Canada, full report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, January 24, 1906.

Complete report on the results of an investigation made by the Dominion lands branch concerning the Doukhobors, dated February 24, 1906.

During February, I visited the United States and met a number of important delegations, in addition to a large Polish committee in Chicago, who contemplate moving fifty thousand families to Canada.

In the month of March I discussed very fully in Ottawa, with Mr. J. W. Greenway, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, many matters of importance concerning the foreign colonies in western Canada; and also features of interest in connection with the Doukhobor investigation by that branch of the department, which was then complete.

During the latter part of March and April I visited many important points in Western Canada where we were anxious to have every facility to care for and receive the large influx of immigrants arriving in the spring, and after having fully discussed the situation with Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, had everything in perfect readiness to receive the people.

During the month of April I visited many points that were receiving a large contribution of people, to see that the best facilities were available for the care and comfort of the people and their early despatch to the lands they intended to occupy. Reports dated May 8, 1906, to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the deputy minister, a complete report and inspection of the Lloydminster district and town; also a report *re* Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, June, 1906.

I beg to say that in addition to the above duties my time has been occupied in looking after many matters of detail, as in the case of applications for seed grain, &c. In addition to this, there is the care and supervision required over new settlements until they are permanently established. With the great number of new-comers, many going far beyond railways, a vigilant eye is required to be kept upon the settlements until they have overcome their initial difficulties. I am pleased to observe that this has been the policy of the department, and that I can safely say that no settlement of any nationality has been established in Western Canada in the last ten years that is not to-day characterized by thrift and prosperity, and the prospect before them is a very bright and hopeful one.

We are securing with our increased numbers a very superior people, and without wishing to be invidious, I may, I think, say that no people settled in Western Canada

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

have made greater progress and been a greater acquisition to the country than the Austrian people. Their settlements at Edmonton, at Yorkton, at Dauphin, Pleasant Home, Stuartburn and Shoal Lake speak for themselves. They are frugal, industrious and making marked progress. We have to-day about 70,000 of these people scattered throughout Western Canada. We commenced in 1894 with 10 families settled near Edmonton, and you will observe that we have been twelve years securing approximately 70,000 people.

Considering that we have many thousands of miles of railway to construct, it must be apparent to all that a class of rugged industrious labourers who will become progressive agriculturists after assisting in the construction of these lines by doing the early rough work connected therewith, would be the greatest and best acquisition to the country. The harvest about to be reaped is an abundant one, and requires many labourers. The domestic homes in Western Canada, both urban and rural, are at a loss to secure competent help. The country is progressing rapidly. The great difficulty with which we are confronted is the labour question; wages are very high, and may yet interfere with the honest industry of agriculture. For these, and many more reasons, I would like to see thousands of labourers come to Western Canada. While I have a desire for the superior classes, I am convinced that the good honest labouring man is badly needed, and in a few years will establish himself as a producer upon our fertile lands. The great public works referred to are only in embryo yet; the consummation of these works is a long way off, and there is no danger for many years to come of any lack of work for the unemployed. Not only the public works under construction, but the great areas being brought under cultivation and the increased produce of the country will open the way for work for all.

We have vast areas yet unsettled. One year ago I pointed out that a quarter of a million souls could be settled on good land, using Battleford as a distributing point. I am pleased to note that that particular point has received a generous contribution during the past year, and still there is room. The country from Prince Albert to Edmonton, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, although a little rougher in its nature, is well adapted for mixed farming, and can be settled by people anxious to go into the diversified industry of agriculture.

In conclusion, I beg to say that as a whole our settlements are in a state of prosperity, and most hopeful for the future. The crop promises to be an excellent one, which is the most potent factor after all in promoting immigration. The good work of our agents in the United States and Europe is being felt. The touring editors who have visited Canada have been astonished at the possibilities of our wonderful country, and these, through the agency of the pen, will do effective work. The flowing tide is with us, as can be readily seen by results. The work so well begun, and so well perpetuated through a judicious policy, is telling with effect. The year has been a most satisfactory one, and there is every reason for thankfulness for the peace and prosperity of our people.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

REPORT OF P. M. BREDT, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

REGINA, SASK., August 22, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your letter asking me for an annual report, I beg to say that the just finished fiscal year has been a year of good progress in all the foreign colonies, more especially in the German settlements. All the new settlements in the Beaver Hills, Touchwood Hills, Last Mountain, Quill Lake and other districts are showing remarkable progress. In many of these settlements last year only a few acres were broken, and only here and there a few small sheds could be seen, but now everywhere good substantial houses can be noticed, large tracts of land are broken and well prepared for next year's crops, and the settlers feel that they are on the right way to prosperity.

There is only one German settlement to my knowledge not making as good progress as desired, and that is about 30 miles north of Chaplin station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, in township 22, range 7, west 3rd meridian, but the fault is with the people themselves. These people came about sixteen months ago from Cincinnati, U.S.A. They are all townspeople, and they picked out the land for settlement and made their plans without asking anybody's advice; the result was disappointment, and about half the people left the settlement and went back to the United States. Those remaining were good people but unaccustomed to farming, and as there were hardly any old farmers around there, the district being a ranching country in the past, the outlook was not very promising for them, but many good practical farmers from Ontario and the United States have since settled among these people, and the land being good and the people willing to learn, there is no reason why they should not succeed. I have paid special attention to this settlement, and it is my intention to visit it again before winter; in fact several of the settlers have asked me by letter to see them before winter.

The older foreign settlements north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and on the branch lines to North Portal, Arcola and Kirkella are showing a most wonderful progress. On many farms during the last year substantial barns have been erected and many of the farmers are working from 320 to 640 acres of land, and there are not a few of them who will harvest this year from 2,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat. On the other hand there is a general desire noticeable to improve their stock, and not a few of them have spent quite large amounts of money in the purchase of good sires, both horses and cattle. Another good feature is the fact that in some districts where new villages spring up on the railroad line some of the more enterprising ones, sons of old farmers, branched out in other business and opened stores and other business concerns, and where they did not go into business at their own expense, they hired out as clerks with some English-speaking business men. All this will tend more and more to the amalgamation and assimilation of the English-speaking people and the foreigners, and in fact in these old foreign (German) districts, marriages between people of Canadian or English origin and German origin are taking place quite frequently, and my observations are such that I must say that there is hardly another foreign-born immigrant who is ready and fit to assimilate with the Canadian people as quickly as the German-speaking immigrant, and more than that, who will, after having been assimilated, become as true and faithful a citizen as he does, who not only takes an interest in the affairs of the country, but prides himself on his new fatherland. These are facts proven not only in other countries, as for instance the United States, but in our own old province of Ontario, and I should regret very much if the influx of German immigrants should decrease.

Your obedient servant,

P. M. BREDT,

Inspector of Agencies and Foreign Colonies.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1906.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The duties which appertain to my position are purely sociological in character, and therefore entail a wider range than one might casually conclude. The care, training and oversight of orphaned and unfriended childhood, and the study of child life in its various phases, are subjects of unremitting interest.

The class of juveniles sent to Canada has proved a desirable and useful addition to our population in relieving, to some small extent, the stringency in the juvenile labour market.

The method of placing and indenturing these young immigrants, with farmers, on their arrival in Canada has worked well. Should they afterwards prove unsuitable for farm work, it will then be time enough to choose other occupations for them.

There has been no curtailment in the operations of this branch of the service since I last had the honour to report.

The different receiving and distributing homes have been inspected during the past twelve months and I have appended brief reports on the operations of these agencies.

There are 13 distributing centres for children, located as follows: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; Manitoba, 2. The majority of these homes have been established at no inconsiderable cost, and their maintenance requires a large expenditure. In these homes children are received on their first arrival and when changing situations. Amongst the children as a whole I have found a fine sense of honour. To be returned to the home is considered rather a humiliation. To the credit of the children I may say that in the course of my inspections I have found a smaller number in the homes than one would naturally expect.

In addition to a large number of children from the private and philanthropic homes in England, twelve hundred and five poor-law children were individually inspected in 1905, and reports on these inspections were from time to time transmitted to the Local Government Board at London, pursuant to the arrangement entered into with the British government. The compilation of such reports and their preparation for transmission to Whitehall involves much time and labour.

To adequately appreciate the labour necessary, and the amount of travel requisite to the accomplishment of the work of this branch, one has only to bear in mind the fact that the children are scattered throughout nearly every county in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in some instances, notably in Manitoba and the new provinces, they are distant from each other a hundred or more miles.

The demand on the societies and agencies for juvenile labourers reached such proportions that only a small percentage of the available places have been filled.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Department of the Interior does not undertake the placing in situations of juveniles, no fewer than 19,374 persons have made application to me for children during the year just ended. In discussing this phase of the subject, the General Superintendent of the Barnardo Homes in Canada said, 'Despite

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the large emigration to Canada, which I believe has surpassed previous records, there seems no cessation in the demand for boys on the farm, and if the two hundred we had to place' (in the early spring of 1906) 'had been two thousand, there would have been a good situation in readiness for every individual of the party.' A similar condition of affairs was experienced by the other agencies in Canada.

From reports received from time to time concerning the general acceptability of these youthful settlers, I am enabled to say that with the exception of an insignificant few they are doing well. This gratifying condition of affairs relates chiefly to such of the children as have undergone a definite pre-emigration training in the homes. It has been demonstrated time and again that almost any boy or girl possessing qualities of earnestness and perseverance can reach the goal of success in Canada.

After having witnessed the real condition of child life in Great Britain, and seeing for myself the thousands of poor little children who through misfortune are thrown on the world, homeless, friendless and destitute, I can better appreciate the real benefit of the emigration of this class, whether it be to Canada, South Africa or other British colonies.

Doubtless owing to past results the child-emigration movement is gaining favour in the old country. On the occasion of my visit to Great Britain in 1905, many plans for its extension were suggested to me, such as the following: One would ask, 'May I send any of the children in my school to Canada?' My reply was invariably 'Yes, under certain conditions, first that the child has spent a definite period under training in morals, religion and industriousness. Second, they must pass a careful medical examination, and be found physically and mentally healthy, and third, when they reach Canada and are placed in homes and situations they will be carefully looked after until they attain the age of 18 years.'

I might say here that in the case of poor-law children the Local Government Board insists on the fulfilment of these stipulations, and I have yet to find any one identified with the movement who has exhibited a desire to disregard such requirements. The fact is there are indeed few, if any, engaged in this benevolent cause who have not already a thorough appreciation of the type of juvenile that is acceptable to the Canadian agriculturist.

As a reward for good conduct, emigration is by many of the authorities kept before the children during their training and equipment. From a Canadian point of view, I regard this policy as a matter of national economics, and, judging by cases coming within my personal experience, it has operated most satisfactorily. In his work on 'Child Life and Home Training,' S. I. M. Henry states that the desired result is character, and the only process by which it can be obtained is self-government. As a rule discipline by suitable reward is more effective than by penalty. No child is ever, within my knowledge, forced to go to Canada.

For the most part the home boys and girls may be found in Canada with farmers, whose social conditions may be described as (a) young men, just married, and starting out on their own account, and who cannot afford the expense of keeping a 'hired' man. (b) Elderly couples, whose own children have grown up and probably gone to the wheat fields of Western Canada, and (c) extensive farmers who keep a number of farm labourers, but who require a boy to do odd jobs about the house and barns.

While as yet the larger number of the girls are placed in country homes, the percentage in domestic service in Canadian towns and cities is annually increasing.

In Wales, in the southern districts especially, I learn that a demand for English home boys as farm helps has arisen. Some of the authorities, who formerly sent their children to Canada, are now sending them to Wales, chiefly, I imagine, for economical reasons, but this scheme is as yet experimental.

As has been stated by me in previous reports, juvenile emigration to Canada has not yet reached the stage of universal popularity in the old land, and many arguments have been adduced against the policy. Here, for example, is a very frequent argument: 'England is sending her best children to Canada and is retaining the physically and morally defective; and further, England is being filled up with the refuse of Europe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

We should close our ports to foreigners, and then we would have more room for our own children.'

When a child is sent to Canada the agency through which its emigration has been effected is held responsible for its proper care. In other words it stands *in loco parentis* to the child until it has reached the age of 18 years. Therefore it will be observed that a proper degree of discriminating judgment with regard to the children must be exercised. First they must be perfectly sure it is the right type of child to emigrate. It would be palpably unwise to send a juvenile across the ocean until it has been under training and discipline for a minimum period of three months. This I find to be, happily, the general policy.

During their sojourn in the homes and schools they are, as I have personally witnessed, medically examined and, I am assured, this examination is repeated at least four times during the year by a physician. Should a child show any tendency whatever to organic disease or evince undesirable tendencies it is certain of detection, and could not be sent to Canada. Time was when one frequently heard fears expressed that children tainted with disease might be sent to Canada, but the regulations of the Local Government Board, Liverpool Board of Trade, ship's surgeon, and lastly our departmental regulations, make such a contingency well nigh an impossibility.

The procedure on admitting a child to a home is first to find out what is wrong about the boy or girl and second, to know its character. The late Dr. Barnardo stated to me in this connection, 'My ladies get to know the girls and my men get to know the boys, and when they go to Canada my agents there are furnished with particulars of everything about the child for whom they must assume parental responsibility.'

A most striking feature of the work, and one which impressed me greatly during my visit to Britain, is the deep personal interest which is taken in the welfare of the individual child.

There are various methods of training poor and necessitous children in England. I was much pleased with all I saw in the private and poor law schools in this regard. In many of the homes before and after school hours the children do a considerable portion of the domestic work. The 'half time system' is good: a certain class of boys and girls attends school say in the forenoon and industrial work in the afternoon. Those who take this work in the forenoon attend school in the afternoon. In some of the schools the boys and girls receive a special training in farm and dairy work. The general training which the majority receive is sufficient to allow one to expect them to develop into a useful and industrious citizenship, should they find their way to Canada through the societies or otherwise.

In the larger or district schools, where I found several hundreds of children, I was immediately impressed by the military precision which characterized their actions. This I at once realized is quite unavoidable, as the strictest discipline must be exercised where there are such large numbers. Yet, I am happy to say the tendency in England to-day is to remove as far as possible the appearance of institutionalism and to treat the children as members of a family. Having made a personal study of child life in the old land, particularly in the ranks of those classes whence our annual immigration is derived, and after having personally followed the individual careers of hundreds of these youthful Britons on this side of the Atlantic, I am prepared to assert without fear of contradiction, that the money so liberally contributed by English philanthropists for the uplifting, training, educating and emigrating of the poor and unbefriended children has, as an investment of national and private funds, been repaid a hundred-fold. The movement is unique in that it is purely voluntary, and is conducted without appeal on the part of the government of Canada.

My visit to Great Britain afforded me an experience which has proved of much value to me in the pursuit of my official duties. I have seen the industrial training which these young immigrants receive in all its phases, and to me it would appear to be amply sufficient to qualify them for careers of usefulness in after life. My visit to Great Britain has also led me to appreciate more keenly the fact that in my capacity as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in this country,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

I must share the responsibility devolving upon emigration workers in the old land of seeing that these children are provided with homes wherein their moral, mental and industrial character will be moulded and developed. It is no exaggeration to say that a nobler work can scarcely engage the attention of any British or British-Colonial citizen.

The following is a statement showing the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada during the past year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children:—

Society or Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Applications rec'd for children.
Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N.B.	41	31	118
Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton	102	.....	480
*The Coombe, Misses Smully, Hespeler	(32)	.....	56
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	145	62	739
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Sherbrooke	88	.....	153
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Soc., Niagara on the Lake .....	.....	56	396
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto	160	.....	(a) 500
Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville	81	31	788
*Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	(191)	.....	943
*Mr. Middlemore, Halifax	(298)	.....	(a) 550
Catholic Emigration Association, Ottawa	320	39	824
Mr. Quarrier, 'Fairknowe,' Brockville	101	86	1,210
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba	1,013	421	12,511
*The Salvation Army	20	.....	106
Total	2,532	726	19,374

* Boys and girls. (a) Approximately.

Inspector R. W. Hillyard says in his report for the year that 'In the majority of cases the children from the different homes are well and comfortably "placed" and are giving general satisfaction. Many of them are held in high esteem by their employers.

'The average Canadian farmer's home affords much comfort to these juvenile immigrants, and the training received by the boys is of great value to them in after years. Only a small percentage of immigrant children have been failures.'

The report of Mr. Thomas Cory, Assistant Inspector for Manitoba and Western Canada states:—'As regards the children that have come under my inspection during the past fiscal year, they may be described as being on the whole first-class. The character of the situations provided for them have been satisfactory, and for the most part they are indentured with well-to-do farmers.

'Their employers have given them good characters and their usefulness as farm helps is well recognized. In fact many farmers informed me that it would be hard to part with them when their indentures expire. In my personal interviews with the boys I questioned them carefully as to their treatment and satisfaction with their lot, and in nearly every instance they expressed contentment. Reports as to behaviour have been generally favourable to the boys.

'They welcome a visitor and are pleased to have some one interested in their welfare. The cause of many leaving their situations is due to inducements held out by neighbours of increased wages. Many farmers throughout the west have applied to me for boys and I am safe in saying that I could place fifty within a month. Taking all the boys I have inspected this year, to date, they are giving entire satisfaction.'

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES AND HOMES.

Children from these influential schools are sent to Canada each year under escort to Marchmont, Belleville, and are placed in situations and homes by the Rev. Robert

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Wallace. Over fifteen hundred have already been emigrated. The efficiency of these excellent homes and schools is enhanced by the industrial training which they provide. The children receive every encouragement. Each boy is paid a wage which varies according to the work he performs. On Saturday, pay day, the lads are given pocket money, the juniors a half-penny and those attending school a penny each, and every effort is made to treat the children as entities. As a result of this policy I was immediately struck with the freedom with which the children moved about. They were very polite and conversed with me unreservedly, giving an account of their treatment and daily routine in the home. It is quite impossible, in the space at my disposal, to adequately describe in detail the training afforded the children in these homes. It is sufficient, however, to say that the training and discipline are thorough, and one may look for good results from the children selected for emigration to the Dominion.

During the last half of this present year 31 girls and 73 boys were emigrated, 44 of whom were orphans and 21 had one parent living.

I desire here to express my appreciation of the kind hospitality and the efforts put forth by Mr. Ackroyd, Honorary Secretary, and officers of the homes which facilitated my inquiries into the care and training of the unfriended and needy children of Manchester.

FAIRKNOWE—BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADIAN BRANCH MR. QUARRIER'S HOMES.

On the date of my inspection there were no children at Fairknowe. One hundred and one boys and 86 girls have been distributed during the year.

A good system of oversight of the children is maintained, and a year of efficient work has been accomplished.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

On May 14, the eighty-fifth emigration party reached Stratford. Children are received in the homes in England from four years of age up to fourteen. There is no definite period of training through which the prospective emigrants pass. From Mr. James Macpherson Merry I learn that each case is dealt with according to its individual necessities. Since the death of Miss Macpherson the work inaugurated by her is carried on as heretofore by her nephews, the Messrs. Merry. Their Canadian branch is well maintained, and my inspection gave me a very favourable impression. The children in the home were neatly dressed and happy.

THE CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES (FOUNDED BY DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON),
CANADIAN BRANCH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The number of children under the supervision of the Canadian branch of the children's homes and orphanages now exceeds 300. This home, as I have previously reported, is efficiently maintained.

On June 23 there were 4 boys in residence, all of whom were found busily engaged about the house and area.

The greater number of the children are from Edgworth and Farnborough farm schools. Such practical training as I have witnessed there cannot fail to be beneficial to the children when they reach Canadian farms. The average training before emigration is five years, during which term children are under excellent influences.

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Forty-one boys and 31 girls were emigrated to New Brunswick during the year. They came from Bristol and vicinity and were placed, with one or two exceptions, in the maritime provinces. This society has recently arranged for the establishment of a receiving home at St. John, which has been long required.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

There were only 2 boys at the home on this date, and their stay was temporary, while changing places. Eighty-eight boys from their English homes have been placed in situations during the year. The home was exquisitely tidy throughout.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY, 'OUR WESTERN HOME,'
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

I made my annual visit of inspection to this home on November 21, 1905. There were 28 little girls here, and all were attending the private school in the home. I questioned them concerning the various routine of their studies, and their replies showed good intelligence. The home was tidy and in good order throughout.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

My annual visits of inspection to the Toronto and Peterborough homes were made on June 19 and 22, respectively.

The number of children emigrated by the Dr. Barnardo homes during the past year was 1,314, making a total emigration to Canada of 18,037.

At Peterborough two parties of girls have been received.

Since 1883, 4,320 girls have been emigrated through the agency of these homes. At present there are 2,500 (girls) under actual visitation.

From the superintendent of the Canadian agencies I learn that approximately there are 6,400 boys under supervision, of whom 609 are 'boarded out.' These statistics, however, do not represent those with whom he is in touch, as an interest and correspondence are maintained with many even after they have passed the limit of age at which ordinary supervision ceases.

There has been no variation in the zeal and efficiency of these agencies, and business principles appear to prevail in the work of the homes.

At Peterborough I inspected 50 young girls, and their manner and appearance gave me a most favourable impression as I saw them at work in the kitchen and sewing-rooms.

MARCHMONT HOME—REV. ROBERT WALLACE, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

There are approximately 600 children under the supervision of this home.

During the year just ended 109 children (78 boys and 31 girls) were received and distributed under Mr. Wallace's direction.

The past year has been a successful one both as regards the health, progress and acceptability of their juvenile immigrants.

There were only 2 children in residence at the date of my visit, June 20.

The deep personal interest taken in the children calls for special comment.

THE COOMBE HOME, HESPELER, ONTARIO—THE MISSES SMYLEY OF DUBLIN.

(Formally opened December 13, 1905.)

My first official visit to this receiving and distributing home was made on June 21, 1906.

The home was originally the residence of Jacob Hespeler, the founder of the thriving town of that name. The house is a large, handsome, cut stone structure, situated on a high elevation, surrounded by twelve acres of land, and a healthier or more suitable location could hardly be found. The living rooms and dormitories are nicely furnished and afford a cheerful outlook for the children. Boys and girls received here are from the Bird's Nest and other well known training homes in Dublin and its vicinity. There were 17 boys and 5 girls in residence at the time of my visit. The boys were busily engaged at gardening, poultry raising and such employment, and the girls were being taught domestic work. It is desired to keep each party of children

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

here a year before indenturing them, in order that they may become familiar with Canadian ways. During their stay at the home they attend the town school. In selecting situations for the children an effort will be made to place them within a radius of 6 miles of Hespeler, under personal supervision. There are 28 boys in situations.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of Toronto, and the citizens of Hespeler have shown a kindly interest in the home, which is under very efficient management. The Misses Smyley are to be congratulated on acquiring this excellent property.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME—THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

This association has 1,385 children, 332 girls and 1,053 boys, under actual supervision.

Since my last inspection 187 children have been placed in situations by the honorary manager. There were 20 boys in residence at this date, all bright and prosperous looking. A number of the girls are to be found in domestic service in Ottawa. An excellent system of visiting the children is maintained. During the year the children are given entertainments and treats at the home, and much interest is taken in their comfort and welfare.

The home is conveniently arranged, and the children's quarters satisfactorily laid out.

MR. MIDDLEMORE'S HOME, FAIRVIEW, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

On June 28 I visited this home. Two hundred and ninety-eight juveniles have been sent to Canada under Mr. Middlemore's auspices during the past year. There are at this date approximately 800 children under the personal supervision of this agency. The health of the children has been excellent, and only two deaths occurred during the year. It was unfortunate that I should have missed the superintendent of the home, who had just left on a tour of the provinces, distributing the children who had arrived from Birmingham. There were no children in the home at this date, and the number in residence at any one time during the year has seldom exceeded 4. The home has a pleasant situation and appears to be well maintained.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOMES.

One hundred boys have been received at this home during the past year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over their numbers of the previous year.

The total emigration to Canada from Mr. Fegan's homes has reached, approximately, 2,000.

Since my last report I have had an opportunity of inspecting the training schools at Southwark, London and Stony Stratford. The former is a well equipped industrial school, where the lads are taught various trades such as printing and shoemaking. The Stony Stratford school is for younger children. There were 115 boys in this excellent home.

The training afforded the children impressed me as being very thorough and useful. The deepest personal interest is taken in the children, and it was apparent that they responded to the excellent influences brought to bear on them. While there is no farm, for the special training of the boys, a large garden forms the area to the home and the boys are taught gardening, a training and experience which cannot fail to be useful to such as are emigrated to the Dominion.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, QUE.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to this home on March 5. Their first party of juveniles for the year had arrived only a few hours previous to my reaching Knowlton. I was, therefore, able to make individual inspections of 62 children, 61 boys and 1 girl, of an average age of twelve years. While at the home, farmers from the various districts began to arrive to take the children home with them. They were a nice-looking lot of juveniles, and I was impressed by their good manners and clear and open

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

countenances. The general arrangements for the reception and distribution of the children are very satisfactory.

I concluded my last annual report as follows:—

‘The suggestion having been made from time to time, that in view of the importance of juvenile immigration, I should pay a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying the nature of the training given prospective children emigrants in the various homes and schools in the United Kingdom, and that suggestion being approved by the department, I left for England in the middle of June, and shall give some account of my experiences there in my next annual report.’

It was, however, deemed better that I should make a report upon my English visit without waiting for the expiration of the departmental year, and such report having been made accordingly, and published, it is unnecessary that I should add anything further on the subject here.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1906.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the third annual report of the medical inspection service, it being for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The work covers the same field of operations as that of the previous year, with the addition of that of a medical officer stationed at New York since January, 1906. Thus the medical inspection of immigrants has been regularly carried on at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Victoria, Vancouver, and for six months at New York. Through the courtesy of the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States it has been possible to obtain a return of immigrants destined to Canada, arriving at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thus the actual number of immigrants arriving in Canada, whether subject to primary inspection at our own seaports, whether at United States ports or to examination subsequent to their being admitted to Canada will be found to have notably increased during the past year.

As was stated in the report for 1904-5, the methods for inspecting immigrants at the several seaports have become, with increased facilities and enlarged experience, of a very precise and thorough character. Quebec has a staff of four medical officers, of whom the chief is the superintendent of the detention hospital, who, with the hospital assistant, devotes all his time to the work of the service. At Halifax there are two physicians, one acting as medical inspector, and one as superintendent of the detention hospital; St. John has one physician, acting both as medical inspector and superintendent of detention hospital, while Montreal has similarly one physician in charge of the medical inspection and the detention hospital.

At Vancouver there is one physician acting as medical inspector and another has charge of the detention hospital, while at Victoria one physician devotes his whole time to the work of inspection and the care of detained immigrants.

At all these points, with the exception of Victoria, hospitals fully equipped exist, and the quality of the medical work performed by them is of a high order. At Victoria the great increase in the number of detentions has made it necessary to construct there an hospital as well. The officers of the staff at all these ports are enthusiastic, and an amount of clinical knowledge is being accumulated, especially with regard to diseases of the eyes and nervous system, which will prove of great future importance.

The addition, during the past year, of New York to the ports where the medical inspection of Canada-bound immigrants is carried on is also to be noted. During the fiscal year 1905-6 a total of 880,543 aliens arrived at this port, of which the larger number entered since January. Of this total 13,654 were booked for Canada. Of these the inspection since March 1, included 44 who were deported as undesirables. The medical officer who has charge of the work reports that he has received 'the most cordial treatment from the United States officials.'

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE I.—STATEMENT for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the number of Immigrants detained and the number of Immigrants deported in the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

SS. Line.	Port.	Number examined.	Detained.		Deported.	Ratio of detained to Number examined.	Ratio of deported to Number examined.
			Male.	Female.			
Allan SS. Line.....	Halifax	21,553	213	93	8	1 in 70	1 in 2,694
" "	St. John.....	2,048	8	5	.....	1 in 157	1 in
" "	Quebec.....	43,219	158	94	93	1 in 179	1 in 465
	Total	66,820	379	182	101	1 in 119	1 in 662
Dominion SS. Line.....	Halifax.	5,746	18	11	1	1 in 198	1 in 5,746
" "	Quebec.....	21,518	217	118	65	1 in 64	1 in 331
	Total.....	27,264	235	129	66	1 in 75	1 in 413
Canadian Pacific SS. Line	St. John.....	16,399	282	98	31	1 in 43	1 in 529
" "	Quebec.....	25,076	446	128	157	1 in 44	1 in 160
	Total	41,475	728	226	188	1 in 43	1 in 221
Donaldson SS. Line	St. John.....	938	2	.....	.....	1 in 469	.....
" "	Quebec.....	2,157	6	4	4	1 in 216	1 in 539
	Total	3,095	8	4	4	1 in 258	1 in 774
Other Line.....	Halifax.....	1,310	27	4	1	1 in 42	1 in 1,310
"	St. John.....	231	1	.....	1	1 in 231	1 in 231
"	Quebec.....	29	2	.....	1	1 in 15	1 in 29
	Total	1,570	30	4	3	1 in 46	1 in 523
Grand total.....	.....	140,224	1,380	545	362	1 in 73	1 in 387

To the list of immigrants in this table, almost all of whom come from European ports, may properly be added for clinical purposes those of similar nationalities destined to Canada via United States Atlantic ports, all of whom are examined by officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, while most of them are again reviewed by our own officers either at New York or at Montreal. Of the latter entering Canada from either Portland, Boston or New York, 137 were detained at Montreal on account of disease. An examination of the table gives comparative figures of much interest, as in some measure indicating the quality of immigrants booked by different steamship companies. The table shows there was 1 detained in every 73 examined, as compared with 1 in every 56 in the previous year. Of these only 1 in every 387 was deported, as compared with 1 in every 228 in 1904-5. It is further interesting to note that the Allan line, at the several ports, showed relatively, as in the previous year, the fewest detentions and deportations, there being 1 in every 119, and 1 in every 662, respectively, as compared with 1 in 130 and 1 in 490 in 1904-5. It is rather remarkable, however, that there should be such notable variations for different ports. It has, however, invariably occurred that everywhere the vessels arriving during the winter and early spring months have more detentions, especially due to trachoma, than those later in the season.

The vessels of the Dominion line have indicated improvement, but still show a notably large number of detentions, there being 1 to every 75, and 1 deportation to every 413.

The detentions on the Canadian Pacific Steamship line are still too high, being 1 in every 43, as compared with 1 in 38 last year, while the deportations are 1 in 221, as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

compared with 1 in 153. It is to be remembered, however, that this is practically the only steamship line bringing passengers direct from continental ports.

The Donaldson line, which last year first carried passengers, has shown a remarkable improvement, there having been but 1 in 258 detained, and 1 in 774 deported, as compared with 1 in 11 detained and 1 in 16 deported in 1904-5.

The total results, due we must conclude to the steady influence of strict inspection resulting in the companies preventing the embarkation of undesirables, are most gratifying. While the total number of immigrants arriving at these ports in 1905-6 is 140,224, as compared with 113,298 in the previous year, the total detained has been but 1,925, as compared with 2,016. The deported likewise has fallen from 496 to 362, or 27 per cent.

TABLE II.—STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants detained or deported from Montreal and from Victoria and Vancouver during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

Arrivals.	Total Number Arriving.	Port of Arrival.	Total Detained.	Total Deported.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal	8,650	(Montreal via) (U. S. Ports)	137	.....	120	17
Victoria	8,697	Victoria	1,456	118	1,273	65
Vancouver		Vancouver				
Total	17,347		1,593	118	1,393	82

The above table shows the number of immigrants recorded as arriving at Victoria and Vancouver, from which it would appear that a very large number, viz.: 1 in 7 were detained and 1 in 74 were deported. The detentions, however, have been from the total second-class and steerage passengers coming from the United States ports as well as from Transpacific ports. For instance, at Victoria there were 743 vessels inspected, which had 87,210 on board, of whom 55,514 debarked at Victoria, while the intermediate and steerage alone at Vancouver numbered 8,169. It is apparent, however, making due allowance for detentions from tourists, for diseased Chinese and others who have been previous residents in Canada, that the diseased amongst those from China and Japan is very large. In nearly all cases the disease has been some form of ophthalmia, either trachoma or conjunctivitis, presumably in some instances contracted on the long sea voyage.

We have thus seen, in the several tables presented, the history of the results of inspection of immigrants before their admission to Canada at the several ports of entry from across the ocean, while in the following figures are seen as well the operation of the Act resulting in the deportation of those who, within a year of their admission to Canada have proved undesirable. In all there were:—

1. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission to Quebec, Halifax and St. John.. . . .	362
2. Number of immigrants deported at Pacific ports.. . . .	118
3. Number of immigrants deported after admission to Canada..	137
4. Number of immigrants deported prior to admission at United States Atlantic ports (in last four months)..	44
Total.. . . .	661

There is, however, further interest attaching to the fate of the immigrants of many diverse nationalities from Europe and Asia on their arrival at the seaports. The following table shows the results of medical examination and detention in hospital:—

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of Deportations by Nationalities of Immigrants seeking admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

Nationality.	Total Arrivals.	ATLANTIC PORTS.		PACIFIC PORTS.		TOTALS.		Total.
		For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	
Austrian, N.E.S. *	1,324	22				22		22
Buckowinian	1,355	13				13		13
Galician	5,656	33	7			33	7	40
Hungarian	739	2	1			2	1	3
Belgian	1,106		1				1	1
Chinese	18	1	1	8		9	1	10
French	1,648	3		1		4		4
German, N.E.S.	1,745	4	2	1		5	2	7
English	65,135	39	2	1		40	2	42
Scotch	15,846	4				4		4
Irish	5,018	6		2		8		8
Welsh	797	1				1		1
Greek	254	3				3		3
Hebrew, N.E.S.	731	2				2		2
" Russian	6,056	26	10			26	10	36
" Austrian	260							
" Polish	44	1				1		1
Italian	7,959	43		1		44		44
Japanese	1,922			53	15	53	15	68
Poles, N.E.S.	155	1	1			1	1	2
" Russian	385	8	3			8	3	11
Roumanian	396	1	1			1	1	2
Russian, N.E.S.	3,152	36	38			36	38	74
Finn	1,103	5	6			5	6	11
Danish	474	1				1		1
Swedish	1,802	3				3		3
Icelandic	168	1				1		1
Norwegian	1,415	4	5			4	5	9
Turks	357	5				5		5
Armenian	82	11				11		11
Syrian	336	4				4		4
Arabian	19	1				1		1
Newfoundlander	340			1		1		1
U. S. Citizens	57,919			15		15		15
Negro	42			2		2		2
India	387			17	1	17	1	18
Total	186,145	284	78	102	16	386	94	480

* Not elsewhere specified.

What is apparent from a first glance at the table is that of the total 480 deported, 94 had indicated their destination to be the United States. This relatively high number is but a repetition of that of previous years and has been explained partly on the ground of there being a tendency on the part of such immigrants, who have failed to find an entrance by United States ports, to attempt the Canadian route, and partly on the ground that there being fewer immigrants to examine more time is given to individual cases, while contract labourers are wholly excluded.

As compared with the total immigrants the number of British deported on arrival at some port of entry has been few as compared with those of the continental nationalities. Thus of the 65,932 English and Welsh, 15,846 Scotch and 5,018 Irish, or 86,796 in all, there were deported 43 English and Welsh, 4 Scotch and 8 Irish, or 55 in all, that is 1 in 1,578 for the total, for English 1 in 1,533, for Scotch 1 in 3,961 and for Irish 1 in 627. Of the 44,349 immigrants from the continent of Europe, 425, or 1 in every 104.3 was deported. There were notable variations in different nationalities. Thus of the total Austrians 9,334, including Buckowinians, Galicians, Hungarians and Austrian Hebrews, 78 in all were deported, or 1 in 120. Of the French and Belgian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

2,754, in all 1 in 551, and of the 5,130 German and Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders, 1 in 256 were deported. There were in all 7,959 Italians, of whom 1 in 180 was deported. Of 794 Turks, Armenians, Syrians and Arabians, 21, or 1 in 37 were deported, while of 254 Greeks, 3, or 1 in 84 were deported. Of the 10,696 Russians, including Russians proper, Russian Poles, Russian Hebrews and Finns, 132, or 1 in 80 were deported.

From the same table we gather interesting comparative facts regarding the Oriental immigration coming in by the Pacific coast ports of Vancouver and Victoria. At first this immigration was principally of Chinese. Then of late years since the Chinese exclusion tax it has been almost wholly of Japanese and of Chinese returning after a visit to China. This year has seen the first of an East Indian immigration. Altogether there were 2,327, including 18 Chinese, 1,922 Japanese and 387 East Indians, of whom 96 were deported, or 1 in 24, these being 1 in 1.8 Chinese, 1 in 28 Japanese and 1 in 21 East Indians. Compared with the exclusions at Atlantic ports this is very high, and places these people in much the same class as the people of the eastern Mediterranean as regards physical disease. From what is gathered from the hospital reports it is abundantly plain that these people from both eastern and western, and now from southern Asia suffer very generally from trachoma, the disease for which most have been excluded. Its importance is great, not alone as a communicable disease to be excluded, but because it is in a large measure the index of the low social condition of the sufferers from it. Were these people who have shown themselves on admission in most instances industrious and law-abiding, forced by municipal regulations to occupy better houses, and prevented from crowding into old and insanitary houses, for which landlords exact excessive rents, there seems no reason from the public health standpoint why they should not be allowed to enter where accepted as physically healthy.

THE DETENTION HOSPITALS.

Since the department, in 1904, undertook the establishment of immigrant detention hospitals, for the treatment of immigrants who though they might be desirable were nevertheless detained on account of some curable disease, the work has been enlarged until it covers the regular inspection of all immigrants arriving in Canada by sea, whether directly or indirectly. Thus at Quebec a fully equipped hospital has been in operation for two years, at St. John for two years, at Halifax for over one year, at Montreal for over one year, at Vancouver for four months; while detention, in boarding-houses, with treatment has existed in Victoria for over one year.

The Immigration Act of 1902 placed the cost for the treatment of all immigrants detained upon the steamship companies bringing them to Canada; and when the department undertook the work of treatment as well as detention it arranged that the various companies should pay the cost thereof. The amount at present paid by them is 75 cents per day for each patient, and 50 cents per day for each person accompanying a patient, as for children with parents. This rate has prevailed during the year at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. At Montreal it has also applied to all arriving by Canadian ocean ports; but it has not been collected from the railway companies bringing passengers arriving via United States ports, as they were found not legally liable under the Act. In the case, therefore, of the immigrants so arriving they were, as far as possible, made to pay for their own treatment. Montreal hospital is in another respect under conditions different from the seaport hospitals, as it is the chief port at which immigrants being deported are detained until arrangements can be made for their reception in the country from where they have come.

The hospital at Vancouver has only been in operation since April, 1906, so that the receipts for nine months are at the rate of 35 cents per day for medical treatment, the same amount as that still collected at Victoria where there is no hospital, the immigrants maintaining themselves in boarding-houses.

As seen in the following table, the revenue received as applied to daily maintenance and salaries may be considered satisfactory, but if against it were charged the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

cost of the hospitals, including their equipment and maintenance, the amount would prove inadequate.

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT showing total Earnings, total Receipts and total Expenses of daily maintenance of hospitals at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria for 1905-6.

Port.	Year.	Days in Hospital.	Rate per Diem.	Total Earnings.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure
			Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	1905-6..	15,977	75	11,982 75	14,291 60	21,709 18
".....	1905-6..	4,344	50	2,172 00		
Halifax.....	1905-6..	9,262	75	6,946 50	6,706 25	3,920 31
".....	1905-6..	52	50	26 00		
St. John.....	1905-6..	4,781	75	3,585 75	958 85	3,091 99
".....	1905-6..	1,531	50	790 50		
Montreal.....	1905-6..	3,216	75	2,412 00	2,091 85	5,157 96
".....	1905-6..	495	50	247 50		
Vancouver.....	1905-6..	4,133	35	1,481 55	1,481 53	3,435 49
".....	1905-6..	4,154	75	3,115 50		
".....	1905-6..	304	50	152 00		
Victoria.....	1905-6..	7,469	35	2,614 15	2,091 85	1,558 05
Totals.....		55,868		35,526 20	* 27,624 93	38,872 98

* Partial receipts are for previous year and part of the year's earnings will appear in next year's receipts.

A glance at the table shows that in only one hospital, that at Quebec, have the expenditures greatly exceeded maintenance. An examination of the per capita daily cost for maintenance there, apart from salaries, shows no great difference from the others, but the salary list is especially heavy in consequence of the extra guards required, owing to the use of the temporary hospital, and the necessity for allowing the immigrants in the hot summer weather to wander about the grounds. It is hoped that the facilities in the new hospital under construction, will lessen the need of so many guards. In addition to this expense there has been that of the transfer of immigrants to the hospital, a distance of two miles. But another, and quite notable addition to the cost, was the occurrence of measles in children who had either passed quarantine, unreported by the ship's surgeon, or in those accompanying their parents, detained on account of some other disease. A separate camp of tents, quite apart from the hospital proper, had to be maintained, there being cases in five families in all. Two special nurses for severe pneumonia cases added considerably to the expenses during May and June.

The total number of hospital days for all the hospitals was 55,868, and the total expenditure was \$38,872.98. A comparison with an average hospital expenditure elsewhere is of interest. Thus the General Hospital, Ottawa, with 26,777 hospital days, cost for salaries and daily maintenance 74 cents per patient, excluding heating, lighting, water, &c., as compared with 82 cents at the six detention hospitals, where the salaries of the six medical superintendents alone was \$6,700, as compared with the total salary list of Ottawa hospital of \$7,997.77. Remembering how large the necessary additional salary list for hospital guards must be, the total cost must be considered very moderate.

DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DETENTION.

In the following statement have been classified the total detentions at the six ports where hospital and medical treatment are carried on:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE V.—STATEMENT giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were detained at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number yet in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases.	Measles	19	19 (1 died)		
	Diphtheria	2	2		
	Quinsy	1	1		
	Totals	22	22		
II. General diseases.	Tuberculosis	4	1 (died)	3	
	Delirium tremens	2		2	
	Rheumatism	1		1	
	Totals	7	1	6	
III. Eye diseases.	Trachoma	1,542	1,117	312	113
	Conjunctivitis	1,310	1,256	7	47
	Keratitis	1	1		
	Blepharitis	2	2		
	Ulcer of cornea	3	3		
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1		1
	Partial blindness	4	1	3	
	Totals	2,864	2,381	322	161
IV. Nervous system	Insanity	4		4	
	Epilepsy	7	3	4	
	Idiocy	4	2	2	
	Mental infirmity	3		3	
	Paralysis	8	2	6	
	Hysteria	1	1		
	Locomotor ataxia	1	1		
	Totals	28	9	19	
V. Circulatory system	Heart disease	4	2	1	1
VI. Respiratory system	Pneumonia	2	2 (1 died)		
	Bronchitis	2	2		
	Totals	4	4		
VII. Digestive system	Hernia	5	5		
	Gastritis	1	1		
	Peritonitis	1	1 (died)		
	Totals	7	7		
VIII. Genito-urinary system	Gonorrhoea	2	2		
	Cellulitis	1	1		
	Totals	3	3		
IX. The skin	Favus	14	12	1	1
	Favus and trachoma	1		1	
	Alopecia	3	1	2	
	Eczema	2	2		
	Facial lupus	1		1	
	Tinea	1		1	
	Totals	22	15	6	1
X. Locomotor system	Morbus coxae	3	3		

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE V.—STATEMENT giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria—*Concluded*.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number yet in Hospital.
XI. Malformation—diseases of old age and infancy	Cripple	5	2	3	.....
	Deformity	3	.....	3	.....
	Infantile debility	2	2	.....	.....
	Deaf and dumb	5	3	2	.....
	Senility and debility	21	11	7	3
	Naevus ..	1	1	.....	.....
	Totals	37	19	15	3
			(2 died)		
XII. Accidents, &c	Accidental poisoning	1	1	.....	.....
	Dislocated shoulder	1	1	.....	.....
	Maimed hand	1	.....	1	.....
	Totals ..	3	2	1	.....
XIII. Ill-defined causes	Wounds	1	.....	.....	1
	Tumor	1	1	.....	.....
	Poor physique	13	6	6	1
	Nervous disease	2	(1 died) 1	1	.....
	Totals	17	8	7	2
XIV. Other causes	Accompanying patients	369	309 (2 died)	38	22
	Likely to become a public charge.	116	56 (1 died)	58	2
	Vicious character	7	.....	5	2
	Criminals	2	.....	2	.....
	Sore foot	1	1	.....	.....
	Waiting money from friends	1	1	.....	.....
	Waiting employment	1	1	.....	.....
	Totals	497	368	103	26
	Grand totals	3,518	2,844 (10 died)	480	194

The preceding table gives in detail the various causes for which the 3,518 persons were detained during the year. It is a notable increase over the previous year, but it is worthy of remark that the number detained at the Atlantic seaports was less than in the former year, the excess being from the Pacific seaports. We thus have introduced a new problem of interest regarding the diseases tending to prevail in the Oriental immigrants, Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos, who form the majority of detentions at Vancouver and Victoria. Altogether 480 were deported, or 1 in every 7.3 detained, as compared with 1 in 4 last year. Class I. shows a notably greater number of cases than last year, there being 19 cases of measles and 3 of diphtheria and quinsy. Of the measles, 2 cases died, while 1 died of pneumonia and 1 of debility following measles. Some of these cases ought properly to have been returned to quarantine, having not been reported by the ship's surgeon. The freedom of the hospitals from cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever has, however, been quite remarkable, remembering the very considerable number of cases of children detained.

Class II. shows but 4 cases of tuberculosis, of whom 1 died and 3 were deported. That there are not more does not imply that more did not come to Canada. It is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

evident that in the absence of positive signs, like emaciation, cough and evident weakness, there will always be immigrants admitted who may later develop a latent tuberculosis, in some cases quite unknown probably to themselves, just as other persons in the community very frequently never consult a physician till well advanced in the disease, and then only for some slight stomach trouble or cough. Fortunately the occupations which many take up in Canada in a bright, western climate, often mean recovery of health; but, as has been seen in the table VI. a number of consumptives are sent home really to die.

Class III. dealing with eye diseases is this year, as last, the chief cause of detentions, there having been in all 2,864 cases, as compared with 2,291 last year; or 81 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent of the total detentions were for eye diseases. The number deported, moreover, was notably fewer, being only 322, as compared with 492 the previous year. This notable reduction, not alone in number relatively to the whole detained, but the notably less number deported, indicates that the careful supervision of the previous year has had its direct effect in increasing the strictness of examination at the ports of embarkation, and a great reduction in the more severe and incurable cases. From the scientific standpoint, moreover, the increased experience of the medical officers, with additional facilities for effective work is adding the cure of many cases of trachoma through radical operation under strict hospital methods to the triumphs of medicine. Trachoma has been in the past, in many cases, the despair of the ophthalmic surgeon; but this has been due, not so much to the nature of the disease as to the class of cases in which it has most prevailed and the conditions under which its cure was attempted. Spread through contact of hands, towels or infected water, naturally its presence has always been amongst the poorer classes and in unsanitary surroundings. Further its progress being chronic and its harmful effects slow in making themselves evident, the cases, where treated at all, have been through the casual visit to the physician or public dispensary. In both cases the treatment was intermittent and, under the conditions, ineffective, resulting in cases running along for months or years. To-day in our detention hospitals treatment means all the care that is implied in any severe surgical operation, with results hitherto infrequent, because nowhere have trachoma cases ever before been treated in such large number and under circumstances so favourable for the observation of results in every phase of the disease. It will be observed that of the detentions 1,310 out of the 2,864 cases of eye disease proved to be conjunctivitis. There is a simple and adequate explanation of this, which even from the financial standpoint the steamship companies would do well to consider. While it is quite probable that the continental emigrants are exposed on trains and in boarding-houses at seaports to conditions making them liable to infection, yet there can be no doubt that where, as both at Antwerp and Hong Kong, every emigrant is certified free from disease, the conditions on shipboard during the long voyage must be the explanation of so many cases of infective conjunctivitis. The sanitary conveniences are often defective, towels are used in common, and not infrequently the overcrowding has been such that infection through the air in sleeping rooms is not improbable. It is especially with the crowded ships of the spring season, when the weather is bad, that this prevalence takes place. The advantage of detention of the immigrants in an hospital, apart from mere cure of some infection, has been before adverted to. The rest given to women and children is often needed, while their education into the relatively sanitary modes of house-life in Canada is in itself important.

Class IV.—It is notable that the number of patients in this class has so markedly increased, there being 28, as compared with 14 the previous year, or just twice as many. This is due in large degree to the more strict observation extended, especially to British immigrants, during the past year, as it is found that by far the largest number of those detained in this class were English. Of the 28, in all 19 were deported, those admitted having been allowed out after bonds had been taken that they would be cared for by their family.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

In Classes V., VI. and VII. there were but few cases, all presumably acute and cured before being released, and but 1 dying.

Class IX., including diseases of the skin, while having but 22 cases, had notably more favus than in the preceding year, there having been 15, as compared with 9. The other skin diseases were few and of minor importance. The paucity of this class of diseases usually readily diagnosed, may be considered as being directly due to more strict inspection, causing refusal of passage at ports of embarkation.

Class XI. likewise shows a remarkable increase over last year, there being 37, as compared with 8 cases the previous year, or four times as many, of whom 15 were deported. The problem is presented with almost every ship of some crippled or malformed person, usually a member of a family seeking admission, and often presents a problem of great difficulty and delicacy. Is a whole family to go back because of one partially helpless, or to what degree of helplessness has some particular case reached? No absolute rule is possible, and hence each case must be dealt with by itself. The personal equation, that of the character of the individual person and his family counts for much; while naturally occupation and destination enter into the problem. Suffice to say that it is the most important as well as most difficult of all the problems of medical inspection, and demands, not only medical judgment, but a good knowledge of its bearing on the wider social problems Canada will have increasingly to deal with.

Apart from what appeals immediately to the tax-payer, viz., the certainty that the insane and idiot are the most serious of burdens to the state, there is on every side, amongst his patients, the constant reminder to the medical man of the perpetuation of hereditary neuroses in many forms, and which under the stress of modern life are in the older civilizations, whether of Europe or of America, types which are directly affecting the literature, morals and general character of society. Table VI. of deportations after admission not only shows, along with this class, what we have had imported, but also what we have got rid of.

Class XIV. contains the large number of 369 detained on account of other members of a family. Of these 38 were deported with their friends. The 116 detained on account of lack of funds, or other disqualifying causes, is notably greater than last year, but the 58 deported is but 3 greater. There were 9 criminals detained and 7 deported as compared with 13 the previous year.

Viewing the results of the whole work broadly, there is everywhere evidence that the public, the shipping companies and their numerous agents abroad and the officials in Canada have in large degree begun to learn the attitude of the department toward the great body of what may be called the emigrating class in the different foreign countries, viewed at least from the medical standpoint, and that they are governing themselves accordingly.

As shown in the lessening detentions, a knowledge that the unfit will be detained lessens the number sent; hence it follows preventive medicine everywhere has proven, that the most and best work is being done where there are the fewest having to be deported.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
<i>Deported at St. John</i>					
Irish.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	General diseases..	Tuberculosis.
English.....	Montreal.....	1	.....	"	"
"	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	"
"	"	3	.....	"	Rheumatism
"	"	1	.....	Eye diseases.....	Keratitis.
"	"	2	.....	Nervous diseases..	Epilepsy.
"	Toronto.....	1	.....	"	Insanity.
"	Winnipeg.....	12	.....	"	"
"	Montreal.....	1	1	"	"
Russian.....	U.S.A.....	1	1	"	"
Welsh.....	Montreal.....	1	.....	"	"
Finn.....	U.S.A.....	1	1	"	"
English.....	"	1	1	"	"
"	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	Imbecility.
"	"	1	.....	Skin diseases.....	Ulcer on leg.
"	"	2	.....	"	Varicose ulcers.
"	St. John.....	1	.....	Accidents.....	Disabled by acc'dt.
"	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	" by frost-bite.
"	"	1	.....	Nervous diseases..	Paralysis.
"	St. John.....	1	2	Ill defined causes.	Physical infirmity.
Irish.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	"
English.....	St. John.....	1	.....	Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.
"	Winnipeg.....	3	.....	"	Likely to become a public charge.
Scotch.....	Montreal.....	1	.....	"	Likely to become a public charge.
Hungarian.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	Going to insane wife.
Irish.....	Montreal.....	.....	1	"	Criminal.
	Totals.....	30	7		
<i>Deported at Quebec.</i>					
Swede.....	U.S.A.....	1	.....	General diseases..	Tuberculosis.
Norwegian.....	"	1	1	Nervous diseases..	Insanity.
English.....	Quebec.....	1	.....	"	"
Irish.....	"	1	.....	Ill defined causes.	General debility.
English.....	Ottawa.....	1	1	Other causes.....	Vicious tendencies.
Galician.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	Likely to become public charge.
English.....	Quebec.....	1	1	"	Criminal.
	Totals.....	5	3		
<i>Deported at Halifax.</i>					
Dane.....	Halifax.....	1	.....	Nervous diseases..	Insanity.
Newfoundlander.....	"	1	.....	"	"
	Totals.....	2	.....	
<i>Deported at Montreal.</i>					
Austrian.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	General diseases..	Tuberculosis.
Icelandic.....	Montreal.....	1	.....	"	"
English.....	"	1	.....	"	"
Scotch.....	"	1	.....	"	"
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	Winnipeg.....	1	.....	"	Rheumatism.
English.....	"	5	.....	"	"
Russian.....	"	1	.....	Eye diseases.....	Astigmatism

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Number, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants to Canada were deported after admission—*Concluded*.

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
<i>Deported at Montreal—Con.</i>					
English	Winnipeg.	1	...	Eye diseases.	Going blind.
"	Toronto	1	...	"	"
Russian Hebrew	Winnipeg.	2	...	"	"
English	"	1	...	Nervous diseases.	Epilepsy.
"	"	3	12	"	Insanity.
"	U.S.A.	1	1	"	"
"	Montreal.	1	...	"	"
Welsh	"	1	...	"	"
Belgian	Winnipeg.	1	...	"	"
Icelandic	"	1	...	"	"
Scotch	"	1	...	"	"
English	"	5	2	"	Mental infirmity.
"	Montreal.	1	...	"	"
Galician	Winnipeg.	1	...	"	"
English	"	1	...	"	Locomotor Ataxia.
"	"	5	...	"	Paralysis.
"	"	1	...	"	Facial paralysis.
"	"	1	...	"	Partial "
Scotch	"	1	...	"	Cerebral "
English	"	1	...	"	Sciatica and senility.
"	"	1	...	"	Muscular atrophy.
"	"	3	...	Circulatory system.	Heart disease.
Scotch	"	1	...	"	"
Galicians	"	1	...	"	"
English	Montreal.	1	...	"	Varicose veins.
"	Winnipeg.	1	...	Digestive system.	Gastritis.
"	"	1	...	"	Chronic catarrh of stomach.
"	"	2	...	"	Hernia.
"	Montreal.	1	...	Genito-urinary system.	Bright's disease.
Galician	Winnipeg.	1	...	"	Veneral "
Welsh	"	1	...	Locomotor system.	Stiff knee joint.
Norwegian	Ottawa.	1	...	Old age.	Old age.
English	Winnipeg.	1	...	Malformation.	Curvature of spine
Galician	"	1	...	"	Cripple.
French	"	1	...	Accident	Disabled by accident.
Scotch	"	...	1	Ill defined causes.	Poor physique.
Swede	"	1	...	"	Physical infirmity.
Dutch	"	1	...	"	"
English	"	3	...	"	"
"	"	1	...	"	Invalid.
Scotch	"	...	1	Other causes.	Accomp'g patients
Icelandic	Montreal.	1	2	"	"
English	Winnipeg.	1	...	"	"
"	Montreal.	1	3	"	"
"	Toronto	1	1	"	"
Scotch	Montreal.	2	...	"	Likely to become a public charge.
English	Ottawa.	1	3	"	Likely to become a public charge.
Dane	"	1	...	"	Criminal.
Totals.		72	18		

From the table it is evident that of the 137 cases deported or sent out of Canada, after having been admitted, by far the largest number consisted of people from England. Of these there was a total of 100 out of a total of 65,932 immigrants

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

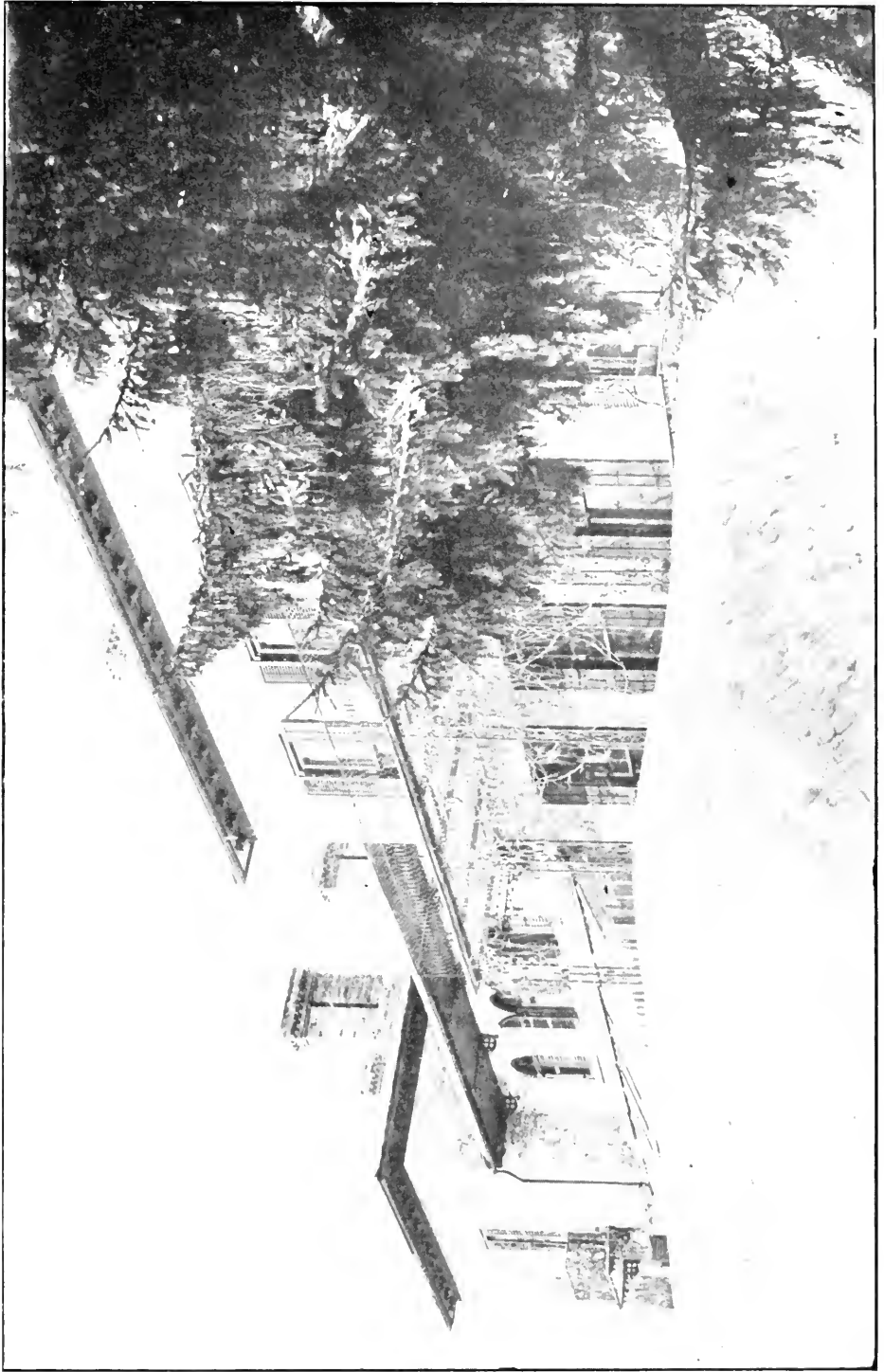
arrived in 1905-6, while of 15,846 immigrants from Scotland, 9 were returned, and from 44,349 immigrants from continental Europe, 28 were returned. It thus will be seen that from a comparative standpoint by far the largest number returned were English. The character of those returned is, however, a matter of more importance, since it shows that persons were sent whose physical and mental condition must at the time have been well known either to their friends or to those persons, societies or local authorities who supplied the funds for their emigration. The fact that 20 of these were declared insane, 5 were imbecile, and 3 showed physical and mental debility sufficiently indicates that it has become necessary on the part of the medical officers of the department to exercise the strictest scrutiny, whether in foreign countries or at ports of entry in Canada, if this class, increasing naturally with the number of immigrants, is to be reduced to a minimum.

It would be improper to conclude this report without again referring to what may be called the immunity little short of marvellous of the whole country during this year from outbreaks of acute contagious diseases, directly traceable to the movements of immigrants over thousands of miles and going into hundreds of municipalities and thousands of homes. Practically not a single outbreak has been brought to the attention of the department. In past years, as the quarantine reports show, contagious disease again and again arrived at the ports and occasionally resulted in wide-spread outbreaks. To-day the same systematic inspection has made the steamship companies and their medical officers so careful, that seldom now do such cases occur. In all 22 cases were detained at the port hospitals, while, as the report of the medical officer at Winnipeg shows, the cases occurring amongst the thousands who were housed there from day to day, were only 42 cases of measles, of whom 4 died. With this very remarkable freedom of the immigrants from infectious disease, the fact cannot be overlooked that the many thousands going into the towns and new settlements of the Northwest are exposed, judging by the number of cases of typhoid in immigrants in the hospitals of Winnipeg and elsewhere, to dangers from local insanitary conditions to a much greater degree than are the people of these communities to diseases from the incoming emigrant.

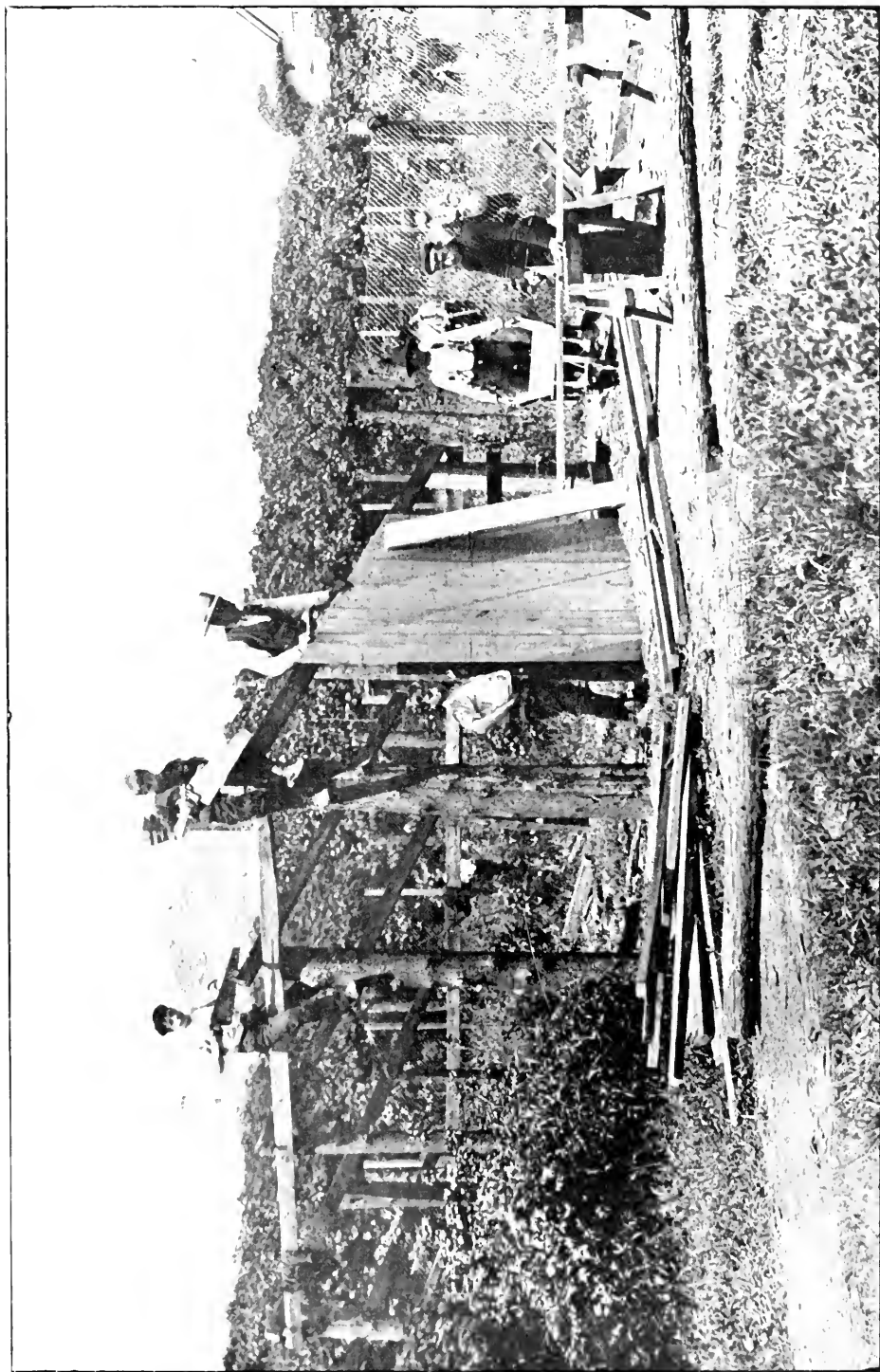
Looking over the whole field of operations for the year, however, whether on the one hand as regards the number and quality of immigrants admitted to Canada and their freedom, whether from contagious disease or from more serious, deep-seated maladies, and on the other hand to their reception in all the provinces, shown by their ready distribution and abundant employment amongst our people, and the mutually satisfactory results measured whether by statistical results or common report, it may fairly be said, comparing the present with the past history of large immigration whether to Canada in the early years of the last century, or of the large immigration in more recent years to the United States, that never have so many persons of a good class relatively come to any country in a single year, and nowhere have so many immigrants been more cordially received or more generously treated.

P. H. BRYCE,

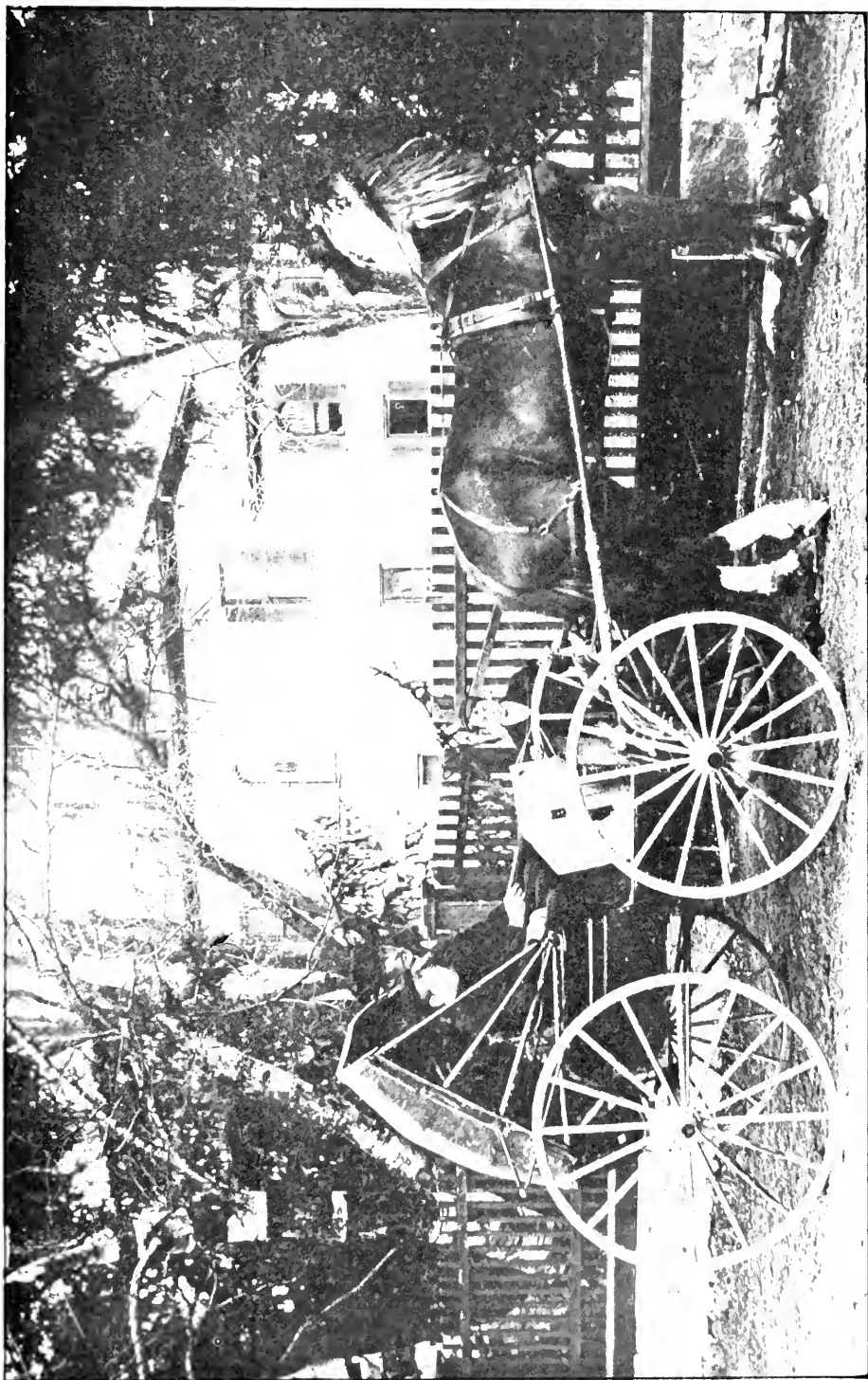
Chief Medical Officer.



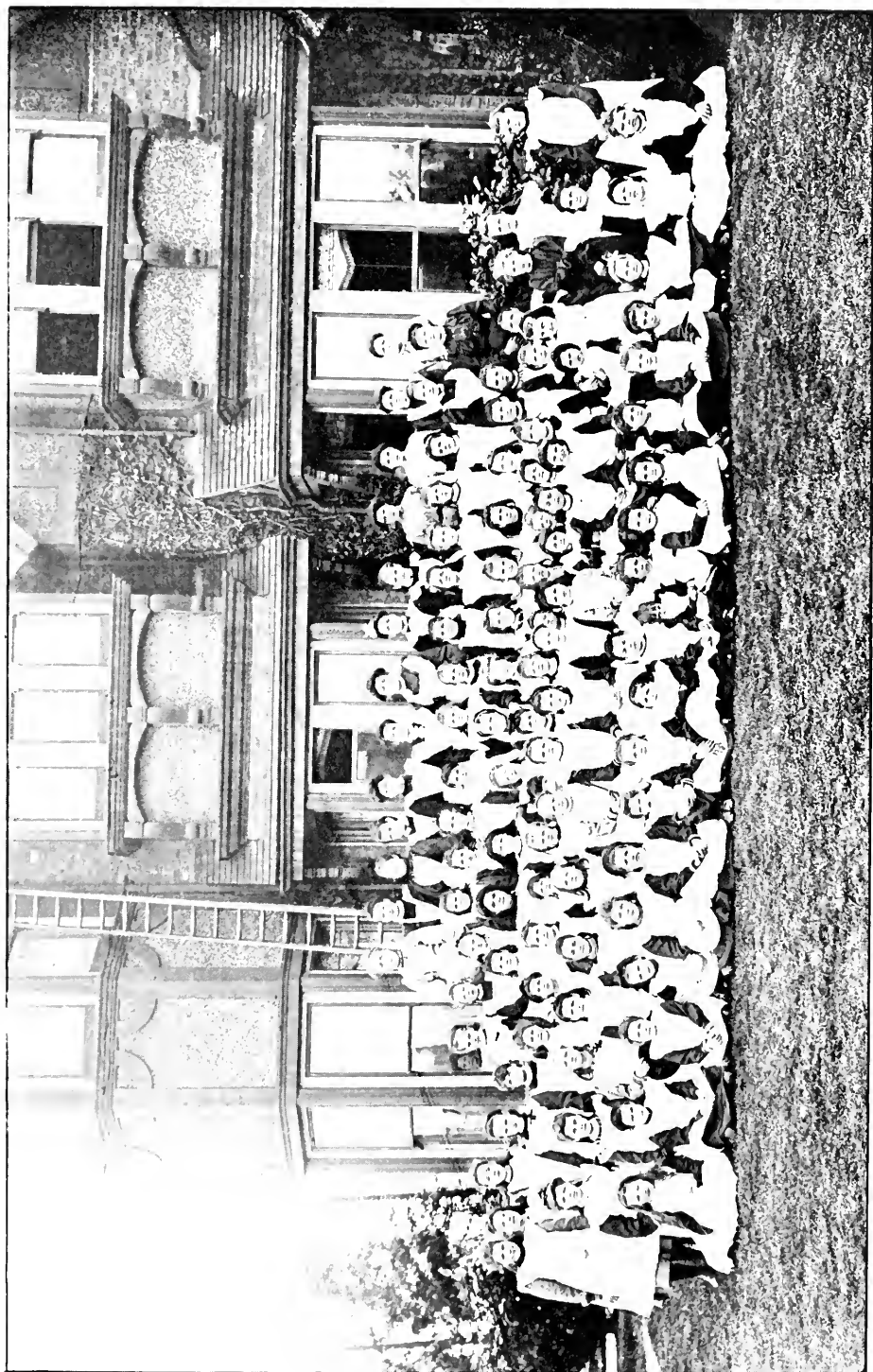
THE COOMBE, HESELER, ONTARIO, MISS SMYTH'S CANADIAN HOME FOR IRISH CHILDREN.



YOUNG BRITISHERS BUILDING A POULTRY HOUSE.



LEAVING FOR HIS NEW HOME.



A GROUP OF GIRLS RECENTLY ARRIVED IN CANADA FROM DR. BARNARD'S ENGLISH HOMES.

11
AUG 7 1925

★ Dept. of Immigration & Colonization

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

ON

IMMIGRATION

PART II., ANNUAL REPORT, 1907

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907







PART II

IMMIGRATION



IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, April 2, 1907.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to place before you herewith the annual reports of the principal officers engaged in the immigration service, together with a report from the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and appended reports from British and continental agents, &c. These reports cover the fiscal period of nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The following statistical tables, for the same period, have been compiled in my office:—

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

SUMMARY for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907).

Per ocean travel—

North Sydney.. . . .	1,012	
Halifax.. . . .	18,192	
St. John.. . . .	11,641	
Quebec.. . . .	41,537	
Vancouver.. . . .	2,282	
Victoria.. . . .	2,293	
New York.. . . .	9,794	
Portland.. . . .	2,438	
Boston.. . . .	571	
Baltimore.. . . .	154	
Philadelphia.. . . .	94	
	<hr/>	13,051
		<hr/>
		90,008
From the United States, not including 89 United States citizens by ocean ports.. . . .		34,659
		<hr/>
Total.. . . .		124,667

7-8 EDWARD-VII., A. 1908

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by months, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), and for the corresponding months of the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

	NINE MONTHS, JULY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE, OF FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.				FRACTIONAL FISCAL YEAR 1906-7 (9 MONTHS, ENDING MARCH 31, 1907).			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
July.....	6,478	2,991	3,109	12,578	9,859	4,420	4,087	18,357
August.....	5,446	2,456	2,535	10,437	9,641	3,792	3,590	17,023
September.....	5,413	2,986	2,649	11,048	7,345	3,817	3,173	14,335
October.....	4,878	2,457	2,322	9,657	6,993	3,558	3,251	13,802
November.....	3,905	1,876	1,686	7,467	6,395	2,689	2,370	11,454
December.....	2,964	1,204	1,138	5,306	4,109	1,851	1,688	7,648
January.....	2,277	790	791	3,858	3,604	1,177	892	5,673
February.....	4,035	1,142	1,025	6,202	5,371	1,340	1,034	7,745
March.....	15,321	3,991	4,698	24,010	20,230	4,312	4,088	28,630
Totals.....	50,717	19,893	19,953	90,563	73,538	26,956	24,173	124,667

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by ports, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), and for the corresponding months of the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

	NINE MONTHS, JULY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE, OF FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.				FRACTIONAL FISCAL YEAR 1906-7 (9 MONTHS, ENDING MARCH 31, 1907).			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
North Sydney.....					845	122	45	1,012
Halifax.....	8,244	2,499	2,362	13,105	12,354	3,151	2,687	18,192
St. John.....	5,316	1,434	1,307	8,057	7,855	2,110	1,676	11,641
Quebec.....	13,849	7,858	7,366	29,073	19,893	11,403	10,241	41,537
Vancouver.....	767	157	98	1,022	2,086	120	76	2,282
Victoria.....	219	38	11	268	2,044	207	42	2,293
Via United States Ocean Ports (New York, Portland, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia).....	4,144	1,110	1,058	6,312	8,798	2,198	2,055	13,051
From the United States.....	18,178	6,797	7,751	32,726	19,663	7,645	7,351	34,659
Totals.....	50,717	19,893	19,953	90,563	73,538	26,956	24,173	124,667

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANT arrivals from the United States, direct, by months, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), and for the corresponding months of the Fiscal Year 1905-6.

	NINE MONTHS, JULY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE, OF FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.				FRACTIONAL FISCAL YEAR 1906-7 (9 MONTHS, ENDING MARCH 31, 1907).			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
July	1,858	796	813	3,467	2,967	1,164	1,019	5,150
August	1,767	699	695	3,161	2,463	870	834	4,167
September	1,717	710	687	3,114	2,331	892	829	4,052
October	2,349	844	935	4,128	2,857	1,135	1,103	5,095
November	2,085	749	850	3,684	2,306	963	960	4,229
December	1,261	505	580	2,346	1,298	533	509	2,340
January	894	292	339	1,525	973	381	321	1,675
February	1,204	441	469	2,114	896	329	295	1,520
March	5,043	1,761	2,383	9,187	3,572	1,378	1,481	6,431
Totals	18,178	6,797	7,751	32,726	19,663	7,645	7,351	34,659

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by nationalities, during the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), and for the corresponding months of the Fiscal Year 1905-6, showing increase or decrease of each nationality.

Country.	Nine months, July to March, inclusive, Fiscal Year 1905-6.	Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7, (9 months, ending Mar. 31, 1907.)	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	29,993	41,156	11,163	
Welsh.....	429	502	73	
Scotch.....	5,846	10,729	4,883	
Irish.....	2,353	3,404	1,051	
Total British.....	38,621	55,791	17,170	
African, South.....	37	23		14
Australian.....	214	185		29
Austrian, N.E.S*.....	349	562	213	
Bohemian.....	41	94	53	
Buckowinian.....	155	229	74	
Croatian.....	122	169	47	
Dalmatian.....	9	44	35	
Galician.....	995	1,652	657	
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	388	499	111	
Magyar.....	236	347	111	
Ruthenian.....	87	303	216	
Slovak.....	84	146	62	
Belgian.....	540	650	110	
Bulgarian.....	29	179	150	
Brazilian.....		5	5	
Chinese.....	13	92	79	
Dutch.....	125	394	269	
French.....	833	1,314	481	
German, N.E.S.....	833	1,889	1,056	
Alsace-Lorraine.....	4	1		3
Bavarian.....	19	1		18
Prussian.....	11	12	1	
Saxon.....	2			2
West Indian.....	59	61	5	
Bermudian.....	8	10	2	
Jamaican.....	10	16	6	
Greek.....	97	545	448	
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	539	544	5	
" Russian.....	3,730	5,802	2,072	
" Polish.....	31	49	18	
" Austrian.....	191	146		45
" German.....	28	43	15	
Italian.....	2,489	5,114	2,625	
Japanese.....	720	2,042	1,322	
Newfoundland.....	248	1,029	781	
New Zealand.....	57	30		27
Portuguese.....	3	2		1
Poles, N.E.S.....	68	144	76	
" Austrian.....	61	375	314	
" German.....	27	22		5
" Russian.....	225	492	267	
Persian.....	5	31	26	
Roumanian.....	190	431	241	
Russian, N.E.S.....	1,470	1,927	457	
Finns.....	708	1,049	341	
Doukhobors.....	204			204
Spanish.....	7	29	22	
Swiss.....	81	112	31	
Servian.....	15	4		11
Danish.....	290	297	7	
Icelandic.....	120	46		74

* N.E.S.—Not elsewhere specified.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigrants arriving for Canada, by Nationalities.—*Con.*

Country.	Nine months, July to March, inclusive, Fiscal Year 1905-6.	Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7. (9 months, ending Mar. 31, 1907.)	Increase.	Decrease.
Swedish	991	1,077	86	
Norwegian	655	876	221	
Turks	144	232	88	
Armenians	59	208	149	
Egyptians	18	10		
Syrians	276	277	1	
Arabians	14	31	17	
U.S.A. Citizens (through Ocean Ports)	69	89	20	
Negro	1	108	107	
India	182	2,124	1,942	
Total Continental, &c.	19,216	34,217	15,001	
United States (direct)	32,726	34,659	1,933	
Total Immigration	90,563	124,667	34,104	

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (nine months, ending March 31, 1907), there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 133,146 passengers, of whom 13,544 travelled saloon and 119,602 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 12,444 were destined to Canada and 1,100 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 101,715 were for Canada and 17,887 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 9,293 returned Canadians and 2,414 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 90,008 souls, which together with the 34,659 settlers direct from the United States, brings the total immigration to 124,667, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 34,104 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South....	1			1					1			1
Australian.....	31	28	6	65	12	10	1	23	43	38	7	88
Austrian.....	9	1		10					9	1		10
Belgian.....	15	1	3	19					15	1	3	19
Chinese.....	7	9		16	1			1	8	9		17
Dutch.....	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
French.....	50	14	1	65	2	2		4	52	16	1	69
German.....	46	17		63	4	2		6	50	19		69
English.....	1,816	1,010	126	2,952	75	48	17	140	1,891	1,058	143	3,092
Welsh.....	10	5		15		2		2	10	7		17
Scotch.....	384	167	17	568	17	9	2	28	401	176	19	596
Irish.....	122	55	5	182	6	3		9	128	58	5	191
West Indian.....	10	10	4	24					10	10	4	24
Bermudian.....	26	32	10	68					26	32	10	68
Jamaican.....	2	2	1	5	1			1	3	2	1	6
Greek.....					1			1	1			1
Hebrew.....	1			1					1			1
Italian.....	6	1		7	3			3	9	1		10
Japanese.....	29	2		31	25	4		29	54	6		60
Newfoundland.....	204	84	9	297	41	21	6	68	245	105	15	365
New Zealand.....	11	7	3	21	5	2		7	16	9	3	28
Philippino.....					3			3	3			3
Portuguese.....	5	1		6					5	1		6
Polish.....	2			2					2			2
Roumanian.....		1		1						1		1
Russian, N.E.S....	14	3	3	20	2	2		4	16	5	3	24
Finn.....		1		1						1		1
Spanish.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
Swiss.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
Danish.....	3		1	4					3		1	4
Swedish.....	4			4	1	2		3	5	2		7
Norwegian.....	2	3		5	1			1	3	3		6
Syrian.....	3	1		4					3	1		4
U. S. A. Citizens..	262	207	21	490	359	329	51	739	621	536	72	1,229
India.....	1	2		3	1			1	2	2		4
Canadians.....	2,211	2,074	223	4,508	6	5	1	12	2,217	2,079	224	4,520
Tourists.....	1,536	1,309	128	2,973	10	4		14	1,546	1,313	128	2,987
Totals.....	6,831	5,052	561	12,444	577	445	78	1,100	7,408	5,497	639	13,544

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	15	3	5	23	1		5	6	16	3	10	29
Australian.....	81	45	59	185	87	32	33	152	168	77	92	337
Austrian, N.E.S.....	418	83	61	562	126	64	44	234	544	147	105	796
Bohemian.....	32	33	29	94	7	8	5	20	39	41	34	114
Buckowinian.....	147	29	53	229					147	29	53	229
Croatian.....	150	11	8	169	45			45	195	11	8	214
Dalmatian.....	44			44	1			1	45			45
Galician.....	1,047	318	287	1,652	41	22	10	73	1,088	340	297	1,725
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	350	76	73	499	54	42	41	137	404	118	114	636
Magyar.....	245	58	44	347					245	58	44	347
Ruthenian.....	248	33	22	303					248	33	22	303
Slovak.....	120	14	12	146					120	14	12	146
Belgian.....	361	167	122	650	90	38	34	162	451	205	154	812
Bulgarian.....	178		1	179	110		1	111	288		2	290
Brazilian.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
Chinese.....	63	9	20	92	12			12	75	9	20	104
Dutch.....	217	97	80	394	29	18	25	72	246	115	105	466
French.....	725	348	241	1,314	54	24	14	92	779	372	255	1,406
German, N.E.S.....	809	488	592	1,889	219	199	221	639	1,028	687	813	2,528
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1			1					1			1
Bavarian.....	1			1					1			1
Prussian.....	6	4	2	12	3	3	10	16	9	7	12	28
English.....	22,819	9,470	8,867	41,156	1,020	536	331	1,887	23,839	10,006	9,198	43,043
Welsh.....	324	103	75	502	33	9	3	45	357	112	78	547
Scotch.....	6,487	2,464	1,778	10,729	405	131	90	626	6,892	2,595	1,868	11,355
Irish.....	1,961	1,030	413	3,404	161	93	48	302	2,122	1,123	461	3,706
West Indian.....	26	27	11	64	4			4	30	27	11	68
Bermudian.....	8	2		10					8	2		10
Jamaican.....	9	7		16					9	7		16
Greek.....	489	22	34	545	134	3	1	138	623	25	35	683
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	212	179	153	544	19	17	15	51	231	196	168	595
" Russian.....	2,238	1,641	1,923	5,802	79	91	90	260	2,317	1,732	2,013	6,062
" Polish.....	32	9	8	49	1			1	33	9	8	50
" Austrian.....	67	40	39	146					67	40	39	146
" German.....	18	11	14	43	1			1	19	11	14	44
Italian.....	4,430	384	300	5,114	135	20	12	167	4,565	404	312	5,281
Japanese.....	1,766	242	34	2,042	1,002	120	27	1,149	2,768	362	61	3,191
Newfoundland.....	819	167	43	1,029	168	119	23	310	987	286	66	1,339
New Zealand.....	23	7		30	24	6	4	34	47	13	4	64
Portuguese.....	2			2	2			2	4			4
Poles, N.E.S.....	106	21	17	144	48	17	19	84	154	38	36	228
" Austrian.....	270	5	49	375					270	56	49	375
" German.....	12	3	7	22	3	1	1	5	15	4	8	27
" Russian.....	345	72	75	492	32	17	12	61	377	89	87	553
Persian.....	26	2	3	31	7	1		8	33	3	13	39
Roumanian.....	259	84	88	431	14	12	12	38	273	96	100	469
Russian, N.E.S.....	999	425	503	1,927	1,241	677	656	2,574	2,240	1,102	1,159	4,501
Finn.....	774	205	70	1,049	1,444	504	233	2,181	2,218	709	303	3,230
Spanish.....	21	4	4	29	5	3	2	10	26	7	6	39
Swiss.....	68	28	16	112	14	5	1	20	82	33	17	132
Servian.....	4			4	2	1		3	6	1		7
Danish.....	149	92	56	297	167	91	62	320	316	183	118	617
Icelandic.....	17	12	17	46	1	1	2	4	18	13	19	50
Swedish.....	600	258	219	1,077	630	380	238	1,248	1,230	638	457	2,325
Norwegian.....	484	227	165	876	1,024	568	348	1,940	1,508	795	513	2,816
Turks.....	209	15	8	232	81	2		83	290	17	8	315
Armenians.....	148	35	25	208	27	5	6	38	175	40	31	246
Egyptians.....	4	2	4	10	1			1	5	2	4	11
Syrians.....	132	81	64	277	22	9	6	37	154	90	70	314

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).—*Concluded.*

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Arabians.....	18	10	3	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	3	31
U.S.A. Citizens.....	53	17	19	89	659	637	149	1,445	712	654	168	1,534
Negro	66	37	5	108	5	.....	.....	5	71	37	5	113
India.....	2,120	2	2	2,124	8	.....	.....	8	2,128	2	2	2,132
Total Immigration..	53,875	19,311	16,822	90,008	9,502	4,526	2,834	16,862	63,377	23,837	19,656	106,870
Returned Canadians.	6,411	2,148	734	9,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,411	2,148	734	9,293
Tourists	1,637	654	123	2,414	898	78	49	1,025	2,535	732	172	3,439
Totals.....	61,923	22,113	17,679	101,715	10,400	4,604	2,883	17,887	72,323	26,717	20,562	119,602

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South.....	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	23
Australian.....	47	38	13	12	9	3	8	26	29	185
Austrian, N.E.S.....	28	32	32	26	39	23	24	12	346	562
Bohemian.....	6	25	22	13	12	14	.....	.....	2	94
Buckowinian.....	72	39	24	4	35	9	3	6	37	229
Croatian.....	17	9	28	18	33	10	7	10	37	169
Dalmatian.....	3	4	2	4	5	2	.....	23	1	44
Galician.....	384	100	150	33	162	92	42	71	618	1,652
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	20	18	19	41	73	35	51	30	212	499
Magyar.....	15	26	46	42	42	38	22	78	38	347
Ruthenian.....	11	13	29	21	33	76	23	35	62	303
Slovak.....	13	.....	12	11	21	13	12	18	46	146
Belgian.....	107	72	86	73	60	26	39	31	156	650
Bulgarian.....	7	12	13	10	47	51	5	4	30	179
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Chinese.....	1	15	6	11	15	2	7	32	3	92
Dutch.....	41	45	28	20	22	17	22	30	169	394
French.....	356	136	145	221	98	55	48	75	180	1,314
German, N.E.S.....	271	153	226	368	239	246	191	51	141	1,889
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bavarian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Prussian.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12
English.....	6,361	6,727	4,661	3,843	2,244	1,716	986	2,675	11,949	41,156
Welsh.....	56	104	73	59	44	29	19	31	87	502
Scotch.....	1,691	1,278	1,255	1,113	733	519	402	794	2,944	10,729
Irish.....	542	681	460	414	218	148	85	211	645	3,404
West Indian.....	17	8	21	5	4	8	.....	.....	1	64
Bermudian.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Jamaican.....	1	1	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Greek.....	45	49	31	103	80	32	41	37	127	545
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	55	59	90	13	101	50	97	27	52	544
" Russian.....	920	1,004	1,005	477	551	702	391	397	355	5,802
" Polish.....	1	.....	1	1	3	14	12	8	9	49
" Austrian.....	11	15	34	10	30	19	8	13	6	146
" German.....	.....	7	1	16	5	8	1	3	2	43
Italian.....	427	402	389	406	343	384	197	454	2,112	5,114
Japanese.....	344	257	159	291	213	175	165	183	255	2,042
Newfoundland.....	40	26	40	33	14	10	533	127	206	1,029
New Zealand.....	7	8	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	30
Portuguese.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Poles, N.E.S.....	14	21	7	12	4	8	6	25	47	144
" Austrian.....	29	41	33	31	55	69	29	35	53	375
" German.....	12	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	22
" Russian.....	112	70	30	35	47	57	20	44	77	492
Persian.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	31
Roumanian.....	72	23	22	27	92	56	22	76	41	431
Russian, N.E.S.....	126	161	239	153	310	164	125	211	438	1,927
Finns.....	93	121	135	159	139	143	56	97	106	1,049
Spanish.....	5	8	12	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	29
Swiss.....	29	11	22	9	9	1	6	7	18	112
Servian.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Danish.....	38	54	30	39	31	18	16	17	54	297
Icelandic.....	35	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Swedish.....	233	150	159	127	107	67	25	34	175	1,077
Norwegian.....	152	155	119	101	73	37	26	44	169	876
Turks.....	7	29	20	13	23	42	27	24	47	232
Armenians.....	6	16	13	4	7	12	56	71	23	208
Egyptians.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	10
Syrians.....	23	6	22	8	54	47	83	20	14	277
Arabians.....	5	.....	.....	2	17	2	4	1	.....	31
U.S.A. Citizens.....	26	17	11	7	5	5	10	5	3	89
Negro.....	57	3	12	11	9	6	.....	2	8	108
India.....	203	588	265	242	711	33	21	10	51	2,124
Totals.....	13,207	12,856	10,283	8,707	7,225	5,308	3,998	6,225	22,199	90,008

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.	2,529	3,087	1,817	1,594	1,005	765	478	932	5,984	18,191
General labourers.	3,690	2,742	2,270	2,105	2,628	1,749	1,495	2,239	7,889	26,807
Mechanics.	4,106	3,679	3,276	2,535	1,866	1,444	980	1,670	4,858	24,414
Clerks.	959	967	878	783	585	427	395	539	1,153	6,686
Miners.	426	519	501	364	243	180	102	238	305	2,878
Female servants.	784	680	706	573	453	330	148	215	694	4,583
Not classed.	713	1,182	835	753	445	413	400	392	1,316	6,449
Totals.	13,207	12,856	10,283	8,707	7,225	5,308	3,998	6,225	22,199	90,008
Maritime Provinces.	535	608	587	319	430	466	879	617	2,050	6,491
Quebec.	2,837	2,460	2,738	1,925	1,878	1,231	785	1,427	2,782	18,063
Ontario.	4,709	4,301	3,537	3,292	2,240	1,974	1,224	2,007	8,981	32,265
Manitoba.	2,885	3,147	1,508	1,198	884	764	430	1,094	5,126	17,636
Saskatchewan.	696	517	491	495	324	226	198	222	1,088	4,257
Alberta.	477	451	437	420	249	216	105	208	911	3,474
British Columbia.	1,062	1,372	983	1,058	1,219	431	377	650	1,254	8,406
Yukon.	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	16
Totals.	13,207	12,856	10,283	8,707	7,225	5,308	3,998	6,225	22,199	90,008

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for ending March

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South..	15	3	5	23	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2
Australian.....	81	45	59	185	12	3	6	11	.....	.....	17	5	4
Austrian, N.E.S.	418	83	61	562	128	8	12	221	13	13	42	14	15
Bohemian.....	32	33	29	94	2	5	9	18	3	2	4	4	1
Buckowinian....	147	29	53	229	28	10	20	106	10	18	11	4	15
Croatian.....	150	11	8	169	40	3	4	99	2	.....	2	1	1
Dalmatian.....	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	1,047	318	287	1,652	200	73	126	769	94	127	65	22	14
Hungarian, N.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.....	350	76	73	499	119	14	16	194	30	49	30	2	.....
Magyar.....	245	58	44	347	11	2	.....	222	21	16	9	2	3
Ruthenian.....	248	33	22	303	12	.....	.....	230	18	18	5	.....	.....
Slovak.....	120	14	12	146	4	.....	.....	112	1	2	3	.....	.....
Belgian.....	361	167	122	650	120	53	73	83	14	6	76	37	25
Bulgarian.....	178	.....	1	179	53	.....	1	121	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Brazilian.....	3	2	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	63	9	20	92	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	217	97	80	394	77	32	45	34	10	10	82	26	17
French.....	725	348	241	1,314	318	93	105	77	14	14	110	56	51
German, N.E.S.	809	488	592	1,889	258	163	307	241	63	123	211	65	56
Alsace-Lorraine..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bavarian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prussian.....	6	4	2	12	1	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
English.....	22,819	9,470	8,867	41,156	6,407	1,550	1,720	5,334	1,245	1,698	7,517	2,902	3,054
Welsh.....	324	103	75	502	88	18	19	70	16	20	74	19	14
Scotch.....	6,487	2,464	1,778	10,729	1,409	307	371	2,001	157	184	2,087	708	702
Irish.....	1,961	1,030	413	3,404	581	109	162	539	79	87	404	198	136
West Indian....	26	27	11	64	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8	3	7
Bernudian.....	8	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Jamaican.....	9	7	.....	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Greek.....	489	22	34	545	39	2	.....	404	4	10	26	9	12
Hebrew, N.E.S.	212	179	153	544	15	7	14	48	16	10	127	103	92
" Russian..	2,238	1,641	1,923	5,802	131	67	113	435	156	260	1,491	888	1,027
" Polish....	32	9	8	49	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	30	7	6
" Austrian..	67	40	49	146	6	3	9	23	3	4	30	21	12
" German....	18	11	14	43	3	1	4	2	1	.....	10	9	10
Italian.....	4,430	384	300	5,114	248	6	9	3,836	182	196	228	20	10
Japanese.....	1,766	242	34	2,042	444	31	2	241	15	6	46	5	.....
Newfoundland....	819	167	43	1,029	2	1	1	735	10	7	26	6	1
New Zealand....	23	7	.....	30	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Portuguese.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poles, N.E.S....	106	21	17	144	9	2	4	75	4	5	19	6	4
" Austrian..	270	56	49	375	5	1	6	239	16	25	23	5	4
" German....	12	3	7	22	2	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Russian..	345	72	75	492	25	2	3	212	19	31	89	22	26
Persian.....	26	2	3	31	20	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	1	1
Roumanian.....	259	84	88	431	25	8	15	209	17	32	20	26	29
Russian, N.E.S.	999	425	503	1,927	275	85	188	466	88	135	185	94	73
Finn.....	774	205	70	1,049	72	4	3	636	44	55	31	12	6
Spanish.....	21	4	.....	25	12	1	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	68	28	16	112	19	5	13	17	2	.....	18	6	2
Servian.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Danish.....	149	92	56	297	44	17	23	49	8	11	43	11	10
Icelandic.....	17	12	17	46	5	5	10	8	.....	1	2	1	1
Swedish.....	600	258	219	1,077	138	35	78	343	55	73	79	23	42
Norwegian.....	484	227	165	876	134	39	56	249	38	43	77	28	30

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.								
5		1				1	3	1	2	3	4	10	6			
25	12	10	5	4	6	2	11	19	33	7	16	18	11	3	11	119
15	6	10	7	10	13	30	7	10	9	28	245	74	129	38	18	30
			2			8	1	3	4	20	5	6	6	14	16	27
						5				7	48	36	79	53	5	1
						3	9	2	3	2	16	114	26	2	2	
											1	33	4			6
4	2	3	5	3	3	107	4	17	14	52	278	200	915	84	104	19
1			5	2		20	1	8	8	45	40	168	97	116	26	7
1			1			15		18	25	86	7	131	66	38	16	3
			1			10		5	4	6	69	103	105	11	4	5
			1			8		5	10	3	2	35	19	1	45	40
29	8	1	38	12	9	31	15	12	8	49	233	20	207	31	85	25
1							1				5	172	1			1
												5				
42	5	12					11	4	8	1	15	7	1			68
16	2		2	1	1	16	6	10	7	23	58	86	170	27	18	12
85	25	22	7	1	2	37	128	122	47	33	594	111	549	127	77	23
60	11	14	11	7	23	101	28	78	69	43	257	218	820	354	174	22
													1			
						1		1			1		2	9		
1,985	790	547	910	294	441	1,881	666	808	1,407	2,808	6,314	18,244	8,199	2,053	1,675	1,855
33	10	6	48	5	9	24	11	11	7	16	74	205	122	16	17	42
590	203	130	250	118	263	759	150	212	125	1,071	2,007	3,782	2,359	481	497	529
313	96	43	43	15	20	428	81	105	25	190	713	1,343	772	122	145	119
5						17	6	7	4	33	6	21	1			
3						1	1			9				1		
4						7				5	6	5				
14	2	1				3	6	2	11	16	215	294	4			16
20	11	17				36	2	12	20	10	313	101	84	23	13	
139	135	242	14	5	3	220	28	170	278	211	2,864	1,784	814	42	57	30
						1		1	2	6	26	14	3			
7	2	1				4	1	7	13	11	62	63	9	1		
3										1	17	1	24			
34	5	2	67	2	1	87	17	82	82	145	1,725	2,274	90	5	110	765
492	46	4	5			23	538	122	22	2	1	1	1		2,038	
12	1		32			46	12	103	34	969	21	25	2		1	10
4	1		2			2		2			2	8	8		2	10
											1		1			
			3			6		3	4	1	64	35	43		1	
			2			21	1	13	14	24	108	75	121	14	31	2
			2			1				3	1	6	12			
10	3	6	6	1		17	3	8	9	20	210	188	62		7	5
1										1	6			24		
5	3	4				27		3	8	4	270	73	45	39		
33	19	33	20	1	3	93	20	45	71	72	507	339	580	246	40	141
			31	3	2	138	4	4	4	23	66	847	15	15	34	49
4						1	2	1			11	6				1
8						8	6	7	1	2	35	29	23	6	13	4
1											2		1	1		
11	1		2	1	3	48		6	9	6	89	43	89	20	42	8
1						6	1		5		2		42		2	
6	3	3	30	4	4	127	4	11	19	59	86	368	271	98	97	98
11	1		7	6	4	102	6	13	32	49	71	243	198	112	72	131

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for
ending March

Nationality.	SEX.			TRADE OR									
				Farmers, or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Turks	209	15	8	232	36	.....	.....	152	5	5	10	1	.....
Armenians	148	35	25	208	13	2	.....	96	7	10	21	6	3
Egyptians.....	4	2	4	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Syrians.....	132	81	64	277	13	9	13	70	19	19	15	10	4
Arabians.....	18	10	3	31	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	1	1	2
U.S.A. Citizens.	53	17	19	89	8	4	7	19	2	5	12	5	1
Negro.....	66	37	5	108	2	.....	.....	17	1	.....	39	6	1
India.....	2,120	2	2	2,124	256	.....	.....	1,811	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Totals	53,875	19,311	16,822	90,008	11,887	2,785	3,519	20,969	2,502	3,336	13,483	5,405	5,526

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia, Yukon.	
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
6	1					7	5	1	3	16	43	163				10	...
14	4	2				3	4	13	10	53	78	73				4	...
1	2	4					1			6	3	1					...
32	16	16				12	2	15	12	137	96	23	4	16		1	...
2	3	1				3				1	27	3					...
6	1		2	1	1	1	6	3	5	24	16	15	5	14	5	10	...
4						28	4	2	4	79	7	20	1			1	...
14	1	2					38				5	5	1		1	2,112	...
4,118	1,431	1,137	1,567	498	813	4,583	1,854	2,107	2,491	6,491	18,063	32,265	17,036	4,257	3,474	8,406	16

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF NORTH SYDNEY.

The collection of immigration statistics at this port is new. According to the returns received by the department for the last three months of the fractional fiscal year, there arrived at the port of North Sydney, 2,013 passengers, of whom 626 travelled saloon and 1,387 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 541 were destined to Canada and 85 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 1,117 were for Canada and 270 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 94 returned Canadians and 11 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 1,012 souls.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1			1					1			1
Chinese	1			1					1			1
French					1			1	1			1
English	38	3		41	1			1	39	3		42
Scotch	12			12					12			12
Irish	4	1		5					4	1		5
West Indian	2			2					2			2
Jamaican					1			1	1			1
Italian	1			1					1			1
Newfoundland	176	45	3	224	36	9	2	47	212	54	5	271
Russian	1			1					1			1
Spanish	2	1		3					2	1		3
Danish	1			1					1			1
Swedish	3			3					3			3
Norwegian	1			1					1			1
Syrian	3	1		4					3	1		4
U. S. A. Citizens	33	20		53	22	3	2	27	55	23	2	80
Canadians	153	16	2	171					153	16	2	171
Tourists	15	2		17	6	2		8	21	4		25
Totals	447	89	5	541	67	14	4	85	514	103	9	626

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian	2			2	4			4	4			4
Chinese	2			2					2			2
French	5			5					5			5
German	4			4	4	2	2	8	8	2	2	12
English	10			10					10			10
Welsh	2			2					2			2
Scotch	1			1					1			1
Irish	3			3	2			2	5			5
Greek	1			1					1			1
Newfoundland	738	88	25	851	109	69	2	180	847	157	27	1,031
Persian	1			1					1			1
Russian	4	6	8	18	9	6	2	17	13	12	10	35
Danish	1			1					1			1
Norwegian	2			2					2			2
Turks	3			3	4			4	7			7
Armenians	25	11	2	38	23	3		26	48	14	2	64
Egyptians					1			1	1			1
Syrians	33	16	10	59	4	3		7	37	19	10	66
U.S.A. Citizens	10	1		11	6		4	10	16	1	4	21
Total immigration	845	122	45	1,012	166	83	10	259	1,011	205	55	1,271
Returned Canadians	93	1		94					93	1		94
Tourists	8	3		11	9	1	1	11	17	4	1	22
Totals	946	126	45	1,117	175	84	11	270	1,121	210	56	1,387

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of North Sydney for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Totals.
Chinese.....	1	1	.....	2
French.....	5	.....	.....	5
German.....	4	.....	.....	4
English.....	7	3	.....	10
Welsh.....	2	.....	.....	2
Scotch.....	.....	1	.....	1
Irish.....	2	1	.....	3
Greek.....	1	.....	.....	1
Newfoundland.....	523	126	202	851
Persian.....	1	.....	.....	1
Russian.....	18	.....	.....	18
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1
Norwegian.....	2	.....	.....	2
Turks.....	3	.....	.....	3
Armenians.....	38	.....	.....	38
Syrians.....	59	.....	.....	59
U.S.A. citizens.....	9	2	.....	11
Totals.....	676	134	202	1,012

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of North Sydney for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....				
General labourers.....	486	80	190	756
Mechanics.....	13	7		20
Clerks.....	60	4	1	65
Miners.....	2	27		29
Female servants.....	6	5		11
Not classed.....	109	11	11	131
Totals.....	676	134	202	1,012
Maritime Provinces.....	633	120	184	937
Quebec.....	12	10	3	25
Ontario.....	21	1	7	29
Manitoba.....		2	1	3
Saskatchewan.....				
Alberta.....		1		1
British Columbia.....	10		6	16
Yukon.....			1	1
Totals.....	676	134	202	1,012

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for
(9 months, ending

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Chinese.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French.	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
German.	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
English.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Welsh.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Irish.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Greek.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland.	738	88	25	851	...	...	...	687	8	5	9	5	1
Persian.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Russian.	4	6	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Turks.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Armenians.	25	11	2	38	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...
Syrians.	33	16	10	59	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. A. Citizens.	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...
Totals.	845	122	45	1,012	...	...	...	742	9	5	14	5	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada at the Port of North Sydney for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7
March 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classed.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1							1			1	1						
1							1			5							
							1			4							
										9			1				
										12							
										1							
										3							
1			1							1							
8	1		28			11	6	63	19	79	20	20	2		1	10	1
2	2	2					2	4	6	11	2					5	
										1							
							1			1						1	
2										1							
10	3						1	8		2		1					
21	8	3					1	8		28	2	8					
										59							
										11							
46	14	5	29			11	14	83	34	937	25	29	3		1	16	1

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907) there arrived at the port of Halifax 28,348 passengers, of whom 5,742 travelled saloon and 22,606 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 5,711 were destined to Canada and 31 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 20,077 were for Canada and 2,529 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,683 returned Canadians and 202 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 18,192 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 5,087 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Belgian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
French.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
German.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
English.....	185	73	16	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	73	16	274
Welsh.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Scotch.....	24	5	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	29
Irish.....	8	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	12
West Indian.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Bermudian.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Jamaican.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Newfoundland.....	26	39	6	71	5	12	4	21	31	51	10	92
New Zealand.....	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5
Norwegian.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
U.S.A. Citizens.....	186	140	14	340	7	1	.....	8	193	141	14	348
Canadians.....	1,138	1,171	112	2,421	1	1	.....	2	1,139	1,172	112	2,423
Tourists.....	1,285	1,142	108	2,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285	1,142	108	2,535
Totals.....	2,865	2,586	260	5,711	13	14	4	31	2,878	2,600	264	5,742

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	4			4					4			4
Australian.....	7	2	3	12	1	1		2	8	3	3	14
Austrian, N. E. S.	21	5	11	37	15	9	9	33	36	14	20	70
Buckowinian.....	1	1		2					1	1		2
Croatian.....					1			1	1			1
Galician.....	30	7	4	41					30	7	4	41
Hungarian.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	8
Belgian.....	57	20	14	91	19	7	9	35	76	27	23	126
Bulgarian.....	33		1	34	70			70	103		1	104
Brazilian.....	3	2		5					3	2		5
Chinese.....	10			10					10			10
Dutch.....	110	44	33	187	8			8	118	44	33	195
French.....	146	31	22	199	13	2		15	159	33	22	214
German, N. E. S.	121	59	89	269	29	15	25	69	150	74	114	338
Bavarian.....	1			1					1			1
English.....	6,771	1,630	1,467	9,868	111	42	7	160	6,882	1,672	1,474	10,028
Welsh.....	48	6	3	57	4	1		5	52	7	3	62
Scotch.....	2,636	516	416	3,568	31	9	16	56	2,667	525	432	3,624
Irish.....	389	118	59	566	16	6	2	24	405	124	61	590
West Indian.....	6	5	7	18	1			1	7	5	7	19
Bermudian.....	3			3					3			3
Jamaican.....	2	4		6					2	4		6
Greek.....	160	6	8	174	99	2	1	102	259	8	9	276
Hebrew, N. E. S.	46	37	36	119	2	2	6	10	48	39	42	129
" Russian.....	385	302	315	1,002	11	9	8	28	396	311	323	1,030
" Polish.....	21	8	6	35	1			1	22	8	6	36
" Austrian.....	14	7	1	22					14	7	1	22
" German.....	3	1		4					3	1		4
Italian.....	257	13	6	276	27	8	5	40	284	21	11	316
Newfoundland.....	80	78	18	176	59	50	21	130	139	128	39	306
New Zealand.....	2			2					2			2
Poles, N. E. S.	8	1		9	14	2		16	22	3		25
" Austrian.....	2			2					2			2
" Russian.....	26	7	8	41	2			2	28	7	8	43
Persian.....	24	2	3	29	7	1		8	31	3	3	37
Roumanian.....	2	5		7	6	2		8	8	7		15
Russian, N. E. S.	222	62	58	342	377	73	49	499	599	135	107	841
Finn.....	208	45	9	262	459	105	30	594	667	150	39	856
Spanish.....	1			1					1			1
Swiss.....	14	6		20	1			1	15	6		21
Servian.....	1			1					1			1
Danish.....	27	14	4	45	32	11	7	50	59	25	11	95
Swedish.....	96	27	22	145	82	20	7	109	178	47	29	254
Norwegian.....	112	14	13	139	198	53	20	271	310	67	33	410
Turks.....	40			40	72	1		73	112	1		113
Armenians.....	80	21	21	122	4	2	6	12	84	23	27	134
Egyptians.....	2	1	4	7					2	1	4	7
Syrians.....	57	30	21	108	15	5	6	26	72	35	27	134
Arabians.....	5	2		7					5	2		7
U. S. A. Citizens.....	9	3	3	15	42	6	8	56	51	9	11	71
Negro.....	48	8	1	57	4			4	52	8	1	61
India.....	1			1					1			1
Total Immigration....	12,354	3,151	2,687	18,192	1,834	445	244	2,523	14,188	3,596	2,931	20,715
Returned Canadians..	1,311	247	125	1,683					1,311	247	125	1,683
Tourists.....	140	54	8	202	4	2		6	144	56	8	208
Totals.....	13,805	3,452	2,820	20,077	1,838	447	244	2,529	15,643	3,899	3,064	22,606

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South.....								1	3	4
Austrian.....	2	1			1	1		2	5	12
Austrian, N.E.S.....					1	15	7		9	37
Buckowinian.....					1			1		2
Galician.....			2		6	6	4	7	16	41
Hungarian.....	2						1		1	4
Belgian.....			4	12		7	18	10	40	91
Bulgarian.....						22	2		10	34
Brazilian.....						5				5
Chinese.....								10		10
Dutch.....		5			4	11	11	8	148	187
French.....						44	18	29	108	199
German, N.E.S.....	1		1		6	87	115	18	41	269
Bavarian.....						1				1
English.....	165	284	242	40	324	616	381	828	6,988	9,868
Welsh.....			1		1	6	5	5	39	57
Scotch.....	91	58	47	58	89	245	329	404	2,247	3,568
Irish.....	5	25	8	11	22	53	29	58	355	566
West Indian.....	4	3	8	1		1			1	18
Bermudian.....	1		1				1			3
Jamaican.....			6							6
Greek.....						21	26	33	94	174
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2		4		1	19	57	15	21	119
" Russian.....	2		4		114	347	189	158	188	1,002
" Polish.....	1		1			10	10	7	6	35
" Austrian.....			1		1	11	3	3	3	22
" German.....								2	2	4
Italian.....	1	1				77	35	44	118	276
Newfoundland.....	40	25	40	33	13	10	10	1	4	176
New Zealand.....									2	2
Poles, N.E.S.....						1		2	6	9
" Austrian.....						1		1		2
" Russian.....						4	6	12	19	41
Persian.....		5					24			29
Roumanian.....					2	4			1	7
Russian, N.E.S.....					5	27	34	147	129	342
Fins.....	3		1		35	75	36	35	77	262
Spanish.....							1			1
Swiss.....					1	1	5	5	8	20
Servian.....						1				1
Danish.....					10	7	10	8	10	45
Swedish.....			6	1	18	36	8	7	69	145
Norwegian.....					18	7	9	20	85	139
Turks.....						1	7	24	8	40
Armenians.....		11			2	8	13	65	23	122
Egyptians.....								1	6	7
Syrians.....	3	1			20	36	15	20	13	108
Arabians.....						2	4	1		7
U.S.A. Citizens.....	3	2	4		2	2			2	15
Negro.....	47			8	2					57
India.....									1	1
Totals.....	373	421	381	161	700	1,828	1,423	1,996	10,906	18,192

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	24	16	14	9	69	319	286	403	3,670	4,810
General labourers.....	52	32	26	19	109	407	374	650	3,148	4,817
Mechanics.....	78	66	62	9	238	622	502	510	2,772	4,853
Clerks.....	16	3	11	3	48	160	129	159	518	1,047
Miners.....	154	260	188	88	135	112	39	76	171	1,223
Female servants.....	8	27	24	17	60	117	42	91	322	708
Not classed.....	41	23	56	19	41	91	51	107	305	734
Totals.....	373	421	381	164	700	1,828	1,423	1,996	10,906	18,192
Maritime Provinces.....	366	409	367	155	288	297	187	223	1,403	3,695
Quebec.....		6	2	3	121	520	345	587	957	2,541
Ontario.....	2	5	8	6	176	631	516	639	4,439	6,422
Manitoba.....	5	1	3		81	227	221	373	2,838	3,749
Saskatchewan.....					17	55	87	74	590	823
Alberta.....					7	58	40	44	416	565
British Columbia.....			1		10	40	27	56	263	397
Yukon.....										
Totals.....	373	421	381	164	700	1,828	1,423	1,996	10,906	18,192

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals
(9 months, ending

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.....	4			4	2								
Australian.....	7	2	3	12	3	1	2						
Austrian, N.E.S.....	21	5	11	37	3			6			7	2	3
Buckowinian.....	1	1		2	1	1							
Galician.....	30	7	4	41	16	1	2	7	2	2	5	1	
Hungarian.....	2	1	1	4				2	1	1			
Belgian.....	57	20	14	91	27	8	6	4	1	1	9	2	2
Bulgarian.....	33		1	34	10		1	23					
Brazilian.....	3	2		5	3	2							
Chinese.....	10			10									
Dutch.....	110	44	33	187	42	16	20	11	4	4	48	7	8
French.....	146	31	22	199	76	15	11	22	3	2	15	1	2
German, N.E.S.....	121	59	89	269	57	36	68	25	1	5	28	11	12
Bavarian.....	1			1							1		
English.....	6,771	1,630	1,467	9,868	2,272	384	447	1,677	169	204	1,906	403	394
Welsh.....	48	6	3	57	18	3	3	9			9		
Scotch.....	2,636	516	416	3,568	477	80	83	1,364	25	19	524	111	111
Irish.....	389	118	59	566	93	18	19	156	7	4	65	10	19
West Indian.....	6	5	7	18				4			1	2	7
Bermudian.....	3			3				1			1		
Jamaican.....	2	4		6	1			1					
Greek.....	160	6	8	174	28			123	1	4	8	4	2
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	46	37	36	119	5			2			36	25	16
" Russian.....	385	302	315	1,002	33	13	18	19	16	24	303	218	195
" Polish.....	21	8	6	35				1			20	6	4
" Austrian.....	14	7	1	22	1			1			12	6	1
" German.....	3	1		4				1			2	1	
Italian.....	257	13	6	276	42			168	9	5	25		
Newfoundland.....	80	78	18	176	2	1	1	47	2	2	17		
New Zealand.....	2			2	1						1		
Poles, N.E.S.....	8	1		9	1			6				1	
" Austrian.....	2			2							1		
" Russian.....	26	7	8	41	4			6			15	4	8
Persian.....	24	2	3	29	20	1	2	1			3	1	1
Roumanian.....	2	5		7	2	1			1				
Russian, N.E.S.....	222	62	58	342	107	24	39	73	8	14	29	13	3
Finns.....	208	45	9	262	8	1	1	181	6	5	8	3	1
Spanish.....	1			1				1					
Swiss.....	14	6		20	4			3	1		6	1	
Servian.....	1			1							1		
Danish.....	27	14	4	45	9	3		6	1	3	7	1	
Swedish.....	96	27	22	145	25	6	9	52	7	8	12	1	1
Norwegian.....	112	14	13	139	33	3	4	55	7	8	19	1	
Turks.....	40			40	7			32			1		
Armenians.....	80	21	21	122	5	2		59	7	10	11	4	3
Egyptians.....	2	1	4	7							1		
Syrians.....	57	30	21	108	10	2	2	30	7	11	10	6	1
Arabians.....	5	2		7				1					
U.S.A. Citizens.....	9	3	3	15				3			4	1	
Negro.....	48	8	1	57	2			12			30	3	
India.....	1			1									
Totals.....	12,354	3,151	2,687	18,192	3,450	622	738	4,195	286	336	3,201	858	794

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

for Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7
March 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
2										1			3				
12	1		2						1	3		2	1	3	3		
3	2	2				1				10	12	12	3				
													2				
						3		2		8	7	2	15	9			
										3		1					
3	1		12	6	5			2	2	27	22		33		7	2	
												34					
													5				
8								2			10						
5			2	1	1	13		2	3	23	21	59	73	6	4	1	
17	5	7	3			4		13	3	7	75	8	55	32	16	6	
8			2	1	4	9		1	1	23	25	23	138	57	3		
													1				
359	93	66	437	133	212	319	120	129	144	2,034	913	3,949	1,954	516	333	169	
4	1		8			2				11	4	24	11	2	2	3	
155	34	28	85	62	150	158	31	46	25	786	301	1,259	898	109	132	83	
39	9	5	23	8	9	49	13	11	3	135	72	165	133	23	30	8	
1						3				14	1	2	1				
							1			3							
						4				2		4					
1	1	1							1	13	26	133	1			1	
3	3	9				2		7	11	6	71	28	9	2	3		
22	29	59	1			10	7	16	19	86	551	228	129	1	5	2	
						1		1	2	6	19	7	3				
						1				1	12	8	1				
6	1	1	15			2	1	1		1	3						
4			4			35	6	40	15	52	125	42	10		4	43	
										172	1	3					
											6	1					
			1							1	1		3				
										3	16	16	6				
			1	1		2				5				24			
						1				2	2	2	3				
2	1	1	10			15	1	1	1	25	58	56	147	9	2	45	
			11	1	1	33		1	1	13	12	220	2	5	5	5	
												1					
1						3		1		2	4	4	8	1	1		
											1						
5						8		1	1	2	20	2	20		1		
1			6			13				16	13	42	36	12	13	13	
2			2			3	1			40	2	32	36	12	1	16	
										12	13	15					
2						3	3	5	8	25	68	29					
1	1	4								6	1						
7	3	3				7		5	4	61	39	4	4				
4	2									1	6						
				1	1		2	1	2	12	1		2				
1						4	3	1	1	49	2	5	1				
													1				
668	187	192	626	214	383	708	214	276	244	3,695	2,541	6,422	3,749	823	565	397	

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907) there arrived at the port of St. John 15,990 passengers, of whom 984 travelled saloon and 15,006 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 958 were destined to Canada and 26 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 13,146 were for Canada and 1,860 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,320 returned Canadians and 185 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 11,641 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 3,584 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrival of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	3			3	1			1	4			4
Belgian	3			3					3			3
Dutch	1			1					1			1
French	2			2					2			2
German	2			2		1		1	2	1		3
English	278	101	22	401	7		1	9	285	102	23	410
Welsh	2			2		2		2	2	2		4
Scotch	56	14	1	71	1			1	57	14	1	72
Irish	32	10	2	44	1		1	2	33	11	2	46
West Indian	7	6	4	17					7	6	4	17
Bermudian	26	29	10	65					26	29	10	65
Italian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Japanese	2			2					2			2
U. S. A. Citizens	5	7		12	7	1		8	12	8		20
Canadians	166	84	18	268					166	84	18	268
Tourists	27	26	11	64	1			1	28	26	11	65
Totals..	613	277	68	958	19	6	1	26	632	283	69	984

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5
Australian	5	4	1	10	2	...	...	2	7	4	1	12
Austrian, N.E.S.	39	11	10	60	25	24	14	63	64	35	24	123
Bohemian	3	...	3	8	2	3	5	10	5	5	8	18
Buckowinian	60	5	9	74	...	...	...	...	60	5	9	74
Croatian	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Galician	662	114	64	840	12	4	2	18	674	118	66	858
Hungarian, N.E.S.	135	25	23	183	16	15	9	40	151	40	32	223
Magyar	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5
Slovak	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Belgian	85	27	13	125	7	10	12	29	92	37	25	154
Chinese	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dutch	16	4	5	25	2	1	1	4	18	5	6	29
French	19	19	1	39	1	1	...	2	20	20	1	41
German, N.E.S.	44	26	29	99	24	9	11	44	68	35	40	143
Prussian	3	2	2	7	1	1	7	9	4	3	9	16
English	4,383	1,206	982	6,571	166	50	41	257	4,549	1,256	1,023	6,828
Welsh	72	15	8	95	3	...	...	3	75	15	8	98
Scotch	849	198	175	1,213	37	11	5	73	897	209	180	1,286
Irish	291	109	50	450	14	6	2	22	305	115	52	472
West Indian	8	19	1	28	2	...	...	2	10	19	1	30
Bermudian	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7
Jamaican	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Greek	14	1	2	17	8	1	...	9	22	2	2	26
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	36	36	102	...	...	...	...	30	36	36	102
" Russian	175	107	126	408	1	2	3	6	176	109	129	414
" Polish	10	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	13
" Austrian	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
" German	4	3	3	10	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	10
Italian	303	4	4	311	28	1	1	30	331	5	5	341
Japanese	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
New Zealand	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Poles, N.E.S.	49	9	9	67	3	1	3	7	52	10	12	74
" German .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
" Russian	92	10	8	110	2	1	...	3	94	11	8	113
Roumanian	31	8	4	43	6	2	7	15	37	10	11	58
Russian, N.E.S.	86	35	48	169	148	117	106	371	234	152	154	540
Finn	148	20	2	170	279	68	31	378	427	88	33	548
Swiss	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	6	...	...	6
Servian .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Danish	31	7	13	51	59	18	9	86	90	25	22	137
Swedish	94	26	16	136	73	26	16	115	167	52	32	251
Norwegian	65	20	17	102	125	50	20	195	190	70	37	297
Turks	5	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	6	1	...	7
Syrians	3	4	4	11	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	11
U.S.A. Citizens	3	1	...	4	27	9	9	45	30	10	9	49
Negro	17	28	4	49	1	...	...	1	18	28	4	50
India	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total immigration ...	7,855	2,110	1,676	11,641	1,102	432	314	1,848	8,957	2,542	1,990	13,489
Returned Canadians..	1,023	195	102	1,320	...	...	...	...	1,023	195	102	1,320
Tourists	124	40	21	185	5	6	1	12	129	46	22	197
Totals	9,002	2,345	1,799	13,146	1,107	438	315	1,860	10,109	2,783	2,114	15,006

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of St. John, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South.....								2	3	5
Australian.....								7	3	10
Austrian, N.E.S.....					8	8	17	5	22	60
Bohemian.....						7			1	8
Buckowinian.....					20	9	3	5	37	74
Croatian.....						3				3
Galician.....					60	77	38	64	601	840
Hungarian, N.E.S.....					6	35	49	30	63	183
Magyar.....								4	1	5
Slovak.....								1		2
Belgian.....					6	12	13	10	84	125
Chinese.....								1		1
Dutch.....					1	3			13	25
French.....						1	6	30	2	39
German, N.E.S.....					29	30	3	8	29	99
Prussian.....						7				7
English.....		4			231	773	441	1,657	3,465	6,571
Welsh.....					2	21	12	21	39	95
Scotch.....					10	244	56	348	555	1,213
Irish.....					8	74	30	126	212	450
West Indian.....	6	3	6	3	4	6				28
Bermudian.....	3									7
Jamaican.....		1		2						3
Greek.....									14	17
Hebrew, N.E.S.....					51	25	20	2	4	102
" Russian.....					35	129	55	111	78	408
" Polish.....					3	4	2	1	3	13
" Austrian.....						2				2
" German.....						8	1	1		10
Italian.....		6			7	20	1	31	246	311
Japanese.....								2		2
New Zealand.....					1	1	1			3
Poles, N.E.S.....					1	5	6	15	40	67
" Russian.....					7	30		24	49	110
Roumanian.....					8	14		1	20	43
Russian, N.E.S.....					9	26	16	30	88	169
Finnish.....					25	56	18	55	16	170
Swiss.....					2					2
Danish.....					3	8	4	8	28	51
Swedish.....					6	19	12	19	80	136
Norwegian.....					12	16	1	11	62	102
Turks.....									5	5
Syrians.....					2	7	2			11
U.S.A. Citizens.....						1	1	1	1	4
Negro.....	9	3	12	3	7	6		2	7	49
India.....				1						1
Totals.....	18	21	18	9	564	1,690	809	2,641	5,871	11,641

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	1				132	314	94	397	1,470	2,408
General labourers.....	1	7	4		160	472	201	741	1,970	3,496
Mechanics.....	6	9	4	2	210	544	296	941	1,471	3,483
Clerks.....	2	3	3		31	170	101	251	335	896
Miners.....					18	50	51	124	101	344
Female servants.....	4	1	7	4	38	97	41	78	188	458
Not classed.....	4	1		3	35	43	25	109	336	556
Totals.....	18	21	18	9	564	1,690	809	2,641	5,871	11,641
Maritime Provinces.....	15	18	13	3	39	127	57	253	397	922
Quebec.....	1		1	3	112	415	186	529	685	1,932
Ontario.....	1	2	4	2	188	613	301	860	1,936	3,907
Manitoba.....					115	257	120	562	1,775	2,829
Saskatchewan.....		1			46	82	44	119	444	736
Alberta.....				1	31	99	37	138	369	675
British Columbia.....	1				33	97	64	180	264	639
Yukon.....									1	1
Totals.....	18	21	18	9	564	1,690	809	2,641	5,871	11,641

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for
(9 months, ending

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	3		2	5				1					1
Australian	5	4	1	10		1	1	2			2		
Austrian, N.E.S.	39	11	10	60		2		24	1		10	4	7
Bohemian	3	2	3	8	1	1	3	1			1		
Buckowinian	60	5	9	74	6	3	6	49			5	1	3
Croatian	3			3				2			1		
Galician	662	114	64	840	91	17	27	535	26	20	30	11	10
Hungarian, N.E.S.	135	25	23	183	14	5	5	113	8	16	7	2	
Magyar	4	1		5		1		2			1		
Slovak	2			2				1			1		
Belgian	85	27	13	125	20	6	8	25	2		19	3	1
Chinese	1			1									
Dutch	16	4	5	25	3	2	4	2			8	1	1
French	19	19	1	39	3	1		2			6	2	1
German, N.E.S.	44	26	29	99	15	13	19	5			17	4	6
Prussian	3	2	2	7				3	1	2			
English	4,383	1,206	982	6,571	1,030	238	222	1,216	162	200	1,516	360	350
Welsh	72	15	8	95	11	2	2	14			24	5	5
Scotch	840	198	175	1,213	202	36	66	131	10	7	365	46	52
Irish	291	109	50	450	97	15	12	68	10	10	74	24	10
West Indian	8	19	1	28	1			1			2	1	
Bermudian	5	2		7							2	1	
Jamaican	3			3							3		
Greek	14	1	2	17				14				1	2
Hebrew, N.E.S.	30	36	36	102		1	5	5	1	1	21	25	23
" Russian	175	107	126	408	6	2	3	29	3	5	124	69	71
" Polish	10	1	2	13				1			9	1	2
" Austrian	1	1		2							1	1	
" German	4	3	3	10							3	3	3
Italian	303	4	4	311	21	1		270	1	1	4		
Japanese	2			2				1					
New Zealand	3			3	1			1			1		
Poles, N.E.S.	49	9	9	67	5	2	4	37	1		6	1	1
" Russian	92	10	8	110	11	1	2	71	5	5	9	1	1
Roumanian	31	8	4	43	2	1	1	24		1	4	3	2
Russian, N.E.S.	86	35	48	169	17	10	24	50	2	5	14	9	11
Finn	148	20	2	170	5			138	4	1	3		
Swiss	2			2	2								
Danish	31	7	13	51	13	2	8	9	1	2	7	1	2
Swedish	94	26	13	136	11	1	7	69	8	3	8	1	1
Norwegian	65	26	17	102	18	2	5	35	4	2	8	5	1
Turks	5			5				5					
Syrians	3	4	4	11		1	1	1	1	1			
U. S. A. Citizens	3	1		4							1		
Negro	17	28	4	49				5	1		9	3	1
India	1			1									
Totals	7,855	2,110	1,676	11,641	1,608	365	435	2,962	252	282	2,326	589	568

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada at the Port of St. John for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7
March 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1		1					1			1	1	3					
1	3									1	3	1	3			1	
1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1			3	20	5	10	2	12	8	
								1							1	1	
										4	19	11	32	5	2	1	
											3						
4	1		1			48	1	11	7	33	145	114	476	23	37	12	
			1	1		7		2	2	21	9	63	44	36	10		
			1									2	2	1			
3	1		17	6	4	5	1	4		21	29	3	34	11	26	1	
1												1					
3								1			6	1	7	1	2	8	
5							3	16			31		1	2	5		
5			2	1	4	6		2		8	21	16	31	15	6	2	
365	115	109	143	18	33	186	113	127	68	523	663	2,567	1,485	436	417	479	1
7	2		14			3	2	3	1	3	10	36	23	7	12	4	
79	16	4	28	11	21	52	35	27	25	97	304	329	279	74	66	64	
4	6	4	3	3	6	41	5	10	8	30	60	182	103	26	34	15	
3						14	1	4	1	13	1	14					
3						1				6				1			
										3							
3	1	4				6	1	2	3	1	57	9	27	8			
15	17	42	1	1		8		7	5	35	219	99	47	3		5	
											6	7					
1											2						
2	1		6		1			1	2	41	143	109	13			5	
1										2							
			1					3	4	1		2	1				
1						2		1		11	19	10	36		1		
1						4				2	34	41	23		1		
1						9	1	5	8	7	32	2	2	5			
				1		14	2	1	1	5	49	21	56	35		1	
											9	136	3	4	8	5	
1			1			2		1	1	3	9	3	15	1	19	1	
			6			13		3	5	10	3	57	32	20	5	9	
4						9			9	4	5	28	36	11	8	10	
											1	4					
2	2	2								2	8	1					
1	1						1			1		2	1				
3						23		1	3	30	4	14				1	
							1								1		
561	168	167	229	44	71	458	169	234	153	922	1,932	3,907	2,829	736	675	639	1

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907), there arrived at the Port of Quebec 62,517 passengers, of whom 4,868 travelled saloon and 57,649 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 4,247 were destined to Canada and 621 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 47,271 were for Canada and 10,378 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 4,472 returned Canadians and 1,262 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 41,537 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 12,464 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	6	5		11	1			1	3	5		12
Austrian	3			3					3			3
Belgian	7	1	3	11					7	1	3	11
Dutch	1			1					1			1
French	33	13	1	47	1	1		2	34	14	1	49
German	18	11		29					18	11		29
English	1,028	687	62	1,777	50	40	9	99	1,078	727	71	1,876
Welsh	7	5		12					7	5		12
Scotch	256	132	16	404	12	8	2	22	268	140	18	426
Irish	73	34	2	109	5	2		7	78	36	2	116
Hebrew	1			1					1			1
Italian	4	1		5	2			2	6	1		7
Japanese	1	1		2					1	1		2
Newfoundland	2			2					2			2
New Zealand	2	4		6					2	4		6
Roumanian		1		1						1		1
Russian	3	2		5					3	2		5
Finn		1		1						1		1
Spanish	1	1		2					1	1		2
Swiss	1			1					1			1
Danish	1		1	2					1		1	2
Swedish	1			1	1	2		3	2	2		4
Norwegian		2		2	1			1	1	2		3
U.S.A. Citizens	20	29	6	55	197	245	32	474	217	274	38	529
India	1	2		3					1	2		3
Canadians	646	703	81	1,430	2	3	1	6	648	706	82	1,436
Tourists	193	122	9	324	2	2		4	195	124	9	328
Totals	2,309	1,757	181	4,247	274	303	44	621	2,583	2,060	225	4,868

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.	7	1	1	9					7	1	1	9
Australian	26	7	3	36	4	1	3	8	30	8	6	44
Austrian, N.E.S.	61	29	31	121	64	30	18	112	125	59	49	233
Bohemian	14	22	20	56	5	5		10	19	27	20	66
Buckowinian	85	23	44	152					85	23	44	152
Croatian	13	3	4	20	44			44	57	3	4	64
Dalmatian					1			1	1			1
Galician	352	193	213	758	29	18	8	55	381	211	221	813
Hungarian, N.E.S.	75	30	27	132	37	26	30	93	112	56	57	225
Slovak	2			2					2			2
Belgian	170	104	89	363	64	21	13	98	234	125	102	461
Bulgarian	23			23	40		1	41	63		1	64
Chinese	3			3					3			3
Dutch	59	40	37	136	19	17	24	60	78	57	61	196
French	407	212	178	797	38	19	13	70	445	231	191	867
German, N.E.S.	354	216	254	824	152	171	183	506	506	387	437	1,330
Alsace-Lorraine	1			1					1			1
Prussian	2	1		3	2	2	3	7	4	3	3	10
English	10,308	6,124	5,759	22,191	650	416	276	1,342	10,958	6,540	6,035	23,533
Welsh	186	78	63	327	23	8	3	34	209	86	66	361
Scotch	2,787	1,653	1,162	5,602	257	108	69	434	3,044	1,761	1,231	6,036
Irish	1,156	723	290	2,169	102	77	44	223	1,258	800	334	2,392
West Indian	4			4					4			4
Jamaican	3			3					3			3
Greek	99	8	12	119	24			24	123	8	12	143
Hebrew, N.E.S.	91	89	67	247	16	15	9	40	107	104	76	287
" Russian	1,314	905	1,118	3,337	67	80	79	226	1,381	985	1,197	3,563
" Polish	1			1					1			1
" Austrian	29	14	21	64					29	14	21	64
" German	9	7	11	27	1			1	10	7	11	28
Italian	510	21	15	546	65	10	6	81	575	31	21	627
Japanese	1			1	4	2		6	5	2		7
Newfoundland	1	1		2					1	1		2
New Zealand	10	3		13					10	3		13
Portuguese	2			2					2			2
Poles, N.E.S.	39	8	7	54	31	14	16	61	70	22	23	115
" Austrian	14	5	14	33					14	5	14	33
" German	2	1		3	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	6
" Russian	144	43	51	238	28	16	12	56	172	59	63	294
Persian	1			1					1			1
Roumanian	49	48	56	153	2	5	2	9	51	53	58	162
Russian, N.E.S.	360	205	251	816	693	480	499	1,672	1,053	685	750	2,488
Finn	372	127	55	554	704	331	172	1,207	1,076	458	227	1,761
Spanish	12	2		14	5	3	2	10	17	5	2	24
Swiss	36	18	15	69	7	5	1	13	43	23	16	82
Servian	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Danish	66	57	30	153	74	62	46	182	140	119	76	335
Icelandic	17	12	17	46	1	1	2	4	18	13	19	50
Swedish	329	168	168	665	471	334	214	1,019	800	502	382	1,684
Norwegian	220	163	114	497	698	461	307	1,466	918	624	421	1,963
Turks	3			3	4			4	7			7
Armenians	7	2	2	11					7	2	2	11
Egyptians	2	1		3					2	1		3
Syrians	11	16	23	50	1			1	12	16	23	51
Arabians	13	8	3	24					13	8	3	24
U. S.A. Citizens	21	10	14	45	459	567	102	1,128	480	577	116	1,173
India	8	2	2	12	1			1	9	2	2	13
Total immigration ..	19,893	11,403	10,241	41,537	4,889	3,307	2,158	10,354	24,782	14,710	12,399	51,891
Returned Canadians ..	2,370	1,634	468	4,472					2,370	1,634	468	4,472
Tourists	727	484	51	1,262	11	11	2	24	738	495	53	1,286
Totals	22,990	13,521	10,760	47,271	4,900	3,318	2,160	10,378	27,890	16,839	12,920	57,649

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Quebec for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907)

Nationalities.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
African, South	3	4	1	1		9
Australian	16	1	4	9	6	36
Austrian, N. E. S.	27	21	24	20	29	121
Bohemian	3	17	20	8	8	56
Buckowinian	72	38	24	4	14	152
Croatian	3		3		14	20
Galician	384	97	148	33	96	758
Hungarian, N. E. S.	15	13	19	40	45	132
Slovak			2			2
Belgian	106	71	81	55	50	363
Bulgarian	6	1	12	1	3	23
Chinese		1	2			3
Dutch	38	39	28	18	13	136
French	334	106	114	166	77	797
German, N. E. S.	198	128	132	257	109	824
Alsace-Lorraine	1					1
Prussian		1	1	1		3
English	6,119	6,359	4,352	3,748	1,613	22,191
Welsh	56	102	71	59	39	327
Scotch	1,568	1,187	1,193	1,041	613	5,602
Irish	522	641	434	390	182	2,169
West Indian	2	1	1			4
Jamaican	1		2			3
Greek	25	20	8	52	14	119
Hebrew, N.E.S.	51	56	84	12	44	247
" Russian	849	878	930	412	268	3,337
" Polish				1		1
" Austrian	7	10	26	4	17	64
" German		7	1	16	3	27
Italian	185	79	87	92	103	546
Japanese	1					1
Newfoundland		1			1	2
New Zealand	2	7	3		1	13
Portuguese		1		1		2
Poles, N.E.S.	14	19	7	11	3	54
" Austrian	2	21	8	2		33
" German		2		1		3
" Russian	104	60	23	26	25	238
Persian	1					1
Roumanian	44	14	19	16	60	153
Russian, N.E.S.	113	121	215	144	223	816
Finns	85	117	130	148	74	554
Spanish			12	2		14
Swiss	25	11	22	6	5	69
Servian	1		1			2
Danish	37	53	27	29	7	153
Icelandic	35	1	10			46
Swedish	220	138	139	107	61	665
Norwegian	143	133	101	93	27	497
Turks	3					3
Armenians	2	1	4	4		11
Egyptians			1	1	1	3
Syrians	6	4	20	3	17	50
Arabians	5			2	17	24
U.S.A. Citizens	19	12	7	4	3	45
India	9	2		1		12
Totals	11,462	10,596	8,553	7,041	3,885	41,537

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

—	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	2,385	2,717	1,701	1,435	642	8,880
General labourers.....	2,988	1,844	1,498	1,295	1,077	8,702
Mechanics.....	3,902	3,483	3,103	2,442	1,262	14,192
Clerks.....	811	829	763	661	382	3,446
Miners.....	264	243	301	269	68	1,145
Female servants.....	727	601	632	498	287	2,745
Not classed.....	385	879	555	441	167	2,427
Totals.....	11,462	10,596	8,553	7,041	3,885	41,537
Maritime Provinces.....	129	146	176	133	69	653
Quebec.....	2,648	2,246	2,521	1,736	1,378	10,529
Ontario.....	4,378	3,887	3,201	2,886	1,434	15,786
Manitoba.....	2,787	3,077	1,377	1,094	534	8,869
Saskatchewan.....	665	474	455	408	196	2,198
Alberta.....	457	420	411	387	135	1,810
British Columbia.....	397	346	410	397	139	1,689
Yukon.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Totals.....	11,462	10,596	8,553	7,041	3,885	41,537

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada at the

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	7	1	1	9	1			2	1		1		1
Australian	26	7	3	36	2	1		1			8	1	
Austrian, N.E.S.	61	29	31	121	9	5	8	25	8	13	18	6	5
Bohemian	14	22	20	56		3	6	6	2	1	1	3	1
Buckowinian	85	23	44	152	21	6	14	56	10	18	6	3	12
Croatian	13	3	4	20	4	3	4	9					
Galician	352	193	213	758	93	55	97	225	65	105	30	10	4
Hungarian, N.E.S.	75	30	27	132	12	7	9	42	14	16	17		
Slovak	2			2									
Belgian	170	104	89	363	67	36	58	32	6	3	33	30	20
Bulgarian	23			23	10			12					
Chinese	3			3				3					
Dutch	59	40	37	136	20	12	20	11	6	6	21	15	8
French	407	212	178	797	215	73	91	24	7	11	76	50	41
German, N.E.S.	354	216	254	824	153	81	161	86	19	31	103	43	35
Alsace-Lorraine	1			1							1		
Prussian	2	1		3	1			1			1		
English	10,308	6,124	5,759	22,191	2,850	904	1,006	2,074	837	1,157	3,670	2,026	2,168
Welsh	186	78	63	327	58	13	14	42	16	20	37	14	9
Scotch	2,787	1,653	1,162	5,602	699	188	225	470	121	157	1,107	537	532
Irish	1,156	723	290	2,169	372	72	70	292	59	63	242	154	107
West Indian	4			4				1			2		
Jamaican	3			3									
Greek	99	8	12	119	7	2		76	1	2	7	3	5
Hebrew, N.E.S.	91	89	67	247	9	6	9	30	9	3	48	48	44
" Russian	1,314	905	1,118	3,337	76	46	80	291	112	183	868	497	691
" Polish	1			1							1		
" Austrian	29	14	21	64	5	2	8	8	1	2	16	10	11
" German	9	7	11	27	3	1	4	1	1		5	5	7
Italian	510	21	15	546	9			431	11	12	34	1	
Japanese	1			1	1								
Newfoundland	1	1		2				1				1	
New Zealand	10	3		13	2			1			4	1	
Portuguese	2			2	1			1					
Poles, N.E.S.	39	8	7	54	3			24	3	4	11	3	3
" Austrian	14	5	14	33	4	1	6	7	1	5	3	1	3
" German	2	1		3							1		
" Russian	144	43	51	238	8	1	1	72	14	26	53	16	17
Persian	1			1									
Roumanian	49	48	56	153	3	4	4	28	9	16	16	21	27
Russian, N.E.S.	360	205	251	816	81	38	91	159	49	61	95	51	48
Finn	372	127	55	554	58	3	2	276	33	47	16	6	5
Spanish	12	2		14	12	1							
Swiss	36	18	15	69	9	5	13	11	1		11	5	2
Servian	2			2							1		
Danish	66	57	30	153	20	12	15	18	4	3	24	8	8
Icelandic	17	12	17	46	5	5	10	8		1	2	1	1
Swedish	329	168	168	665	99	28	62	164	35	57	47	21	40
Norwegian	220	163	114	497	75	33	47	101	27	33	35	20	29
Turks	3			3									
Armenians	7	2	2	11				4			2	1	
Egyptians	2	1		3				1					
Syrians	11	16	23	50	3	6	10	6	2	1		3	3
Arabians	13	8	3	24				8	3		1	1	2
U.S.A. Citizens	21	10	14	45	6	4	7	2	1	5	5	4	1
India	8	2		12	2			3			1	1	
Totals	19,893	11,403	10,241	41,537	5,071	1,657	2,152	5,146	1,488	2,068	6,679	3,623	3,890

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Port of Quebec for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months' ending March 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
2							1				3	3	3				
10	2						5	3	3	2	13	13	5			3	
4							3	1	5	3	48	10	23	26	3	8	
							1			1	3	3	5	9	9	20	
											28	25	45	48	3		
							4			3	9	3	8				
											9	3					
	1	3		3	3	55		4	1	11	125	79	420	52	67	4	
							8	1	2	5	20	19	27	61			
													1	1			
21	6	1	8			24	9	2	7	1	156	10	121	16	45	14	
1											3	19	1				
											3						
5	1					3	2	3	3		27	18	64	12	12	3	
44	16	13	4	1	2	28	44	37	20	16	316	66	269	76	42	12	
18	8	4	4	4	13	50	10	11	10	4	144	64	389	98	119	6	
													1				
											1			2			
1,069	545	359	302	140	190	1,227	343	445	879	234	4,374	10,120	4,544	1,069	847	1,003	
18	6	5	23	5	9	16	8	8	6		55	138	86	7	12	29	
322	147	97	126	44	92	509	63	107	59	179	1,343	2,026	1,134	292	295	332	1
196	72	31	10	2	5	295	44	69	14	20	538	887	521	71	65	67	
							1				4						
3											3						
5	1					1	4		5		50	67	1			1	
3	4	4				21	1	1	1	3	149	36	37	13	9		
56	73	114	12	4	3	145	11	28	47	78	1,777	907	501	20	34	20	
											1						
								1		10	35	14	4	1			
											11	1	15				
13	2	1	18			3	5	4	2	13	387	104	5		23	14	
													1				
2	1		1			1					2	5	5			1	
											1		1				
			1			2					36	17	1				
						2					6	2	2	12	11		
			2							2	1						
6	3	6	4			8	1	1	1	6	122	78	26		5	1	
1											1						
2	3	4				10		1	5	1	97	23	19	13			
15		29	6	1	3	41	4	11	19	16	299	130	190	130	25	24	2
			29	1	1	83	2	1		5	43	441	7	6	21	31	
								1			3		11				
3						3	2	4			26	18	12	1	12		
													1	1			
3	1		1	1	3	30		1	1		57	27	32	10	21	6	
1						6	1		5		2		42				
3	3	3	12	4	4	74	4	3	2	33	64	224	175	52	72	45	
4			5	6	4	77			1	1	59	162	113	69	51	42	
							3				3						
1	1	2									7	4					
							1				2	1					
1	3	8				1	1	1	1		32	2		16			
4	1	1				3					21	3					
4			1			1	3		1		14	9	2	14	5	1	
2	1	2									5	5				2	
1,843	916	687	576	225	344	2,745	578	749	1,100	653	10,529	15,786	8,869	2,198	1,810	1,689	3

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907), there arrived at the Port of Vancouver 6,092 passengers, of whom 932 travelled saloon and 5,160 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 657 were destined to Canada and 275 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 3,981 were for Canada and 1,179 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 987 returned Canadians and 712 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 2,282 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 1,260 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	20	21	4	45	9	10	.....	19	29	31	4	64
Austrian	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Belgian	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Chinese	5	7	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	6	7	.....	13
Dutch .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
French	11	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	1	11	1	.....	12
German	23	4	.....	27	4	1	.....	5	27	5	.....	32
English	218	105	20	343	13	7	7	27	231	112	27	370
Scotch	29	14	.....	43	3	1	.....	4	32	15	.....	47
Irish	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	4
Greek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Japanese	22	1	.....	23	16	1	.....	17	38	2	.....	40
New Zealand	7	2	.....	9	5	2	.....	7	12	4	.....	16
Portuguese	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
Polish	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Philippino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Russian	6	1	3	10	2	2	.....	4	8	3	3	14
Swiss	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Danish	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
U. S. A. Citizens	18	11	1	30	100	63	17	180	118	74	18	210
Canadians	27	29	1	57	3	1	.....	4	30	30	1	61
Tourists	8	13	.....	21	1	.....	.....	1	9	13	.....	22
Totals.	415	213	29	657	162	89	24	275	577	302	53	932

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian.....	36	28	49	113	16	10	2	28	52	38	51	141
Austrian.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Chinese.....	33	7	14	54	12	1	1	14	45	7	14	66
French.....	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
German.....	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	5	4	2	1	7
English.....	46	18	5	69	17	4	3	24	63	22	8	93
Welsh.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4
Scotch.....	14	3	1	18	3	1	1	5	17	3	1	21
Irish.....	10	8	1	19	2	1	1	4	12	9	1	22
West Indian.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Greek.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Hebrew.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Italian.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Japanese.....	321	48	4	373	113	30	10	153	434	78	14	526
New Zealand.....	6	2	1	9	4	1	1	6	10	2	1	13
Portuguese.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Roumanian.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	7	1	3	3	7
Russian, N.E.S.....	3	1	1	5	7	1	1	9	10	1	1	12
Finn.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Swedish.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5
Norwegian.....	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	4
Armenians.....	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	6
U.S.A. Citizens.....	2	2	2	6	43	32	7	82	45	34	9	88
India.....	1,608	1	1	1,610	1	1	1	3	1,609	1	1	1,611
Total Immigration....	2,086	120	76	2,282	233	82	25	340	2,319	202	101	2,622
Returned Canadians ..	945	22	20	987	1	1	1	3	945	22	20	987
Tourists.....	608	64	40	712	772	35	32	839	1,380	99	72	1,551
Totals.....	3,639	206	136	3,981	1,005	117	57	1,179	4,644	323	193	5,160

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Australian	28	32	8	2	2	1	7	17	16	113
Chinese	1	11	3	6	11	.....	4	15	3	54
German .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
English	8	26	.....	5	7	1	1	11	10	69
Welsh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Scotch .....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	17
Irish	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	7	6	19
Japanese	163	80	4	5	3	2	1	49	66	373
New Zealand	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	..	8
Russian, N.E.S. ....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Norwegian .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Armenians .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
U.S.A. Citizens	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
India	191	546	238	218	328	33	.....	10	44	1,608
Totals	396	724	254	243	352	37	15	113	148	2,282

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists	34	276	2	3	.....	.....	.....	24	17	356
General labourers.....	197	319	241	219	334	33	1	14	41	1,399
Mechanics.....	9	21	1	2	1	1	.....	11	9	55
Clerks.....	48	20	5	9	14	2	4	30	51	183
Miners.....	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....	8	3	7	29
Female servants.....	14	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
Not classed	91	82	4	7	1	1	2	31	21	240
Totals.....	396	724	254	243	352	37	15	113	148	2,282
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Ontario .....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	16
Manitoba	2	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
British Columbia.....	393	715	253	231	350	36	14	107	146	2,245
Yukon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	396	724	254	243	352	37	15	113	148	2,282

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for
ending March

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian	36	28	49	113	7	.....	3	8	.....	.....	6	4	4
Chinese	33	7	14	54	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
English	46	18	5	69	7	2	1	6	.....	.....	12	3	3
Welsh	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	14	3	.....	17	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Irish	10	8	1	19	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Japanese	321	48	4	373	90	10	.....	33	.....	.....	10	1	.....
New Zealand	6	2	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Russian, N.E.S.	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian . . . . .	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenians	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S.A. Citizens	2	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
India	1,608	.....	.....	1,608	222	.....	.....	1,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,086	120	76	2,282	338	14	4	1,397	1	1	40	8	7

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada at the Port of Vancouver for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			{Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
10	4	8	3	4	6	2	2	14	28			1	2		3	107	...
26	4	10					4	3	4			6	1			46	...
								2			12					1	...
12	3	1	5			1	4	9				3	7		1	58	...
			1													2	...
			5					2					1			15	...
2	1		3	2		3	2	1				3				16	...
22	9					14	106	14	4							373	...
2								1					1		2	5	...
								2	1							3	...
																3	...
								2	2			2				4	...
9							33									4	...
143	21	19	17	6	6	20	151	50	39	.....	3	16	12	.....	6	2,245	.....

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907), there arrived at the Port of Victoria 4,727 passengers, of whom 144 travelled saloon and 4,583 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 82 were destined to Canada and 62 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 2,912 were for Canada and 1,671 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 595 returned Canadians and 24 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 2,293 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 2,025 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian.....	2	2	2	6	1	..	1	2	3	2	3	8
Chinese.....	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
German.....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
English.....	17	16	4	37	4	..	..	4	21	16	4	41
Scotch.....	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	4
Irish.....	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Japanese.....	4	..	..	4	9	3	..	12	13	3	..	16
New Zealand.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Russian.....	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
U.S.A. Citizens.....	..	..	..	..	26	16	..	42	26	16	..	42
India.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Canadians.....	4	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	7
Tourists.....	8	4	..	12	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	12
Totals.....	46	29	7	82	42	19	1	62	88	48	8	144

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....					1		5	6	1		5	6
Australian.....	3	2	2	7	64	20	22	112	67	22	30	119
Austrian.....	4	1		5	17	1	3	21	21	2	3	26
Bulgarian.....	1			1					1			1
Chinese.....	14	2	6	22					14	2	6	22
French.....					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
German.....	1			1	7	2		9	8	2		10
English.....	11	4	2	17	76	24	4	104	87	28	6	121
Welsh.....					3			3	3			3
Scotch.....	3	1		4	57	3		60	60	4		64
Irish.....	2			2	25	3		28	27	3		30
Greek.....	3			3	2			2	5			5
Italian.....	5			5	14	1		15	19	1		20
Japanese.....	1,442	194	30	1,666	885	88	17	990	2,327	282	47	2,656
New Zealand.....	2	2		4	20	6	4	30	22	8	4	34
Russian, N.E.S.....	40	1	2	43	7			7	47	1	2	50
Finns.....					1			1	1			1
Spanish.....	1			1					1			1
Swiss.....	1			1	2			2	3			3
Danish.....					2			2	2			2
Swedish.....					1		1	2	1		1	2
Norwegian.....	1			1	3	4	1	8	4	4	1	9
Turks.....	3			3					3			3
Syrians.....					2	1		3	2	1		3
U.S.A. Citizens.....	5			5	82	23	19	124	87	23	19	129
India.....	502			502	6			6	508			508
Total Immigration....	2,044	267	42	2,293	1,278	177	83	1,538	3,322	384	125	3,831
Returned Canadians....	573	12	10	595					573	12	10	595
Tourists.....	19	3	2	24	97	23	13	133	116	26	15	157
Totals.....	2,636	222	54	2,912	1,375	200	96	1,671	4,011	422	150	4,583

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Victoria,
for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Australian	1						1		5	7
Austrian		2	3							5
Bulgarian				1						1
Chinese		3	1	5	4	2	2	5		22
German				1						1
English	5		6			2		2	2	17
Scotch	2		1				1			4
Irish	1					1				2
Greek			1	1			1			3
Italian							5			5
Japanese	180	177	155	286	210	173	164	132	189	1,666
New Zealand	2			2						4
Russian, N.E.S.		9	13	3		9	3	2	4	43
Spanish		1								1
Swiss									1	1
Norwegian	1									1
Turks		1	1			1				3
U.S.A. Citizens	3			1		1				5
India	3	40	27	22	383		21		6	502
Totals	198	233	208	322	597	189	198	141	207	2,293

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists.....	30	57	41	105	56	22	51	38	28	428
General labourers.....	41	43	51	43	388	44	38	10	54	712
Mechanics.....	15	14	5	9	4	15	6	1	2	71
Clerks ..	42	63	67	77	63	39	26	43	58	478
Miners.....	1			1		6				8
Female servants.....	2	7			1			2		12
Not classed.....	67	49	44	87	85	63	77	47	65	584
Totals.....	198	233	208	322	597	189	198	141	207	2,293
Maritime Provinces										
Quebec										
Ontario.....			2							2
Manitoba.....										
Saskatchewan.....										
Alberta.....			1							1
British Columbia.....	198	233	205	322	597	189	198	141	207	2,290
Yukon.....										
Totals.....	198	233	208	322	597	189	198	141	207	2,293

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada at
March

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian.....	3	2	2	7							1		
Austrian.....	4	1		5				3					
Bulgarian.....	1			1									
Chinese.....	14	2	6	22	2			2					
German.....	1			1							1		
English.....	11	4	2	17	1			2			5	1	1
Scotch.....	3	1		4				1			1		
Irish.....	12			12							1		
Greek.....	3			3							2		
Italian.....	5			5				4					
Japanese.....	1,442	194	30	1,666	353	21	2	297	15	6	36	4	
New Zealand.....	2	2		4				1					
Russian.....	40	1	2	43	15			5			13		2
Spanish.....	1			1									
Swiss.....	1			1									
Norwegian.....	1			1							1		
Turks.....	3			3	1						2		
U.S.A. Citizens.....	5			5	1			2					
India.....	502			502	32			464					
Totals.....	2,044	207	42	2,293	405	21	2	691	15	6	63	5	3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

the Port of Victoria, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female servants.	Not classed.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
409	37	4	5	.....	.....	9	432	108	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502
429	41	8	8	.....	.....	12	448	113	23	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2,290	.....

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fractional fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907), there arrived in Canada, via ports in the United States 13,459 passengers, of whom 248 travelled saloon and 13,211 steerage. Included in the steerage passengers were 142 returned Canadians and 18 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 13,051 souls, an increase over the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of 6,739 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers for Canada via Ports in the United States for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
German.....		1		1
English.....	52	25	2	79
Scotch.....	5	1		6
Irish.....		4	1	5
Jamaican.....	2			2
Swiss.....		1		1
Canadians.....	77	69	8	154
Totals.....	136	101	11	248

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers, for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1	2	2	5
Australian	4	2	1	7
Austrian, N.E.S.	293	37	9	339
Bohemian	15	9	6	30
Buckowinian	1			1
Croatian	134	8	4	146
Dalmatian	44			44
Galician	3	4	6	13
Hungarian, N.E.S.	138	20	22	180
Magyar	241	57	44	342
Ruthenian	248	33	22	303
Slovak	116	14	12	142
Belgian	49	16	6	71
Bulgarian	121			121
Dutch	32	9	5	46
French	148	86	40	274
German, N.E.S.	284	185	220	689
Prussian	1	1		2
English	1,290	488	652	2,430
Welsh	14	4	1	19
Scotch	206	93	25	324
Irish	110	72	13	195
West Indian	8	3	3	14
Jamaican	1	3		4
Greek	212	7	12	231
Hebrew, N.E.S.	45	17	14	76
" Russian	364	327	364	1,055
" Austrian	23	18	17	58
" German	2			2
Italian	3,355	346	275	3,976
Poles, N.E.S.	10	3	1	14
" Austrian	254	51	35	340
" German	10	2	7	19
" Russian	83	12	8	103
Roumanian	177	23	28	228
Russian, N.E.S.	284	116	136	536
Finn	46	13	4	63
Spanish	7	2	4	13
Swiss	15	4	1	20
Servian	1			1
Danish	24	14	9	47
Swedish	81	37	13	131
Norwegian	84	28	20	132
Turks	155	15	8	178
Armenians	32	1		33
Syrians	28	15	6	49
U.S.A. Citizens.	3			3
Negro	1	1		2
Total Immigration	8,798	2,198	2,055	13,051
Returned Canadians	96	37	9	142
Tourists	11	6	1	18
Totals	8,905	2,241	2,065	13,211

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, via Ports in the United States, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

Nationality.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South.....	1	1						3		5
Australian.....		4	1	1		1				7
Austrian, N.E.S.....	1	9	5	6				3	315	339
Bohemian.....	3	8	2	5	4	7			1	30
Buckowinian.....		1								1
Croatian.....	14	9	25	18	19	7	7	10	37	146
Dalmatian.....	3	4	2	4	5	2		23	1	44
Galician.....		3				9			1	13
Hungarian.....	3	5		1	22		1		148	180
Magyar.....	15	26	46	42	42	38	22	74	37	342
Ruthenian.....	11	13	29	21	33	76	23	35	62	303
Slovak.....	13		10	11	21	13	11	17	46	142
Belgian.....	1	1	1	6	4	7	8	11	32	71
Bulgarian.....	1	11	1	8	44	29	3	4	20	121
Dutch.....	3	1		2	4	3	11	14	8	46
French.....	22	30	31	55	21	10	19	16	70	274
German, N.E.S.....	72	24	93	110	95	129	72	25	69	689
Prussian.....	2									2
English.....	64	54	61	50	69	324	150	174	1,484	2,430
Welsh.....		2	1		1	2		4	9	19
Scotch.....	30	19	14	13	21	30	16	40	141	324
Irish.....	13	15	18	10	6	20	22	19	72	195
West Indian.....	5	1	6	1		1				14
Jamaican.....			4							4
Greek.....	20	29	22	50	66	8	13	4	19	231
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2	3	2	1	5	6	20	10	27	76
" Russian.....	69	126	71	65	134	226	147	128	89	1,055
" Austrian.....	4	5	7	6	12	6	5	10	3	58
" German.....					2					2
Italian.....	241	316	302	314	233	287	156	379	1,748	3,976
Poles, N.E.S.....		2		1		2		8	1	14
" Austrian.....	27	20	25	29	55	68	29	34	53	340
" German.....	12			1	1			1	4	19
" Russian.....	8	10	7	9	15	23	14	8	9	103
Roumanian.....	28	9	3	11	22	38	22	75	20	228
Russian, N.E.S.....	13	28	11	6	73	102	54	32	217	536
Finn.....	5	4	4	11	5	12	2	7	13	63
Spanish.....	5	7		1						13
Swiss.....	4			3	1		1	2	9	20
Servian.....				1						1
Danish.....	1	1	3	10	11	3	1	1	16	47
Swedish.....	13	12	14	19	22	12	5	8	26	131
Norwegian.....	8	19	18	8	16	14	14	13	22	132
Turks.....	4	28	19	13	23	40	17		34	178
Armenians.....	4		9		5	4	5	6		33
Syrians.....	14	1	2	5	15	4	7		1	49
U.S.A. Citizens.....						1		2		3
Negro.....	1								1	2
Totals.....	760	861	869	928	1,127	1,564	877	1,200	4,865	13,051

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupations and Destination, via Ports in the United States, for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending March 31, 1907).

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	55	21	59	42	106	110	47	70	799	1,309
General labourers.....	411	497	450	529	620	793	395	744	2,486	6,925
Mechanics.....	96	92	101	71	151	262	163	200	694	1,740
Clerks.....	40	49	29	33	47	56	75	52	190	571
Miners.....	4	10	12	6	20	12	2	8	25	100
Female servants.....	29	44	42	51	67	116	59	39	182	629
Not classed.....	125	148	176	196	116	215	136	87	578	1,777
Totals.....	760	861	869	928	1,127	1,564	877	1,200	4,865	13,051
Maritime Provinces.....	25	35	31	28	34	42	2	21	66	284
Quebec.....	188	208	214	183	267	296	242	300	1,135	3,033
Ontario.....	328	404	322	389	412	730	385	501	2,599	6,103
Manitoba.....	91	63	128	102	152	280	89	157	512	1,574
Saskatchewan.....	31	42	36	87	65	89	67	29	54	500
Alberta.....	19	31	24	31	76	58	28	23	126	416
British Columbia.....	73	78	111	108	90	69	64	166	368	1,130
Yukon.....	5				1				5	11
Totals.....	760	861	869	928	1,127	1,564	877	1,200	4,865	13,051

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for Canada, March

Nationality.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.	1	2	2	5									
Australian.	4	12	1	17									
Austrian, N.E.S.	293	37	9	339	114	3	4	163	4		7	12	
Bohemian.	15	9	6	30	1	1		11	1	1	2	1	
Buckowinian.	1			1				1					
Croatian.	134	8	4	146	36			88	2		1	1	1
Dalmatian.	44			44				44					
Galician.	3	4	6	13				2	1				
Hungarian, N.E.S.	138	20	22	180	93	2	2	37	7	16	6		
Magyar.	241	57	44	342	11	1		220	21	16	8	2	3
Ruthenian.	248	33	22	303	12			230	18	18	5		
Slovak.	116	14	12	142	2			111	1	2	2		
Belgian.	49	16	6	71	6	3	1	22	5	2	15	2	2
Bulgarian.	121			121	33			86			2		
Dutch.	32	9	5	46	12	2	1	10			5	3	
French.	148	86	40	274	24	4	3	25	4	1	13	3	7
German, N.E.S.	284	185	220	689	53	33	59	124	43	87	59	7	3
Prussian.	1	1		2				1					
English.	1,290	488	652	2,430	247	22	44	350	77	137	408	109	138
Welsh.	14	4	1	19	1			2			4		
Scotch.	206	93	25	324	29	2		33	1	1	84	14	7
Irish.	110	72	13	195	18	4	1	20	2	9	21	4	
West Indian.	8	3	3	14							3		
Jamaican.	1	3		4									
Greek.	212	7	12	231	4			191	2	4	9	1	3
Hebrew, N.E.S.	45	17	14	76	1			11			22	5	9
" Russian.	364	327	364	1,055	16	6	12	96	25	48	196	104	70
" Austrian.	23	18	17	58		1	1	14	2	2	1	4	
" German.	2			2									
Italian.	3,355	346	275	3,976	176	5	9	2,963	161	178	165	19	10
Poles, N.E.S.	10	3	1	14				8		1	2	1	
" Austrian.	254	51	35	340	1			232	15	20	19	4	1
" German.	10	2	7	19	2	1	7	8					
" Russian.	83	12	8	103	2			63			12	1	
Romanian.	177	23	28	228	18	2	10	157	7	15			
Russian, N.E.S.	284	116	136	536	52	13	34	179	29	55	34	21	9
Finnish.	46	13	4	63	1			41	1	2	4	3	
Spanish.	7	2	4	13				2	1	4			
Swiss.	15	4	1	20	4			3			1		
Servian.	1			1									
Danish.	24	14	9	47	2			15	2	3	5	1	
Swedish.	81	37	13	131	3			58	5	5	12		
Norwegian.	84	28	20	132	8	1		57			14	2	
Turks.	155	15	8	178	28			114	5	5	7	1	
Armenians.	32	1		33	4			20			7	1	
Syrians.	28	15	6	49				22	9	6	5	1	
U.S.A. Citizens.	3			3	1			2					
Negro.	1	1		2									
Totals.	8,798	2,198	2,055	13,051	1,015	106	188	5,836	451	638	1,160	317	263

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

via Ports in the United States for the Fractional Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months, ending 31, 1907).

OCCUPATION.									DESTINATION.								
Clerks, Trad- ers, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1	1	1				1	1	2	1		4						
6	2	1		2		18	1	8	12	165	17	93	10	3	4	1	
			1	1	1	3		4	13	2	3	1	5	6		9	
						3	9	2	3	2	4	111	18	2	2	7	
						1	1	2	6	1	1	33	4			6	
			2	1		5		5	4	16	11	85	26	19	16	3	
1			1			15		18	25	86	7	129	64	37	16	3	
			1			10		5	4	6	69	103	105	11	4	5	
			1			8		5	10	3	1	35	18		44	40	1
2			1			2	3	4	1		26	7	19	4	7	8	
										2	2	119					
3	1						2	3	4		4	8	26	8			
19	4					5	67	66	27	5	172	37	24	17	14	5	
29	3	10	3	1	2	36	16	62	59	4	65	115	262	184	46	12	1
						1							2				
176	32	11	23	3	6	147	86	98	316	8	364	1,605	208	32	77	129	7
4	1	1	2			3	1				5	7	2		1	4	
33	6	1	6	1		39	21	39	16	8	59	167	47	6	4	31	2
32	8	3	2			40	17	14		2	43	106	15	2	16	11	
1							4	3	3	6		8					
1						3					3	1					
6						2	2	2	5	2	136	80	2			11	
11	3					1		2	5		36	28	11		1		
46	16	27				57	10	119	207	12	317	550	137	18	18	3	
7	2	1				3	1	6	13		13	41	4				
2													2				
13	1		28	2		82	10	76	78	39	1,070	2,019	62	5	83	698	
						2					3	8	3				
			1			19	1	13	14	23	101	73	119	2	20	2	
						1				1		6	12				
3			1			5	2	6	8		38	53	7		1	4	
2						12		2	3	1	139	46	21	21			
11	2	1	1			28	7	23	37	13	99	131	187	72	13	21	
						8		1	2		2	50	3			8	
3						1	2				8	5					
4						2	3	2	1		5	7	3	2		3	
1											1						
2						8		3	6		3	11	22	9	1	1	
2			6			27		5	8		6	45	28	14	7	31	
1	1					13	4	11	20	3	5	21	13	20	12	58	
4	1					7	2	1	3	2	26	142				8	
1											1	32					
1						4		1		15	17	16				1	
											1	2					
						1	1				1	1					
428	84	59	82	9	9	629	277	602	898	284	3,033	6,103	1,574	500	416	1,130	11

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

The volume of work at headquarters has not shown any diminution. In the nine months ending March 31, 1906, 90,557 attachments were made to our files; during the similar period covered by this report the number of attachments was 102,956, and during this same period 226,358 requests for information, direct and indirect, were attended to, and 2,957,027 pamphlets, &c., were sent out.

The following is a statement showing immigration literature ordered during the nine months referred to:—

Gaelic pamphlet..	10,000
The Canadian West..	1,500
Symposium of Ideas and Prophecies..	1,500
The Canadian West..	100,000
Reliable Information..	2,000
Western Canada a land of Unequalled Opportunities.. . .	2,000
Western Canada a land of Unprecedented Progress.. . . .	2,000
Great Growth of Western Canada..	2,000
Book of Lectures..	200
The Story of Western Canada Crop..	300,000
Farm and Ranch Review..	5,000
Canadian Year Book..	5,000
Prince Edward Island pamphlet..	30,000
Immigration Act..	40,000
Canada in a Nutshell..	100,000
Home Building in Canada..	115,000
Classes wanted in Canada..	50,000
Land Regulations..	50,000
Canada wants Domestic Servants..	50,000
A Travers le Canada..	20,000
Illustrated Pamphlet of Winnipeg..	1,000
Everyman's Geology of Three Prairie Provinces of the Canadian West..	5,000
Eastern Townships..	30,000
Reduced rates for Settlers..	100,000
How to Succeed in Canada..	200,000
Canada Work, Wages and Land (English)..	200,000
“ “ (Danish)..	20,000
“ “ (Norwegian)..	20,000
“ “ (Finnish)..	20,000
“ “ (German)..	20,000
“ “ (Swedish)..	20,000
“ “ (French)..	20,000
“ “ (Belgian)..	20,000
Canada the Land of Opportunity (English)..	200,000
“ “ (Swedish)..	50,000
“ “ (Norwegian)..	50,000
“ “ (Finnish)..	50,000
“ “ (Danish)..	50,000
“ “ (Flemish)..	50,000
“ “ (French)..	50,000
Western Canada..	500
Climate of Canada..	500
Western Canada Early Days..	500
Western Canada Crop Prospects..	500
What Canada Possesses..	500
Letters from Successful Settlers (French)..	20,000

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Hangers..	50,000
Facts for Settlers..	100,000
Last Best West..	375,000

Maps.

School Map of Canada (English)..	30,000
School Map of Canada (French)..	5,000
Battleford Map..	10,500
Where and How. Folder Map..	100,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Map..	11,000
Small Dominion of Canada Map..	5,000

Newspapers.

'Alberta German Herald'..	10,000
'Morning Chronicle,' Halifax..	15,000
'Le Courier de l'Ouest'..	10,000
'Saskatoon Phoenix'..	10,000
Hungarian paper, Winnipeg..	15,000
Polish paper, Winnipeg..	10,000
German paper, Battleford..	25,000
'The Canada' (Swedish Weekly)..	18,000
'Der Nordwesten' (German)..	36,000
'Logberg' (Icelandic)..	36,000
'Outdoor Canada'..	450
'Canadian Life and Resources'..	4,500
'Danebrog' (Danish)..	9,000
'Canada,' London, England..	18,750
'Christmas Globe'..	200

There has been an extraordinary demand in recent years for farm help in the province of Ontario, and in order to assist as far as possible in meeting this demand the plan will be tried this year of employing agents on commission. We have in view somewhere in the neighbourhood of 200 men, residing in agricultural centres in this province, who will, I think, be found willing and able to render valuable assistance in the distribution of immigrants of the farm labourer class. A wide distribution of the help coming in will thus be insured and the expense to the department will be very moderate, as we will only pay for work actually done.

The operations of the department for the fractional fiscal year in the United States are reported on by the Inspector of Agencies, Mr. White, and the medical service is dealt with in Dr. Bryce's report.

I have received a report from The Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne Street, Montreal, showing that during the nine months ending the 31st ultimo 393 immigrants passed through the home maintained by this society at the above address, and the secretary states that the class of women arriving was most satisfactory and that all are doing well.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, which receives some financial assistance from the department, has continued to do good work during the year, the society's register showing an average of something over 200 visitors per month, and a large distribution of advertising matter. From the annual report I learn that the society arranged for ten lectures and directed the placing of 661 settlers, 350 in New Ontario, 190 in New Quebec, and 121 in the western provinces.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

The active and useful work carried on for a number of years by the Quebec and Lake St. John Repatriation and Colonization Society of the province of Quebec has now been taken over by our department, and the secretary and some other members of the staff of the society have become employees of the department. Offices in connection with this special work are now maintained in Quebec and in Biddeford, Maine, and the arrangement is, I think, likely to be productive of good results.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., August 3, 1907.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the reports of the agents of your department in Europe on emigration matters for the year ended March 31, 1907.

At the present time these representatives are: Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.; Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool; Mr. G. H. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; Mr. John Webster, 35 and 37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. Edward O'Kelly, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. H. M. Murray, 81 Queen Street, Exeter; Mr. L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York, and Mr. John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen; Mr. Paul Wiallard, Paris, and Mr. Treau de Cœli, Antwerp.

During the year the agency at Cardiff was closed, and new offices opened at Exeter, York and Aberdeen, Mr. Murray being transferred from Cardiff to Exeter, and Messrs. Burnett and McLennan, who were appointed during the year under review, respectively taking charge of the two latter.

Two important matters which engaged my attention during the year were the question of fraudulent attempts to induce persons to proceed to Canada, and the emigration to the Dominion of persons to whom the provisions of the Immigration Act, which prohibits the landing of certain classes of immigrants, would apply.

The former was a matter which had arisen out of the trouble created by the action of certain interested persons in introducing English printers into Winnipeg during the progress of a strike, and it formed the subject of a visit to this country by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour. I had an opportunity of fully discussing it with the president of the Board of Trade, and in the end a satisfactory clause was inserted in the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, then before the Imperial parliament, which passed into law during last session, which makes it an offence, liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment, to induce or attempt to induce any person to emigrate, or to engage a steerage passage, under false pretences.

During the interviews which I had with the president of the Board of Trade, I laid fully before him the objections of the Canadian government to the emigration of persons whose landing in Canada is prohibited, in the hope that provisions might also be included in the merchant shipping legislation referred to above, with the object of meeting the views of your department in the matter.

One of the points I presented was that some measures ought to be taken in the United Kingdom to prevent the embarkation of undesirable emigrants, in order to avoid unnecessary hardship and expense to such emigrants, having in view the fact that the Canadian government had provided itself with powers to deport undesirables, and was determined to enforce them. At present the only statutory powers possessed by the Board of Trade are in regard to the inspection at the port of departure of all steerage passengers about to proceed in an emigrant ship, 'so as to see that none of them appear to be by reason of any bodily or mental disease unfit to proceed or likely

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

to endanger the health or safety of the other persons about to proceed in the ship.' This provision, it is held, has reference only to the voyage of the ship, and is only intended to secure that no person is allowed to go on board who is likely, during the voyage, to be a danger to himself or to others.

Mr. Lloyd George gave a very sympathetic hearing to my representations, and assured me that the matter would receive every attention both by himself personally and by his department. Ultimately, however, it was found that the question could not be satisfactorily dealt with in the bill already mentioned, at so late a stage of its progress through parliament.

At the present time no effective means of meeting the views of the Canadian government are available, but I shall continue to watch the matter closely, and shall lose no opportunity of impressing its importance upon the Imperial authorities, with the view of obtaining, if possible, the adoption of provisions to secure the exercise by medical officers at ports of embarkation of a full measure of discretion in rejecting undesirables.

Another serious matter to which I have drawn the attention of the Imperial authorities is that magistrates and others have repeatedly deferred passing judgment on transgressors against the law, on the condition of their being sent to Canada.

I have, from time to time, had direct correspondence with recorders, chairmen of sessions, and others, whenever a particular case of the kind came under my notice, formally and emphatically condemning such action. Attention has also been widely drawn to the views of your department on the matter in the press of this country, and I hoped, as a consequence, no further causes of complaint would arise.

In view, however, of the two further cases which you recently brought to my attention, I felt compelled to make official representations to His Majesty's government on the subject. These negotiations are still pending, but I hope they may lead to steps being taken which will put a stop altogether to countenance being given by magistrates and others concerned to the sending of persons convicted of crime to Canada.

In conclusion, I should wish to state that the emigration work of your department generally on this side may be regarded as in a most satisfactory condition. Canada, as a land of opportunity, looms larger in the eye of the public than ever, and holds a unique position by reason of her manifold attractions. At the same time I have thought it well, on all occasions, to impress upon the agents of your department, as well as upon those private enterprises which are engaged in obtaining labour in Great Britain for Canada, the desirability of keeping well within the mark, when representing to persons of suitable classes who may contemplate emigrating, the great advantages offered by the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA,

High Commissioner.

No. 2.

REPORT OF MR. J. BRUCE WALKER.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

11 AND 12 CHARING CROSS,

LONDON, S.W., May 14, 1907.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Emigration Branch of the Interior Department for the period ending March 31, 1907, together with the reports of the government agents under this branch throughout the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, for the same period.

The financial period ending in March has shown a most agreeable increase in emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada. This increase has been not only in numbers, but, what is of more importance, in quality, and I feel sure that the advent of so many suitable immigrants must be of distinct advantage to the Dominion of Canada.

The visit of the Minister of the Interior last summer, and the close personal inquiry he made into the entire organization from its main principles to its details has resulted most satisfactorily. In consequence of his visit a re-organization and extension of the work of the emigration propaganda has taken place in England, Scotland and Ireland. After consultation with the minister I was instructed to remove the office hitherto existing in Cardiff to Exeter, to remove the office hitherto existing in Dublin to Belfast, to open a new office at York, and to open a new office at Aberdeen. My instructions also were that in the case of the new offices, as well as the existing ones, efforts should be made to obtain premises on the ground floor, with an attractive street front, so that the qualities and characteristics of Canada should be readily advertised. The result of this policy of the minister is abundantly manifested in the vast additions to the number and quality of emigrants leaving these shores this season for Canada. The office windows have been made most attractive and distinctly Canadian, and have been not only the centre of much observation on the part of the public of the respective communities, but have received wide-spread notices from the entire press of the country.

In addition to the amplification of a propaganda in this direction, a system of judicious advertising, particularly in the rural press, has been engaged in. The general policy in this regard has been to avoid the large metropolitan and large provincial city newspapers, and to reach the agricultural classes more directly through the medium of the country weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly. In this manner it has been possible to bring the claims of Canada before an increasingly large number of rural readers, and thus touch a class of most desirable emigrants, and those best calculated to make a success of life in the Dominion.

The arrangement by the Minister and the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa for a visit of a corps of specially selected farmer delegates to this country has been most successful. These delegates have aided effectively the work of the permanent agents of the department throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The delegates were selected from different parts of the Dominion, ranging from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. They were not only successful farmers, but had the practical experience of a life time of Canadian farming, and were unusually bright, active and energetic men. They were recognized throughout this country as mission-

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

aries of Canadian farming life, redolent of the soil which they cultivate, and full of valuable information from a personal knowledge of the existing conditions and requirements in the land they represent.

The quantity and the quality of emigration to Canada are beginning to attract the attention of the 'Home' authorities in this country, being practically limited only to the means of transportation. The agencies to which I have alluded above are largely responsible for the great increase, and I feel that the only barrier to a still further increase in numbers is the painfully apparent insufficiency of steamship accommodation from these islands and from certain parts of the continent to Canada. I venture to think the steamship companies have regarded the situation in this light, as I am pleased to be able to inform your Lordship that the companies now doing business have almost all of them made arrangements for the further extension of their fleets by the purchase and by the building of additional ships, and I sincerely trust that in future years all those who are desirous of settling in our country may be carried comfortably to their desired haven by Canadian bound ships.

Since I have been in charge of the propaganda here, under your Lordship, I have sought to impose a higher standard upon those classes of emigrants over which we have control particularly, and over all emigrants generally. I disapprove strongly of efforts to paint Canada as a 'land flowing with milk and honey,' or a place providing an easy existence for those who are readily tired of work. The greatest attraction of our country is the ready results that follow energy, ambition and determination. I have endeavoured everywhere to impress, and have asked our agents to impress upon the steamship booking agents that the story of Canada and her attractions should be a 'plain unvarnished tale,' and that, in a word, the men whom we want above all others, are the men of ambition and healthy condition; the men of good muscle who are willing to hustle.

I am glad to find the campaign of education carried on for many years by the department here, is bearing good fruit, and that the absurd and antiquated notions that Canada is a place for every 'wastrel' is slowly but surely dying out, and that even amongst the magistracy of the country there are very few who now think of Canada as the 'dernier ressort' of the ne'er-do-weel.

The prospects for the future are extremely bright and encouraging. It is true that in the public press, from time to time, there are letters discounting the advantages of Canada, and taking a gloomy view of the opportunities of the British emigrant. At one time it was considered necessary that official recognition should be made of these communications. That day has passed away. For every letter in the public press condemning the claims of Canada will be found several spontaneous and voluntary efforts advocating the opportunities the Dominion provides for the healthy and determined settler. A comparison between the past and present cannot but be gratifying to those not only in the service of the government, but in the service of the steamship companies who have long laboured to place the advantages of Canada before the public of this country, and there is no small triumph to the efforts of these to compare a paltry 11,000 persons who left England for Canada in 1897 with the 130,000 who will leave these shores for that country during the calendar year of 1907.

I have to thank your Lordship most sincerely, and most cordially, for your extremely warm and personal interest in the Emigration Branch of the Interior Department. I thank you for the ready access I always have to yourself, for the valuable assistance, and for the kindly advice given upon all occasions, and I cannot close this brief report without speaking from my heart of the cordial co-operation of the entire staff of the Emigration Branch, and particularly of the loyal and enthusiastic support I have all along received from the staff of my own immediate office, as well as from the agents throughout the United Kingdom and the continent.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.

No. 3.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS,

PREESON'S ROW, LIVERPOOL, April 22, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,

11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

SIR,—In presenting my annual report, I am glad to be able to say that the prediction I made last year in regard to the increase in the numbers going to Canada, has been verified, and that with proper guidance the numbers must go on increasing from year to year.

I am pleased to be able to report the most gratifying results from the loaning of exhibits to steamship agents, and I would respectfully suggest an increase in this branch of our work, by supplying the government agents with exhibits in such quantities as to enable them to comply with the requests of all the steamship agents asking for exhibits, as I think this is the cheapest and best way of bringing the claims of Canada before the British public.

The outside work, as usual, has consisted of visiting steamship agents, lecturing and attending agricultural shows.

I have had the opportunity of meeting large numbers of people at the shows and steamship agents' offices, and the lectures, with a few exceptions, have been better attended than ever.

The work in the office has been very much increased, not only by the larger amount of correspondence, and attending to personal callers, but by having the literature and exhibits stored and distributed from here, and by the increased number of deported that are landed here under most distressing circumstances, and who have to be dealt with by this office, without having the power to expend any money to either relieve their hunger or send them to their destinations.

I would respectfully suggest that the government should induce the steamship companies to return deported emigrants to their homes, or give me power to incur the necessary expense.

This has enormously increased the work of the office, and but for the energetic and intelligent assistance I have received from my chief clerk, Mr. Edwin Macleod, it would have been impossible to have got through the large amount of extra work that has been thrown upon this office by the above mentioned causes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

No. 4.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
35-37 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW, April 11, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year commencing July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

During the summer season, and in connection with the government office at Dublin, I spent considerable portion of my time visiting fairs, markets, agricultural shows and other places where farmers congregate, there being no better opportunity than these for getting into touch with the agriculturists, and spreading the light regarding Canada. In addition to meeting the farmers, I employ a man for the purpose of distributing literature, of which I always carry a supply. When visiting the various towns in Ireland, I embrace the opportunity for calling upon the local steamship agents, and finding out how they are working, and as far as possible encouraging them to fresh effort. It very frequently happens, that in the small towns these agents are publicans, and I do not think it is from that class that the agents should be selected. The average steamship agent does not sufficiently advertise his company. In fact, very many agencies which I have visited have no indication whatever that they represent a steamship company. I would suggest that the steamship owners make careful revision of their agents.

There is a strong movement in Ireland antagonistic to the emigration of its people. As a result of this movement, I have experienced difficulty in securing admission for our exhibit at some of the shows where in previous years we were welcomed, but in spite of all opposition, it is satisfactory to note from the statistical returns, that the number of people emigrating from Ireland to Canada is steadily on the increase.

I have great faith in lecturing, especially so where the engagement is in a rural district. In addition to lecturing myself, I am always glad to lend the slides to parties making application for them.

The hanging map of the Dominion was in considerable demand, and I am pleased to say I have it in display in very many schools throughout Ireland, a particularly large demand for this map coming from the County Cork.

With the beginning of November I received a notification that you had been promoted to the charge of the London office, and that I had been appointed your successor in Glasgow. I immediately made preparations accordingly, arriving in Glasgow on December 4. I realized the importance of the position, and that I had a hard man to follow, but determined to make things go to the best of my ability.

Very shortly after my arrival, extensive advertisements were arranged for through your office. This, of course, resulted in a large correspondence, which kept myself and staff extremely busy.

With the commencement of January, the office was kept open until 9 p.m. three days per week, thus giving an opportunity to those who could not call during day time.

Early in the new year I was advised regarding the coming of farmers' delegates, so at once set to work preparing itineraries for them. Six of these delegates were placed under my direction, so, what between arranging itineraries for these gentle-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

men, office correspondence, and interviews with callers, I had a big work to attend to. I trust that these delegates' visits to Scotland may have materially helped our work. Four of these delegates have left, their work being concluded, and on each of them I have, in accordance with instructions received, reported to you fully regarding their work.

On instruction from the department, I have visited each steamer leaving the Clyde carrying passengers for Canada, and reported regarding the condition and accommodation of steamers, and number of passengers carried. That there is a large migration this year from Scotland to Canada is evidenced by the fact that the two lines, Allan and Donaldson, are fully booked forward to June 8, and now when emigrants require passages they have to book through the Liverpool sailings.

Official duties kept me so close during February and March, that I found it difficult to comply with your instruction that I should visit the steamship agencies in my district, and report on same. However, towards the end of the latter month I made commencement of this work, and hope shortly to be able to complete report regarding these agents.

I was very glad to receive an assortment of grasses and grains for distribution amongst the steamship agents. The grains received, I have made good use of. It would be a great advantage if we could receive, not only grasses and grains, but also samples of other products, including fruits. These would prove attractive, and help to educate the people regarding the possibilities in Canada.

Your active advertising propaganda this season has certainly had great results in increased correspondence and inquiry.

The increased bonus has, without a doubt, proved a spur towards stimulating steamship agents to fresh effort in the interests of Canada. In some cases the steamship agents were inclined to abuse the liberality of the government, by making claims which should not have been advanced. However, I am doing what I can towards checking this.

The emigration returns from Scotland for the year just concluded, should, both in numbers and quality of emigrant, prove satisfactory to the department.

JOHN WEBSTER,

Canadian Government Agent.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

No. 5.

REPORT OF G. H. MITCHELL.

139 CORPORATION STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, March 30, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the nine months ending March 30, 1907.

In regard to the work itself there is little that can be added to what was written last year; my time has been occupied in attending to correspondence, interviewing callers, visiting steamship agents, arranging for the distribution of pamphlets at agricultural shows and other public gatherings in rural districts, supplying steamship agents with literature, and giving them information concerning Canadian affairs generally and emigration pointers in particular by means of typed sheets of Canadian notes extracted from the newspapers, and in other ways, to all of which matters I have had to give my personal attention.

In September last I received a visit from the Minister of the Interior, who at once decided that the office then occupied at 43 Cannon street, on the second floor, must be changed to a more prominent position, and acting under your instructions, after you had seen various premises about which particulars had been obtained, the offices at the above address were secured and fitted up. Being on the ground floor with a shop front, in the principal business street in Birmingham, the pictures and the display of Canadian products, grains, grasses and fruits, with which the window was fitted at once attracted great attention, and a very large increase in the number of applications for pamphlets and verbal information immediately followed. This window, of course, will be a continual advertisement, the value of which can scarcely be overestimated, as not only will it be always in front of the people of the town, but it will be seen by the hundreds of thousands of visitors from the country who visit Birmingham in the course of a year. There is scarcely a moment during the day in which there is not a number of interested spectators around the place.

The constant attention required in connection with the alteration and fitting up of the new premises and the increase in the office duties has interfered considerably with my outside work during the last three months, but this I hope to be able to take up again regularly within a very short time.

The principal shipping agents report the heaviest bookings in their experience, and the fact that all the Canadian liners have been booked up for weeks in advance, speaks for itself; numbers have elected to go via United States ports rather than wait for vacancies in the steamers sailing direct to the Dominion. The demand for second-class accommodation is some indication of the possession of means among those going out, but the third-class passengers also have been of a fine type as a rule, and many of them are possessed of money too, but prefer to keep it for use in Canada rather than spend it on additional comfort during the short sea voyage.

There has been an unprecedented demand for dollars on the agents who change money, and they have run short notwithstanding the fact that some of them at least had accumulated larger stocks than ever before owing to the quantity sent over by settlers to friends, and brought over by those who came to spend a short holiday. I have come into contact with a greater number of these than ever I met in any previous season. The people here cannot but be impressed with this evidence of prosperity

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

in the Dominion; testimony of success has been abundant, complaints of failure few, and this is to an extent the cause of a sprinkling of men going out whom one would advise rather to stop at home; their friends or acquaintances have done well, and they will not be deterred, but in accordance with my instructions I have endeavoured to promote the emigration only of women for domestic work and men for farming or railway construction work, those familiar with such occupations especially, but at any rate of those desiring to learn, and of suitable physical capacity.

In regard to women, there is a keen demand here for competent domestic help, but a good number of young women anxious to better their positions are willing to go out, but have not the means with which to pay their fare. Many first rate farm labourers now engaged upon the land and wishing to emigrate are in a similar position.

This spring I have had the assistance of three of the delegates from the Dominion, Mr. P. M. Robinson, Mr. Spanner and Mr. E. W. Brewster. Itineraries were arranged for them in advance, and a great deal of interest was aroused by their visit, the information and advice their practical and recent experience enabled them to give, were sought by large numbers of people, and the advertising, the newspaper interviews and announcements have been of the highest benefit. The good effects will be felt for a long time, as while a proportion of the people seen were ready to go, others, especially those of substance, have to make preparations. One hears the visit of the 1903 delegates spoken of yet.

I find that there is annually a keener inquiry into the advantages of emigration, but unremitting effort, advertising in fact in as many varied forms as can be devised, will be still necessary to maintain the interest in Canada, the more so as the Australian colonies are becoming greater competitors, and have adopted many of our lines of work, going further indeed by giving assistance, and in the case of Queensland, free passages to agricultural labourers. The steamship agents report a considerable inquiry as the result.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

No. 6.

REPORT OF JOHN McLENNAN.

26 GUILD STREET, ABERDEEN, April 23, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of this office for the past year.

I arrived here on February 4, and found a large quantity of mail awaiting disposition, with the office unfinished, and the furniture had not arrived. About the 11th day of the month, however, the office was completed and ready for work. It is well fitted for the purpose, being located in one of the best corners in the city, opposite the station from which all trains come in and depart. It is tastily decorated and presents an attractive appearance, and is much admired by the thousands of people who pass.

The city of Aberdeen occupies a unique place in the north of Scotland, not only on account of it being the leading city, but also the centre to which all the surrounding gravitates.

The wisdom of having the office fixed at this point is evident from the very large number of people who have left here. From 25 to 50 have visited the office every day since opening, and over 1,200 have departed for Canada. My work has been largely that of routine order of answering the correspondence from intending emigrants and booking agents throughout the north of Scotland. I made one trip to the City of Inverness, and delivered a lecture to several companies of volunteers from the Islands of Uist, who were in that city drilling, and I am assured that the results have been very satisfactory by the number who have since booked.

The future outlook is exceedingly hopeful, and the class who are leaving here are very desirable. It is my purpose as soon as time will permit to visit every booking agent in my territory, and also to pay a visit to some of the sections in the western country, where there are no booking agents, and where there is an excellent class of people, if we could reach them, and which I am quite hopeful in some measure to do.

An emigration scheme by a gentleman in the north here, who claimed to represent the state of Georgia in the United States, promised at one time to seriously interfere with our work. He had as a representative in this city a well known citizen, and an officer of the city council. They secured some 500 names, but the scheme has entirely fallen to the ground, and the consequent failure of one scheme casts a reflection upon all others on account of the inability of the large number to properly discriminate. I am informed by booking agents, however, that all available space in boats is filled up for the next six weeks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McLENNAN.

No. 7.

REPORT OF L. BURNETT.

16 PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK, April 1, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the short period this office has been in operation. I have visited a great number of the booking agents in my district, and found the majority of them very anxious to promote emigration to Canada.

Each one seems to have his own particular way in advertising and making his wants known to the intending emigrants, whom they generally book to some of the large cities, instead of to the country agents, appointed by the government to locate them on farms in Ontario, until they have got experience which they ought to have to make sure success for themselves in the west.

I do not know how this office compares in appearance or the volume of business done for the time it has been in operation, but I think it is doing fairly well, and I intend to do what I can to obtain for Canada the very best class of farm labourers and domestic servants possible.

Your obedient servant,

L. BURNETT.

No. 8.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY.

51 QUEEN STREET, EXETER, March 31, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to report on the work of this agency during the nine months ending March, 1907.

At the direction of the Minister of the Interior and yourself my headquarters were removed from Cardiff, South Wales, to the city of Exeter, where the department has now a very fine office situated on the ground floor in one of the principal streets, with a couple of front windows well adapted for showing the produce of Canada. These windows being lit up at night with coloured electric lights are a great advertisement, causing crowds to assemble, discuss Canadian affairs, and come in to inquire for further information and ask for our pamphlets. The city of Exeter in the county of Devon is the centre of a splendid agricultural district, and already during the two months we have been located here good results have followed from our work. Correspondence is far in excess of that received in Cardiff, averaging as it does about forty letters daily and about the same number of personal callers for information; during the same period about one thousand bonus claims have been received, clearly proving that a good class of agriculturalists are moving from my district to Canada. So far Devon, Gloucester and Somerset are showing the best results, Hereford coming next. Wilts, Cornwall and Dorset are pretty slow, but I hope by next year to show a good return from these counties. The returns from Herefordshire come almost exclusively from the county town, the agents there being good active men are doing very well indeed. The same thing I might say applies to South Wales, as the bookings at Cardiff equal, if they do not outnumber, the whole principality.

I have devoted a part of each week to visiting the booking agents in my district, reports in regard to this work have been sent you weekly. A great number of these men are doing splendid work in the way of bookings for Canada. No doubt the bonus of £1 paid by the department on certain classes has been a great incentive for these gentlemen to work on our behalf. They are now spending more money upon advertising and making a better show at their doors and in their windows. Others, more especially in the small country districts, would like this done for them by the department or the steamship companies whom they represent. I hope in time, however, that when the agents of these small rural districts find an increased return from advertising work they will go more fully into it.

I was glad to have the assistance of Mr. Willans who lectured to large and appreciative audiences at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Cardiff, Highbridge, Bridgewater and Exeter, as also Messrs. Aylesworth, Goulden, Beatty, Wilson and McLaughlin, from Prince Edward Island, as farmer delegates. All of these gentlemen have put in some splendid work, with good results. This I have proved by the fact that bonus claims have very shortly after their visit to a certain district been received in considerable numbers, and the booking agents with whom they were placed highly appreciated their services.

The motor wagon with exhibits of Canadian produce did some useful service at a number of agricultural shows in my district. It was a splendid exhibit and showed to many thousands the possibilities of Canada in an attractive and practical manner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Our lantern slides have been in active use during the winter. Many local clergymen and laymen have delivered voluntary lectures on the Dominion, thus making known to a wide circle the opportunities offered to desirable settlers.

The correspondence received during the nine months ending March 31 amounted to 2,938 and 3,841 sent. These numbers I am certain will be materially increased during the forthcoming fiscal year.

I was very glad to have had a visit from the minister at the end of last year which gave me an opportunity of personally explaining many of the features of our work.

I desire, sir, to thank yourself personally, as also the members of your staff, for the invariable assistance and advice I have received in regard to the work of emigration in which we are all equally interested.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Agent for South Wales and West of England.

No. 9.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

17 AND 19 VICTORIA STREET, BELFAST, April 1, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to present my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907. In consequence of the change in the date of the termination of the year, this report only covers a period of nine months. The number of callers at my office in the time above mentioned, and who registered their names and addresses was 3,569, which shows a proportionate increase over the year 1906 of 1,011.

The number of letters received 2,253, also dealt with proportionately, shows an increase of 1,017 over the year 1906.

The number of letters sent out, mostly containing literature, as well as the information required, was 2,476.

I attended with my stand of specimens of Canadian fruits, grain and grasses, at six show fairs, and found the people even more anxious than in the preceding years to examine the exhibits, hear all I could tell them about Canada, and obtain the pamphlets. The Canada stand has now become well known at show fairs, and is always crowded with people, many of whom informed me that their friends are doing very well in Canada, hence I suppose the ever-increasing interest in the stand.

I may say here that many of our newspapers constantly publish letters to me, from well satisfied settlers in Canada. Our success in inducing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to call at this port every fortnight has also helped emigration to Canada and proved a profitable undertaking for that company, as we have almost always more people than they can provide accommodation for.

Acting on instructions received from the deputy minister, I visited Canada last October, and spent over two months travelling through the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. I went west from Winnipeg on the Canadian Northern Railway to Edmonton through a district new to me, but which I can now recommend to intending settlers as a splendid agricultural country. During my stay in the west, I visited Old and New Battleford, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Strathcona, Red Deer, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Brandon. At all these places evidence of substantial growth and prosperity was apparent to me, and from many settlers who came to see me, having emigrated through this office, I was pleased to hear of nothing but success in the past, and faith in the future. The rapid rise of some of these men, notably in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina and Saskatoon is marvellous. I attribute the increase in the number of callers at this office at the beginning of the year to some articles which appeared in the newspapers, commenting on my experiences in Canada. After closing the Dublin office in February, and being placed in charge of emigration in Ireland, I made a trip through the Midlands and south of Ireland, making myself acquainted, as far as possible, in the time at my disposal, with the prospects of emigration to Canada. I cannot say I found much encouragement either from conversations I had with the inhabitants, or from answers I had from the steamship booking agents whom I questioned when calling on them and inspecting their offices in Dublin, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Wicklow. As I have known for some time,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

and stated in my last report, the booking agents in many districts are timid about advertising, particularly when they are shopkeepers, which they mostly are, except in the cities.

I forwarded to you my reports on these agencies, and since then I have inspected and reported on the principal steamship agencies in Ulster, making sixty reports in all.

With reference to the new organization formed by the government for the help of the steamship agents, I can only say that the agents so far are not availing themselves, to any extent, of the assistance afforded them. They give many reasons for not doing so, such as 'that the emigrant generally knows where he, or she, as the case may be, intends going to before they call on him.' They also state that numbers book directly to where they have friends doing well. I must say such has not been my experience, but lately the bulk of the callers at this office have been people with more or less capital, and with their minds fixed on the west, they are always pleased to take my advice as to a particular district. I fear the great reason for the agents here not dealing with the employment agents in Canada is that they are keenly alive to the trouble doing so would entail, and they see no money in the scheme for themselves. Added to this, a great number of the rural steamship agents engaged in shopkeeping have their places so crowded with goods they have hardly a place to write in.

The delegates sent to Ireland (the Rev. T. E. Burke, Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. John Fluker, and Mr. Joshua Fletcher), have been fairly successful, Mr. John Kennedy notably so, who had a month's start of the others.

The number of trade inquiries received at this office have been few, and generally referring to the tariff.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

No. 10.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE COELI.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM,

PLACE DE LA GARE, 23, March 31, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Authorized by the department, I paid a flying visit to Canada, sailing from Antwerp on July 19, I was back at my office on September 1. During this short space of time I had the pleasure to travel as far as Edmonton, and to visit the new Belgian and French colonies, on the Canadian Northern, namely, Vonda, Howell and Aberdeen, where since a couple of years many a Belgian family has settled, every one of them having succeeded beyond their expectation.

Edmonton, which I had visited in 1898, had so wonderfully changed that it seemed to me a new city, and only for the picturesque sights in the immediate vicinity of the town, the splendid grandeur of the Saskatchewan river, I would never have believed that it was the Edmonton of eight years past. My intense desire of returning to Belgium in order to meet the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, before his return to Canada, necessitated my speedy travel and the breaking off of many visits promised or engagements taken. I was convinced, however, that the great advantages Canada offered were increasing daily.

As before stated, I arrived at Antwerp on September 1, and I was pleased to meet the Honourable Minister of the Interior at my office, who already had received from my assistant any information he desired concerning the work done, the result obtained, &c. I supplemented all this by a general review of the emigration work, and I remarked with great satisfaction the keen interest the Hon. Frank Oliver took in everything that could further Belgian emigration.

The rooms occupied as offices not being in a central place, I designated premises close to the Main railroad station, one of the best situations in Antwerp. I was ordered by the minister to rent these and to have them fitted up, so as to be a credit to Canada. I acted according to the instructions received, and one month later I opened in Antwerp one of the best Canadian government offices, decorated by grasses, grain, stuffed fowls, appropriate photos and prints.

A new era began at once, visitors and inquirers came in, the public was aroused and felt interested by the superb display of the Canadian products, and most of my time was taken up by interviews.

Meanwhile I obtained from the department the authorization to publish a monthly paper in the French and the Dutch or Flemish languages, giving items of interest to future emigrants, especially letters from Belgians and Hollanders, settled in Canada, relating their experience and their success. This little periodical was eagerly looked for; I received from every corner of Belgium, of Holland, and even of Canada, letters full of praise, looking at the periodical as the most interesting and the most practical propaganda that could be made. This also resulted in an increased demand from teachers for maps and geographies. In my yearly report of July 1, 1905, I stated that in 22 schools the geography of Canada was taught; at this time, one year and nine months later, 505 teachers have the large map in their school and a sufficient number

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

of geographies to satisfy their scholars; the demand is increasing daily, encouraged, nay, I may say, ordered by the school inspectors, acting upon the advice of the Department of Public Instruction.

While in Belgium everything looks promising, I am pleased to state that in Holland also the idea of emigration is advancing wonderfully, the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands has issued an official circular in which it summarizes some of the information given in the Canadian pamphlets, adding to this certain important instructions, finishing said circular by referring the would-be emigrant to myself for literature and information.

The printing of certain pamphlets in the Flemish or Dutch language, namely, 'Canada in a Nutshell,' 'Canada the land of opportunities,' and 'Canada, Work, Wages, Land,' will be a great propaganda help for the Flemish Belgians and for the Hollanders, and I shall endeavour to have these distributed in the most efficacious manner. The result of my work has been very satisfactory. It would be impossible to give the number of Belgians and Hollanders who emigrated, but I state with pleasure that the emigration has taken a new phase. A few years ago young men could be induced to leave, families very seldom. At present young men emigrate, but not so much for themselves as to open the way to their parents and family. Husbands are going, they work for a season, take up land, prepare a home and return for their wife and children, and these are not isolated cases, but have occurred repeatedly. At the same time, during their temporary sojourn here they are a great help at my lectures and meetings, and in every case take a certain number of emigrants with them.

Add to this the pleasing feature of the emigration of families with sufficient capital to settle on a farm and in many cases with a large amount of cash, the certain fact that the new colonist shall succeed, and by his letters published in the periodical becomes an assistant to the emigration propaganda and also that Canada is actually the only country which can offer the splendid advantages of homesteads to all newcomers, and I am confident that every one will feel assured that emigration from Belgium and Holland will increase continually and that the great majority of the future emigrants will be of a better class and that the social and financial position of them will certainly be superior to what it has been before.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE COELI,

Canadian Government Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALARD.

AGENCY OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT,
10 RUE DE ROME, PARIS, April 1, 1907.

J. BRUCE WALKER, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the year ending March 31, 1907.

During the nine months of the present term I have been able to confirm to the French public the favourable opinion of Canadian matters of which I have spoken in former reports.

I have travelled much in the provinces, meeting in groups the persons who are interested in our country or disposed to go there and who had previously asked for information of a nature to assist them, either in making a decision or in the final execution of their project. In such cases, I recommend them to bring together as many persons of their acquaintance as they wish, but I am debarred from holding any public meetings by reason of a circular issued by the Minister of the Interior of France in 1904, reminding the mayors and prefects of the restrictive provisions of the emigration law.

This year we have a delegate, Mr. Vauriot, a Frenchman settled in Manitoba for many years and who has succeeded there. He has taken part in some of our gatherings and has been able to judge of the work that we do. In company with Mr. Pierre Foursin, my colleague, whom I sometimes send into the provinces when I am detained in Paris or called in another direction, Mr. Vauriot has himself spoken and given verbal information in regard to the Northwest at five private assemblies held in four days, and at each of which there were present from forty to fifty persons, making ready to leave, and in every case enthusiastic for our country.

In regard to the question of publicity, as we have already said elsewhere, we cannot make a very active propaganda by means of the press, as is done in England and in those countries where no prohibitive law exists; we enjoy, however, a certain liberty in this respect, of which we shall know how to take advantage, as we have done before. Newspaper articles, distribution of pamphlets having only an historic, geographic, or economic character, and consequently not giving rise to any objection on the part of the authorities, notices drawing the attention of the public to the existence of the office of the Commissioner General for Canada, always ready to give official information as to the advantages offered to certain classes of emigrants; such are the means we have employed up to now and which we count on using further and on a larger scale, to accentuate still further and to increase the favour which our country enjoys in France. I have no doubt but that the department will aid me here, and that one can see a manifest proof of its determination to put me into a position to still further develop my work by the fact that three new pamphlets will shortly be published in France. I will superintend the composition; they will, of course, be adapted to the wants of my district.

To understand the question of French emigration one must not judge alone by the visible results, but take into account all the surrounding circumstances. In England emigration is free to all who will. There is only an embarrassment as to the choice between the colonies, and nothing to hinder or arrest the propaganda which

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

is made. The United States have not any restrictive law to bar the road to our agents. There is no enforced military service in that country to keep back the young men in their scheme of expatriation; the proximity of Canada, whose wonderful progress they follow day by day, does the rest. In France, on the other hand, military service, a restrictive law, the efforts of the French government to people its own colonies, the advantageous offers of material advances by different countries (Chili, free transportation; the Argentine Republic, until recently, half fare), the fertile soil and favourable climate of their own country, old standing prejudices, the opposition of the press, and doubts raised as to the truth of our pamphlets, such are the principal difficulties and reasons which make our task not as simple as it would appear from a distance. But we are meeting with some measure of success, and are not pessimistic as to the future.

Our correspondence has heavily increased. The number of visitors asking for pamphlets and verbal information becomes every day more considerable. My colleague, Mr. Foursin, is specially charged with replying to these visitors, and acquits himself of the task, not only with assiduous zeal, but with all the capability that he has acquired in the service of Canadian affairs for many years.

With my thanks for the assistance which the London office has given me without cessation in the accomplishment of my mission, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALARD.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES AND
PRESS AGENT.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 15, 1907.The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Owing to the fiscal year now ending March 31, instead of June 30, as formerly, the matters herein referred to will be only of nine months record. This will prevent my dealing with what are known as the 'moving months' as applied to United States settlers. These months are April, May and June; during these months the larger number of people move, and the figures given therefore apply only to the nine poorest months.

The official returns, which I presume will appear in your own report, show that during the nine months constituting the present fiscal period 34,659 persons from the United States arrived and declared their intention of becoming settlers in Canada. The number during the same period last year was 32,726, which shows an increase over the same period last year of nearly 2,000. This is decidedly satisfactory, and is fully up to what I had expected. Had weather conditions during February and March been normal, these expectations would have been far more than realized. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in all parts of the continent the weather of the past three months has been wretchedly bad. It was not only so in our own west, but throughout the States in which we are operating. For some weeks one of the lines leading out of St. Paul, Minn., to the Canadian boundary was completely 'tied up,' and did not move a passenger or a pound of freight; the remaining lines were more or less demoralized. Whatever business was done in moving people, was over these handicapped lines, and not the least of the troubles of the settler was the difficulty of getting cars for his freight. In addition to this the Canadian roads passing through the territory into which the larger number of people are at present going suffered considerably from inadequate facilities and the wretched weather conditions. These facts are so well known that I consider it only necessary to merely direct your attention to them.

In consequence of this, early in the calendar year, our agents in the United States were asked to advise prospective settlers not to move until conditions were more favourable. In fact, owing to bad roads, in many portions of the States, they could not have moved any way. As a result, while the figures for the first three months of the calendar year were up to expectations, it will easily be seen that the increase would have been considerable and the percentage much higher than in any previous year, with less unfavourable conditions. The enforced situation may cause some of these who were prepared to go and did not, to change their minds and not go for another year. The agents will keep in touch with them, and it is hoped they may not be lost to Canada.

Advantage has been taken of the backward condition just referred to by the railway companies and land agencies in the United States, not favourably disposed towards the Canadian movement, to divert people to other directions. This has to be combated, and we are pretty well able to do so by using more strenuous efforts and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

also in keeping the Canadian possibilities strongly to the front. We are assisted by the fact that the unprecedentedly bad weather is general. Temporarily, however, it will affect our work, that is to say, there will not be the large increase in numbers that we would otherwise have had.

Doing as well as we are, it may not seem necessary to refer to the above, nor to a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which makes the work of moving people more difficult. As it is a matter of public interest, however, I will be pardoned for referring to the fact that as a result of this ruling, and of the passage of two-cent a mile rates through a number of the States, the railways have eliminated the low rates heretofore given to homeseekers and settlers, the basis now being the ordinary rate. This will have an effect on some possible movers, but in the main will not prove as injurious to our work of securing *bona fide* settlers as might be at first imagined.

I referred in my last report to the interest that land in the southern and western states was arousing. Large areas have been opened up, and at present these lands are quoted at low prices, running from \$5 to \$8 an acre. They are entering strongly into competition with western Canada lands, but as soon as prices advance, which in the natural order of speculation is sure to come shortly, the intrinsic value of Canadian lands will demand as large (or larger) a share of attention as ever.

Since my last report, a change has been made in the literature published by the Immigration Branch. 'Last Best West' takes the place of 'Twentieth Century Canada,' and with its comprehensive scheme of up-to-date township maps of the entire surveyed portion of western Canada, the system of question and answer columns, and its splendid illustrations, it is having a wide and useful circulation. It is being published in English, German, French and in the Scandinavian languages. Large numbers are distributed at fairs and at special exhibits put up by the government. A special edition for distribution at the Dublin exposition is in course of preparation.

Educatively the work in the United States is fully taken care of. Besides the distribution of literature just referred to, during the winter months, information concerning Canada was supplied to several of the women's study class clubs. At these clubs papers were read dealing with Canadian social and economic questions, and much interest was aroused amongst an exceptionally fine class of people.

At such fairs and exhibitions, whether state or county, at which permission could be secured to place an exhibit, displays of western Canada grains and grasses were made. These arranged in neat sheaves by the Winnipeg office, can always be put up in an attractive way. Churches have asked for and been supplied with samples with which to decorate for harvest home and thanksgiving festivals, and when asked for by schools for educational purposes the request is always granted.

Work is still being carried on amongst the French and French-Canadians in the United States. In addition to the agents who have hitherto been working amongst this class there has been opened an office at Biddeford, Maine, the object of which is to increase the efforts previously made in bringing about the repatriation of as many of the French-Canadians of the New England states as possible. The prospects for this work are very good.

Amongst the Germans and German-speaking classes, special work is being done, and it is hoped that as a result a much greater number of these people than before will become Canadian settlers.

The Scandinavian work is being well cared for, and it is found that this splendid class of settlers is going forward in increasing numbers.

Amongst the other nationalities no special work is being done beyond some amongst Danes, and such as may be looked upon as desirable in a farming country.

During the early part of the winter one of the agents went to California, and succeeded in working up considerable interest, securing a number of settlers, but with the larger and more populous fields elsewhere, it is a question if there can be devoted to this work any effort beyond what is now being done.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Besides the regular advertising, which is carried in the principal farm papers, in the country weeklies and in such other mediums as reach the country reader and farming classes, during the past summer the members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association were taken on a trip through western Canada, as far as the coast. In this the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway co-operated, and editorial articles, taking up a large amount of space, appeared in the papers represented.

On the whole the campaign in the United States is very satisfactory.

Again I have the pleasure to report that the agents of the government operating in the different fields, covering practically every state from Maine to Oregon, and from the Dakotas to Oklahoma, where there is a possibility of getting a good class of settlers, are working hard and faithfully, and to their efforts is due a large share of the credit of the work that has been done.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE,

Inspector of United States Agencies and Press Agent.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, April 1, 1907.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, covering the period from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, being the present termination of the fiscal year.

Comprised within this report will be found much information furnished by immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters, and others who, by their immediate contact with, and personal attention to the newcomer, have enabled me to state with renewed confidence that the work of the department has been to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

The increased railway mileage, the necessity of which was referred to in a previous annual report, has not materialized; and, unfortunately for the comfort of some of the new settlers, such extension as there has been has not carried with it an adequate amount of equipment, to give to such new settlers the accommodation they might fairly expect. Many miles of railway only partially constructed, and not operated, have been useless for our purposes up to the present time, and the need of proper equipment has been especially and severely felt when it became necessary for us to seek out and protect the unfortunate or unprovided for immigrant, who, in his search for a free home, had been obliged to go beyond the lines in regular operation. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of rapid railway construction; but that is useless unless the road be operated and continued in operation under ordinary reasonable conditions of weather. The handling of so many human beings from so many different parts of the earth, arriving under conditions widely divergent, and having capabilities often of a very mixed character, has been a duty which, I am pleased to say, has been carried out by our staff with a good will and interest in the work, and desire to give the new arrivals the best opportunity for ultimate success.

Very special care is taken to detain and deport immigrants who turn out to be undesirable, incapable or unfit; and it being the stated policy of the department to keep the stream of immigration as pure as may be, particular efforts along these lines will be continued. But notwithstanding the assiduity with which this work has been conducted and the heavy immigration, I am pleased to report that only 82 persons were deported through this office during the period of nine months covered by this report.

The betterment in numbers, physical condition, working capacity, general character and moral tone of those who have come from the old land is particularly noticeable. It is evident that the successful settlement of immigrants which took place in earlier years is now proving to be one of the chief inducing factors to those in the mother country; and it is confidently expected that a steady ratio of increase in immigration from the British Isles will be the good fortune of Canada for several years to come. At no time during the past nine months have we been unable to find work for the willing, able-bodied worker; and indeed the condition of the labour market, as far as it affects the farmer, is by no means a rosy one. The fear expressed

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

in my last annual report that there would be a shortage of farm labour has already been confirmed; and the warning which I published in the fall of 1906, suggesting that farmers should make special efforts to keep in their employ for 1907 those they had then engaged, does not appear to have been taken very seriously. The consequence is that we are already flooded with applications for men, which there appears to be every chance of our being unable to fill. Large numbers are arriving, and will continue to arrive, to work on railway construction, and, in order to secure these men the railway contractors offer wages which, to a good many farmers, are prohibitory; and their hope of securing sufficient help on the farm lies in the possibility that a certain percentage of those engaged for railway work will be found unsuitable, and that they will then turn their attention to work on the land.

The Welsh settlement of Llewelyn, Saskatchewan, appears to be succeeding, and some of the settlers are already quite prosperous. One or two families who were born in Patagonia have returned to the land of their birth. The colony has probably 4,000 or 5,000 acres under wheat; 2,000 acres under oats, 200 acres under barley, and an additional 2,000 acres of new breaking ready for 1907. They own 300 horses, 600 head of cattle and 300 hogs, besides an abundant supply of agricultural implements and poultry. There are four school houses in this settlement, and the satisfaction appears to be general.

A Welsh settlement east of Ponoka, in Alberta, is also in a progressive and satisfactory condition.

The Irish arrivals have increased and will make very desirable acquisitions to western Canada.

Germans from Germany, and German-speaking immigrants from Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States have come in increased numbers. There is a generally prevalent idea amongst German immigrants that more vigorous measures should be taken to induce Germans to come to this country from Germany direct.

I am glad to report that the immigration from the Scandinavian countries and of Scandinavians from the United States has kept up fairly well, but the increased cost of transportation is likely to militate against an increased immigration from Europe. Scandinavians coming from the United States are farmers of the best class, and reports to hand indicate that almost without exception they are successful settlers in Canada. There has been no trouble in finding employment for those seeking work, and thousands of others could have been easily accommodated if they had been here for that purpose. Coupled with the demand for farm help, we find a general desire to secure Scandinavian servant girls, and many of them would be assured of good homes if they could be induced to come to western Canada.

Icelanders came from Iceland direct, and from the United States, mostly from North Dakota. These last mentioned brought in a large supply of horses, implements and household effects, and had more or less cash, having been farming in North Dakota for a number of years. In November last a large party of Icelandic settlers from North Dakota was conducted by myself to the Quill Plains district in Saskatchewan, and it is expected a number will follow this spring. Considerable correspondence has been carried on with other intending Icelandic settlers, and it is hoped that good results will be seen at an early date.

Our Swiss immigrants practically all went on the land. We are not able to offer any specific report regarding them, but believe that the absence of information indicates that they have become settled to their satisfaction.

A new colony of Hollanders has been started northwest of Battleford and 30 families are now located there.

A number of the Hebrew arrivals have no intention of homesteading, but find work as labourers, tradesmen, and otherwise, in and about the cities and towns. However, the settlements of Hebrews in the Qu'Appelle and Wapella districts appear to continue to make very satisfactory progress, having an increased acreage under crop and a large number of live stock in each place. I am pleased also to be able to report

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

a very satisfactory condition at Hirsch, Saskatchewan. There are at least 65 Hebrew families located on land in this district, being an increase of 13 families over that of the previous year; and all have 320 acres of land, if not more, which has been in part purchased from the society that originally owned the land, or from land companies and private holders. The following figures and facts will show the gratifying progress made by these Hebrew families, and prove that, under reasonable conditions, and guided by experienced leaders, they are fully as successful as any other class of people in Canada. Including their new breaking, each of these families, on the average, will have not less than 200 acres in crop during 1907. The crops of 1906 were very fair; oats averaged 45 bushels per acre, and wheat 18 bushels per acre, mostly grading No. 1 Northern, and realized from 60 to 62 cents per bushel. There has been a steady and marked improvement in the character of the buildings on these holdings, and a conservative estimate would show that each family owns, on an average, 8 horses, 10 horned cattle, and all necessary agricultural machinery, besides farming stock, and in the district there are now 10 steam threshing outfits. The holdings of these Hebrew farmers are worth \$15 to \$20 an acre, and a fair estimate would show that each family is worth not less than \$4,000, over and above all debts. There is no destitution, and no need of assistance from any source. Abundance of coal for fuel is obtained within easy reach by going to the mines and purchasing it at \$1.75 per ton. The general health of the colony is good.

When referring to Galicians we usually include Ruthenians, Galicians proper, Buckowinians, Poles, Russians and Slovinians. The Ruthenian people who come from Galicia and Buckowina are farmers, some of the married men bringing their families; others were single men who intended to work and remit their wages to enable their friends to reach Canada. Most of these newcomers located as near as possible to their friends in the older Ruthenian settlements. One party consisting of 10 families commenced a new settlement 20 miles northeast from Prince Albert. The general progress of all these settlements is very good, those who have been here for some years not hesitating to invite their relatives still in Galicia to come and join them. As an evidence of their prosperity, it is found that a large number are purchasing more lands for agricultural purposes. Some of the Galician farmers near Rosthern threshed 4,000 bushels last year. In addition to the class of immigrant who has settled on the land throughout the Northwest, which is the ultimate desire and object of all settlers from Galicia, a large number have settled in the towns and villages, and nearly all of them have bought building lots, built houses and are making a living. The towns containing this class in fairly large numbers are Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Beausejour, Edmonton and Yorkton. It is noticed that quite a percentage of the Russians coming this way are passing over to a Russian settlement in North Dakota; those remaining here join the ranks of general labourers. The Slovaks arriving in small numbers readily find work as miners and labourers. Our interpreters have visited as many of the settlements as time permitted, and found the people generally well settled and contented.

The great majority of the French and Belgian immigrants are farmers and have taken up land. Most of the Belgian and French-Canadian immigrants and settlers have gone to Lake Lenore, Jack Fish, Goose lake, Tramping lake, and southwest of Moosejaw in Saskatchewan, and in Manitoba some have gone east of Lake Manitoba, to Teulon, and to Makiuak. In Alberta these settlers have gone into the districts east of Stettler, Daysland, and on the Battle river, and a number have settled east and west of Red Deer, and also north of Morinville. Indications would show that possibly 150 families will be located north and east of Wood Mountain on the Canadian Pacific Railway during this season. These settlers are very successful and thrifty.

The majority of the Italian immigrants for the period covered by this report were navvies for work on the railways, or in the mines. The bulk of these navvies return east in the winter, but some of them have expressed their intention of taking up land and remaining here.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

A large proportion of the Hungarians who arrived went to their friends and have located upon land in various parts of western Canada. These people are very satisfactory settlers in every respect, and their immigration should be encouraged as far as possible.

IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION.

The Dominion government maintains immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Yorkton, Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and has rented (or will rent during the season) for the same purpose, buildings at Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Battleford, North Battleford, Vermilion, Leduc, Stettler, Daysland, Virden, Elkhorn, Sedgwick and Vegreville, and provide tents for additional temporary accommodation wherever the necessity may arise.

The new buildings at Winnipeg are proving a considerable convenience to new arrivals, and enable the office staff to attend to their varied wants with much less difficulty than in previous years. The class of persons receiving accommodation has been in every respect desirable, and they find the free accommodation of material assistance in making their arrangements. This can be best understood when it is remembered that a very large proportion of those arriving from the old country have exhausted the greater portion of their means in paying the transportation charges for such a long distance, and if men with families were obliged to pay for hotel accommodation at western rates, it would entail hardship that many of them could not stand. The regulations of the department permit seven free days' accommodation, but this office has steadily pursued the policy of getting the people out to work, or on to the land immediately, so that a large proportion of them do not remain more than one day; while in other cases where unfortunately sickness or other temporary disability has overtaken a family, I have not hesitated to care for them and permit them the use of the building for such period as might appear to be advisable, or necessary, in order to enable them to make a fair start. I have given the same instructions to outside agents in charge of buildings, and to this general policy of protection and assistance for the newcomer may, to a large extent, be attributed the lack of complaint connected with the work of handling so many thousands of people. From the centres at which our buildings are situated our agents have been able to afford assistance in any difficulty which may have arisen during the past winter, or at any other time, and I cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of the policy which enables us to have sufficient offices reasonably near the new settlements to afford protection for the new arrivals.

EMPLOYMENT.

Two hundred and ninety-three applications for married couples have been received at this office, but of these we have only been able to fill 195. Five thousand four hundred and forty-eight individual applications were received here from farmers for farm help, and thousands were received by our agents in the west, but at no time has the supply equalled the demand, plainly indicating that the great west can absorb much more farm help than has yet been received. Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty harvest hands arrived in western Canada during 1906, an increase of 6,515 over those arriving the previous year. These excursions left eastern Canada on August 7, 14, 17, 22, 28 and 30, and on September 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the period covered by this report we received 16,910 letters and sent 1,328 registered letters and 20,765 unregistered, besides many thousands of pamphlets, &c.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

I am pleased to be able to report the absence of any epidemic among new arrivals, and, generally speaking, the health of immigrants could not well be better. During the period covered by this report medical attendance was given in Winnipeg to 202 cases of sickness. There were several deaths in our hospital here; and during the period covered by this report 55 certificates were given recommending the deportation of undesirable immigrants. The value of the immigrant hospital in Winnipeg has been proved to the satisfaction of all concerned, and well justifies the small expense it entails. The plan we adopt is to remove at once to the general hospitals all cases that are likely to need lengthy or continuous treatment, or are of a contagious or infectious character, with the exception of measles, which is treated in an isolated portion of our own hospital, because the general hospitals will not receive measles cases. The care and attention thus afforded are much appreciated by the new arrivals. In addition to treating cases of minor sickness and holding over cases for diagnosis, the hospital has been used in order to care for those undesirable immigrants whose physical condition requires medical attention, and who are awaiting official instructions for their deportation. During the period covered by this report, 9 cases held for diagnosis disclosed: typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; constant micturition, 2; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; inflammation of knee, 1. Eighty-two patients have been treated and received 558 days' treatment.

The diseases or ailments treated were the following: Uterine hemorrhage, hemiplegia, rheumatism, deranged brain, collapse, mental trouble, whooping-cough, ulcer on the hip, diarrhoea, inflammation of the knee, varicose veins, gastroasthenia, anthritis, epilepsy, scalp wound, typhoid fever, ulcer of the leg, tonsilitis, scabies, aspiration after pleuro-pneumonia, cardiac weakness, weakness of lungs, obstetrical case, anemia, inflammatory rheumatism, gastricism, parotitis, burns on feet, frozen feet, frozen fingers, measles, constant micturition, tubercular leg, ulcer on foot, rupture of umbilicus, pleurisy, convulsions, stomatitis, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatic tonsilitis, inflammation of eye and face, bronchitis, non-granulation after amputation of toe.

TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Than these no members of the public service require or exercise more courtesy, tact and fidelity to duty. To our travelling agents is largely entrusted the scrutiny of 'excluded' immigrants, besides the duty of personally advising and assisting newcomers by railway.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Brandon, Manitoba.

The number of immigrants who found accommodation in the Brandon immigration building since July 1, 1906, was 385, which does not include a large number who visited the office from day to day in the transaction of their business with the department. The closing of the building during removal to a new site reduced the total number receiving shelter. The new arrivals have proven to be satisfactory, and there is little, if any, discontent amongst those who have arrived in this district. At present farm help seems scarce; wages are much higher than last season, but owing to the large amount of railway construction which is proceeding, it is not easy to supply all the demands made on the Brandon office. The wages of artisans will be about the same as the previous year, with a possible upward tendency. Carpenters are getting from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour; stone masons 50 cents to 55 cents; plasterers 50 cents per hour, and general labourers from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. The land under cultivation in the Brandon district will exceed 65,000 acres. The harvest and fall of 1906 were dry; threshing was completed early in the season, permitting much fall ploughing before the frost came, and it is anticipated the crop for 1907 will be successfully sown in good time.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Virden, Manitoba.

The town of Virden has been a very important distributing point for labour during the past year, and although all the men placed with farmers did not actually arrive at Virden, they were distributed and directed from that point as a centre, throughout what is known as the Virden district. The total number placed at work was 1,452; consisting of 825 old country immigrants; 500 Ontario harvest hands; 92 men on railroad work, and 35 in connection with the brick yard. An abundant harvest seems to have been the lot of this district. The Canadian Pacific Railway shipped 356,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern Railway 216,400 bushels, still leaving in the farmers' hands 150,000 bushels of grain. There were also exported from this point 35 cars of cattle; 28 cars of hogs, and 129 cars of brick. Thirteen cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, and taken altogether, the conditions of the Virden district are eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

Regina, Saskatchewan.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight immigrants received 2,247 days' accommodation in the immigration building at this point. These new arrivals consisted of the following: British 332, Germans 263, Canadians 25, French 24, Bohemians 9, Hollanders 4, Danes 3, Norwegians 23, Persians 19, Galicians 15, Roumanians 10, Hungarians 8, Swedes 3; 60 per cent were farmers; 20 per cent labourers, the balance mechanics and tradesmen. The district of Regina having passed from the immigrant or settlement class, does not receive many cars of settlers' effects, and only 11 cars were unloaded at this point. The area under crop is 25 per cent greater than the previous year. There is a scarcity of farm labour in this district which our agent finds it impossible to fill at the time of this report, with the indication, on account of largely increased area under crop, that the necessity for outside help will become more stringent from year to year.

Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.

The area under cultivation in this district is estimated to be 55,000 acres, as against 50,000 the previous year. A large number of harvest hands will be required in 1907. During the past immigration season 250 people received accommodation in the immigration hall at this point. This district, including the city of Moosejaw, appears to be enjoying a period of activity and splendid prosperity. Since the formation of the new land district it is confidently hoped that the development of the past will be greatly exceeded by that of the coming year.

Herbert, Saskatchewan.

This new settlement made good progress. A large number of settlers came in last fall. Last year's crop was good, wheat yielding from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. In some places frost did a little harm. The rainfall was abundant, but did not keep on sufficiently long to help the later grains. The winter was hard, but there have been few cases where the new settlers needed assistance. Some of them will, however, require an advance from the government in the way of seed grain. The demand for homesteads and lands for sale is increasing all the while. Eight new school districts have been organized, and several more are in process of incorporation.

Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

This district being a new one in respect to general farming operations, it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the acreage under crop, but a fair estimate would

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

be 5,500 acres under grain; 57,000 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of flax were sent from this point by one of the grain buyers, but the bulk of the crop was retained for seed purposes. Possibly 300 cars of settlers' effects came into this district, and the number of arrivals at all points on the main line which are tributary to this sub-land agency exceeded 3,000 adult settlers during the period covered by this report. It is the opinion of those who have settled that the district will prove a good one for mixed farming. The large cattlemen are practically out of business as a consequence of the inflow of homesteaders. There is a large area of unsettled land north and south of Swift Current, readily reached from this station. Perhaps the experience of Mr. D. of Swift Current is the best evidence of what this district is capable of doing. He says as follows:—

‘I came here three years ago this month and have farmed every season. I had no previous experience in prairie farming, and had limited means. The first year I sowed oats on the sod and ploughed them under very early; result nothing. The second year I sowed the same ground to Red Fyfe wheat and got 29 bushels per acre. I also broke some sod four inches deep, and sowed flax, which yielded 12 bushels per acre. The third year I drilled wheat in the stubble and got 25 bushels per acre. I have been over the country from the White Mud river to the Saskatchewan river and examined the soil, and I consider it a first-class farming district.’

Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

All new arrivals have expressed their satisfaction with this district, and those arriving during the fall of 1906 are preparing vigorously to farm extensively in 1907. Although this district has always been considered a ranching country, those farmers who have gone into grain raising have made a success, and shown that farming can be made as successful as in other parts of western Canada. From threshers' reports, 60,000 bushels of grain were produced, and as much more cut green and fed in the sheaf. The acreage under crop in 1907 will be double that of the previous year. Notwithstanding the heavy snowfall of the winter, no suffering has been experienced among the ranchers in the Cypress hills, and their losses now appear to be no higher than average, but unfortunately, this satisfactory condition will not hold in the north part of this district, where it is feared the loss among the cattle will be heavy.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Homestead entries through this office largely exceed those of any previous year; settlements are spreading widely and to great distances all around Medicine Hat and other immediate points on the railway. The class of settlers is excellent, and they appear to be contented with the conditions that exist, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, which is now shown to have been less disastrous than at one time anticipated. The farmers of the district are turning their attention gradually towards the raising of grain, and 37 cars of wheat were shipped in the fall of 1906 from Irvine station, besides the supply necessary for the local market in Medicine Hat. Medicine Hat continues to increase in size and importance. Land values are showing an upward tendency, and with an up-to-date water system, and unlimited natural gas for lighting and fuel purposes, this town is maintaining its favoured position. The estimated crop of this district is as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
Spring wheat.. . . .	7,725	144,194	18·6
Winter wheat.. . . .	6	104	17·3
Oats.. . . .	4,968	148,888	29·9
Barley.. . . .	954	23,202	24·3
Flax.. . . .	81	649	8·0
Rye.. . . .	14	237	16·9

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Calgary, Alberta.

The immigration passing through and into this district is much larger than any previous year, and no difficulty has been found in placing at work those who arrived. Farm property has advanced from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in value. The report that thousands of cattle perished of cold and starvation in the Calgary district is without foundation. Six hundred and eighty immigrants received 2,123 days' accommodation during the nine months covered by this report. Fifty-three cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Calgary. Eighteen creameries were operated in the district, producing over 1,000,000 pounds of butter, a larger record than any previous year. On the whole the crop in Southern Alberta was good; the quality of the grain excellent, and it is estimated that the area under winter wheat is 75 per cent higher than the previous year. Barley and oats realized a first-class crop. The general acreage in crop for 1907 will be double that of the previous year, and farmers appear to realize the importance of making better preparation of their land. Heavy draft horses are worth \$375 per span; ordinary driving horses from \$150 to \$200. Experienced farm hands can be placed in this district immediately. The city of Calgary itself is progressing beyond all expectation, and nearly two and a half million dollars worth of buildings were added to the permanent improvements during 1906.

Kamloops, B.C.

The number of arrivals exceeds that of any previous year. Eleven cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, and the same number at Salmon Arm. There is a steady demand for labourers on farms, railways and in the timber camps.

New Westminster, B.C.

The same number of homesteads were taken as in the preceding period. There appears to be a growing tendency among a large number of farmers east of the Rocky mountains to purchase land on the Pacific coast for winter residences.

Carstairs, Alberta.

During the past nine months this district has been favoured with much prosperity; many new and substantial buildings have been erected, including business blocks in the town. The farmers in the district are taking advantage of the opportunity to ship direct to the terminal elevators, thus saving the profit of the middlemen, and it is expected an 80,000-bushel elevator will be erected this summer at this point. There are still some homesteads west of Carstairs, but these are being taken up very rapidly. The value of land has increased and now ranges from \$7 per acre for wild land, to \$50 per acre for improved farms. Every farmer has planned a large amount of breaking for this spring; many large contracts have already been let, some covering as much as 2,000 acres each. The class of immigrants arriving consists of the most progressive Canadian and American type, who have disposed of their property in their old homes for large figures and can well afford to buy the best farms in the neighbourhood. It is expected there will be a shortage of labour, as the present demand for farm labourers and carpenters cannot be supplied. The general outlook is one of prosperity.

Olds, Alberta.

The official returns for this district not being available, it is impossible to give an adequate or correct statement as to the result of the last year's farm operations. This is becoming a popular shipping point for farmers, and during the last season

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

50,000 bushels of oats; 2,000 tons timothy hay; 2,200 tons prairie hay; 42 cars of cattle; 10 cars of hogs, and 3 cars of horses were sent out.

Red Deer, Alberta.

The Red Deer district has made wonderful progress during the nine months covered by this report. Throughout the depth of the winter, however, the entire absence of wind or storms, permitted the continuance of outdoor work without losing a day on account of the weather. nor was there any inconvenience or suffering by lack of fuel. The loss of cattle which was reported to be serious does not appear to be above the average. Coal mining for domestic purposes has been extensively carried on during the past winter. Farm products and farm lands have been increasing in value during the past year, and many new settlers prefer to purchase improved lands near the towns rather than take up homesteads a distance from a railway.

Lacombe, Alberta.

Through this office 106 applications for homesteads were made, being a marked decrease from previous years caused by the scarcity of available homesteads near the railway. During the past year the acreage under crop has been largely increased and the general result last year was good. The present prospect is excellent for a crop of fall grain. Good available homesteads can be obtained in the Medicine valley and between Medicine river and Saskatchewan river, a distance of forty to seventy-five miles west of Lacombe. There is a scarcity of farm labour in this district, and those experienced, or partly experienced, could obtain steady employment here. During the past winter a few of the settlers found the climatic conditions too severe, and moved to British Columbia. With this exception all appear to be satisfied with their condition.

Stettler, Alberta.

The number of new arrivals was very large, composed of American farmers, with a fair proportion of English, Scotch, French and German. The arrivals during the past three months of 1907 have been very few, owing to the prevailing winter season. During the past nine months 473 cars of settlers' effects and stock were unloaded at this point, and 84 cars of stock have been exported. Since May 7, 1906, to date, 759 homesteads have been taken out at this sub-land office. The acreage under cultivation has doubled during the past year. Farm help is required during hay time and harvest, and it is reported that 160 carloads of settlers' effects are already on their way from the States to Stettler.

Ponoka, Alberta.

During the months of July, August and September, 1906, the demand for Dominion lands in this district showed remarkable activity, and a substantial increase was also noticeable in the price of lands for sale. A gratifying feature of all this was that the investments were largely made by actual settlers. Settlers came from the middle western States, Germany, or eastern Canada, with a few Scandinavians and English. The district is now settled as far east as the west boundary of Saskatchewan, and 35 or 40 miles to the west of Ponoka. Two government creameries are in operation, receiving enthusiastic support from the farmers, and giving highly satisfactory results, the butter produced being the very finest, and securing a ready market in British Columbia and the Yukon. In Ponoka Mr. W. A. Brodie established a creamery in 1904. In the year 1906 he made 115,000 pounds butter, using milk from 1,100 cows. This produced returns to the farmers from 16 cents to 20 cents per pound.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

The Berrybank creamery, 12 miles west from Ponoka, manufactured 55,000 pounds; the Earlville creamery, 18 miles to the east, manufactured 90,000 pounds. All these facts and figures prove that Ponoka district, in addition to growing grain in quality from fair to the best, is eminently fitted for successful dairy business. There was shipped from Ponoka during the past year a large amount of dressed poultry, and 30,000 eggs. One settler, a Canadian named W. R. Miller, living six miles east of Ponoka, appears to be able to handle cattle raising with great profit. Last year he placed in his feed-yard a carload of steers for winter feeding. These cost him on an average \$32 per head, and recently he sold them all out at \$65 per head. There are now 20 well organized, well patronized schools in this locality. The settlers now arriving in this district will secure the advantages of the roads and bridges which the pioneers did not have. Winter and spring wheat are growing here with good results, and last year's increase in area amounted to 25 per cent. Seventy-five cars of produce, consisting of grain, hogs, cattle, brick, &c., were shipped from Ponoka. There is some demand for farm help of the right class. It is pointed out that 30 miles west of Ponoka will furnish good homestead lands particularly well adapted for mixed farming, especially cattle and stock raising. These lands are well watered, plenty of timber and abundance of feed.

Millet, Alberta.

The land guide at Millet reports that about 50 immigrants arrived at this point during the period covered by this report, and were mostly American immigrants, having 25 or 30 cars of effects. In the immediate vicinity of Millet 2,700 acres are under crop. There is a steady demand for labourers this spring, but there appears a grave necessity for a wagon road west from Pigeon Lake some 10 or 15 miles.

Telfordville, Alberta.

Forty carloads of settlers' effects arrived at Leduc, which is the nearest station to this post office, and a large proportion of these went into the Telfordville district. This being a newly opened portion of the province of Alberta, the acreage under crop does not exceed 300 acres.

Strathcona, Alberta.

During the period covered by this report 2,451 immigrants arrived at this point, bringing 90 cars of effects. The homestead land in the immediate vicinity is well taken up, but Strathcona continues to be a point where a good many settlers leave the railway for a large area of country around. Settlers arriving this year have been better supplied with means than formerly, and a pleasing feature is the return of a large percentage of those who left Canada for the United States some two or three years ago. Coal and wood being plentiful in this district there was no suffering among any of the settlers. The crops during the past year were very good. A large quantity of new land was broken for the season of 1907. The present indications are that there may be a shortage of labour. Towns are growing very fast and municipal improvements are so heavy, that many intending to work on farms secure more ready employment in the towns.

Edmonton, Alberta.

The steady and increasing number of immigrants which has been characteristic of the movement into this district has continued during the past year to the full extent of the most sanguine expectations. The new arrivals are of a class that would be hard to improve upon, and this is all the more remarkable considering that they

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

come from all parts of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, and continental Europe. Complaints, or discontent have been few and far between, and although the past winter has been exceptionally severe and long, only two or three cases have required any assistance in the way of provisions, and in some of these the families were reduced to need by periods of long illness, or by death of those who were supplying the family with the necessities of life. There is a large quantity of land west, and northwest of Edmonton, that should be subdivided and opened for entry at once, as a number of settlers are going in there and carrying out improvements on lands as if they had homestead entry for the land. Notwithstanding the desire of the department to discourage at the present time any movement towards the Peace river, a large number of Americans have gone up there, which is to be regretted from some standpoints, as the country is far distant from any railway. The harvest last year was good; wheat ranging from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; oats 50 to 75, and barley 35 to 40. The acreage under cultivation was 30 per cent more than the previous year; and it is safe to say that the farmers throughout this district are prospering. The Galician farmer appears to have taken his settled place in this district with very commendable success, and some of the oldest of these settlers threshed from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of grain last year. These special results, and a general survey of their settlement would form a surprising instance of what success attends the diligent worker on land in western Canada, even though his capital be represented by almost nothing. It is expected that farm labour will be required in this district some part of this year. There will be plenty of employment for carpenters, bricklayers and other tradesmen; also for good coal miners, and, of course, domestic help is in continual demand. The immigration buildings at this point have been found altogether too small for the accommodation of those desiring the use of same, and at the time of making this report we are about to open a new permanent structure, and also adding as an extra precaution, a temporary immigration shed 40 x 70. The number of people that received accommodation in the immigration halls during the period covered by this report was 1,428, and they received 9,704 days' accommodation. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven persons called at our immigration office, or communicated direct with the agent in connection with the business of the department. It is estimated that 16,380 settlers arrived in this district, bringing with them 100 cars of settlers' effects valued at \$140,000. Settlers looking for open prairie should no longer be directed towards the Edmonton district, as what prairie land is left will fill up rapidly, and in any event would take time to locate. There are many townships lying about Edmonton (except S.E.) which are partially wooded and suitable for settlement; soil good; water, wood and coal plentiful, and settlers who prefer those conditions could, with advantage, be directed to Edmonton.

Innisfail, Alberta.

A very satisfactory number of immigrants arrived in this district. Practically all the land for a reasonable distance east and west has been entered for. In most cases the new arrivals went into immediate residence. Twenty-eight cars of settlers' effects from the States, and 24 cars from Canadian points were unloaded here. The crop of 1906 was very good, and a largely increased area was sown. Several large fields of oats yielded over 100 bushels per acre. As most farmers were prepared to feed their cattle, there were few lost during the winter. There is a demand for farm labourers, there not being sufficient for the work of 1906.

Edison, Alberta.

Sixty homesteads were taken up through this office during the period covered by this report. A very large number of homesteads have been taken up in townships 58,

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

59 and 60, ranges 1, 2 and 3 west of the 5th meridian, and indications are the number will be largely increased this year. The older settlers have only been four years in the district, but they have from 10 to 100 acres all ready for crop this year. A few farm labourers may find work, but not many are needed.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Over 1,000 homestead entries were made through this office. The amount of grain shipped from this station consisted of 200,000 bushels of oats; 125,000 bushels of wheat; 7,500 bushels of barley, and there is still 25 per cent of crop in the farmers' hands. Eight cars of settlers' effects were unloaded here. Tributary to this point are a large number of Galician farmers whose progress is very satisfactory, and they furnish ample farm help for the farmers in this district. A striking feature connected with these people is that although the past winter was severe, they had provided themselves with all necessities, and no case of want has been reported. It is estimated that 25,000 acres will be under crop in the immediate district this year.

Wostok, Alberta.

Sixty-seven new families arrived in this district from Galicia. Twelve per cent of the area occupied by these farmers is under cultivation. There is no demand for farm labour at this point.

Whitford, Alberta.

A very large number of new settlers, mostly from Austria, arrived during 1906, but those coming subsequent to the close of 1906 are mostly Canadians from Ontario. One hundred and thirteen homestead entries were made at this office, and 100 patents were taken out, plainly showing that the settlers in this district have progressed and become permanent farmers, and also indicating that the homesteads available for entry are few and far between. The acreage under crop for 1907 will be much larger than the previous year. Farm labour wages are higher than formerly. The past winter was unusually severe, but this agent reports no loss of stock, or otherwise.

Lethbridge, Alberta.

Inasmuch as the fiscal year is now closing before reports can be had from the stock raisers, it is hardly possible to give an accurate statement of the condition of affairs in this locality. Notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions, the number of immigrants in January, 1907, exceeded those of the corresponding month in the previous year. The total number of arrivals for the nine months ending with the date of this report, is 1,746, which shows a small decrease when compared with the same period of the previous year. Over 780 of these men were farmers or ranchers, not counting women or children, or farm hands. Besides property brought in by trail, 53 carloads came in by way of Coutts, and 108 by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The value of stock and effects would not be less than \$750,000, and the new arrivals, almost without exception, were a markedly good class. The dry spell of 1905 in Southern Alberta, the United States scheme of irrigation, and the opening up of Indian reserves south of the boundary would be quite sufficient to account for decrease in immigration from the mountain States in recent years. Judging from remarks made by these new arrivals, the American press and financial institutions are again becoming hostile, as the loss of so many good farmers is felt. On the other hand, American speculative companies have bought extensively in Southern Alberta, with the declared purpose of settling them with actual farmers, and some influx may be

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

looked for from this source. The government of Alberta province has not yet completed its reports, consequently exact figures cannot be given, but in some parts of this district grain is still lying out unthreshed through lack of labour during the fall of 1906, and owing to the lack of rain thus far the farmers may be able to save the whole of this grain in the stook. The Lethbridge Board of Trade claim that the crop in the district consisted of 14,000 acres spring wheat; 5,000 acres winter wheat; 12,000 acres oats, 1,000 acres of barley, and 400 acres of flax, but official figures are not available. The total amount of sugar beets used by the Knight Sugar Company at Raymond, and grown in this district, amounted to 18,295 tons. It is generally conceded that if the weather which was prevalent in January had continued throughout February, the ranch cattle industry would have been practically wiped out. It is now admitted that the ranch cattle industry is doomed by the advancing tide of immigration whereby thousands of people will live where only a few lived before. The following figures of the shipment of live stock will prove interesting:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1906..	19,549	114,651	57,024	30,099
1905..	12,882	83,405	40,810	24,435
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase..	6,667	31,246	16,214	5,664

There is an extraordinary demand for horses suitable for farm work, which is the natural result of the taking up of new lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The fact that the sheep industry is not in as flourishing a condition as is desirable, can be accounted for on several different grounds; the great disparity in the price of wool, and the increased movement to settle up the ranges, make it evident to sheep growers that the prices will not be so good as in former years.

One of the striking instances of the march of the settler is the sale of the Cochrane ranch, which comprises 66,000 acres, and will this year be very largely occupied by farmers. The demand for labour in this office has been so great that all labour was absorbed as it arrived. Bricklayers and masons are receiving 72½ cents an hour; carpenters 45 cents; plasterers 50 cents, and general labourers 27½ cents. Rough lumber is \$25 per thousand, and No. 1 clear siding \$38 per thousand, a considerable advance on the prices of a year ago. A site for an experimental farm has been bought four miles from the city of Lethbridge, and it is fully expected will be a great advantage in disclosing the capabilities of Southern Alberta. Notwithstanding the general favour of irrigated lands, the great bulk of the new settlement is going on non-irrigable lands, and good crops are being obtained thereon from time to time. There appears to be a growing belief that 'dry farming' may make irrigation unnecessary altogether, and through widespread cultivation, not only retain but attract precipitation. The soil this spring is in excellent shape so far as moisture goes; the lakes and ponds are flooded and the mountains full of snow. One thousand four hundred and eighteen homestead entries were granted in the land office here, as against 1,181 for the corresponding previous year. The bulk of lands which now appear to be vacant are in the district north of the Little Bow river, in township 14, range 19, and in the district east of Tabor, townships 9 and 10 from range 14 easterly. During the period covered by the report 159 persons received 2,501 days' accommodation in the immigration hall at this point. There passed Customs at Coutts 155 cars of effects, at a specified value of \$90,000. The particular locality tributary to Coutts is used entirely for stock raising purposes. The past season was very dry and irrigation is necessary before that part of Southern Alberta can be considered fit for grain raising; in fact, hay, oats, and even chicken-feed had to be brought into Coutts for the purposes of those living there.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Pincher Creek, Alberta.

The fall wheat in this district has started, and no case of failure is yet reported. The whole district has an abundant supply of moisture, insuring early pasturage and a good crop of hay. The stock being now mostly held by farmers was looked after and fed, and received more attention than if the winter had been finer. No great loss has yet been reported even among the few range herds running in the vicinity, but the final results cannot be shown until the expiration of at least two months. The only complaint our settlers make in this district is the low prices they are receiving for cattle which will inevitably result in their going out of that branch of business. The land being now well occupied, there is not a great stream of settlers to this district, but those coming are looking for homes, and partially improved farms, or attempting to cancel the existing homestead entries. During the period covered by this report 124 homesteads were made through this office.

High River, Alberta.

The severe winter caused some loss among the cattlemen, and although the snowfall was heavy, the absence of stormy weather prevented, what appeared at first sight, likely to be a disaster. The farmers appear to be in good humour over the prospects for fall wheat. Very little homestead land is now available in this district, and the settlers, generally, are progressing satisfactorily.

Sedgwick, Alberta.

This point has only just been opened up by railway communication, and will be on the short line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. A number of cattle, unfortunately, died during the past winter from lack of feed, but beyond this feature no complaints are heard among the settlers. The immigrants arriving are a well-to-do class. There is little land under cultivation. The railway construction now proceeding upon this branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will materially increase the advantages of this district, and there will be no trouble in securing a market for all farmer's produce. Already ten carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this point. At the time of making this report farm hands seem to be in demand, but this is likely to be met by the incoming arrivals.

'Soo' Line between Moosejaw and North Portal.

Travelling agents state that during the time covered by this report many settlers, with their effects, have passed into Canada by way of North Portal. The immigrants themselves are very desirable, and they bring with them an ample supply of capital and energy. The value of the settlers' outfits these American families bring is not less than \$1,000 a family, and often as high as \$8,000, besides money. From North Portal to Moosejaw there is plain evidence of prosperity; what was a few years ago a treeless prairie without a habitation, is now so closely settled that the farmers are erecting newer and larger farm buildings, and very largely increasing their area under cultivation. All the towns on the line of the railway are increasing in size and importance, plainly indicating that the settlers are there to stay. The railway company has erected new stations at Drinkwater, Lang, Midale and McTaggart. Ten new elevators were built last fall. The city of Moosejaw is progressing very rapidly, and the cost of new buildings and public improvements exceeds \$1,000,000 for the past year. The new land district of Moosejaw, and the agent's office at Moosejaw itself will prove to be of great advantage to the district west of the city. There is a good

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

demand for labour of all classes along this line, and as the acreage under crop is nearly one-third more than any previous year, harvest hands will be needed.

Milestone, Saskatchewan.

The immigration to this point appears to be equally divided between those from the United States and those from eastern Canada and over the seas. Two hundred and thirty-six cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Milestone station, some coming from as far east as Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, and as far south as Kentucky; but the majority came from Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and North Dakota. The area of settlement now reaches township 5 to the south, and Willow Bunch to the southwest. The area under cultivation doubled during the past year, and will probably double again during 1907. In the season of 1905-6, 211,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of oats, and 119,000 bushels of flax were shipped from Milestone station. Flax sown on spring breaking yielded from 9 to 25 bushels per acre, and is worth \$1.13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel on track at Milestone. The experience of steam-ploughmen was unsatisfactory, owing to the wet spring of 1906. Engines could not travel, and the loss in wages rendered the ventures unprofitable then, but the work performed during the dry season was satisfactory to all concerned. There is a considerable area of hilly land beginning in township 9, range 21, and extending to township 12, range 24, west of the 3rd principal meridian, which is not being taken up because it is largely unsuitable for grain growing, and it is suggested that some continental immigrants be directed to that portion of the district.

Estevan, Saskatchewan.

This district covers a portion of what was known as the Alameda land district. The crop last season was excellent, the average yield of wheat being 22 bushels, but much of the wheat still remains in the hands of the farmers, or in the elevators, as the railroad has not been able to move it out. The southern part of the district is favourably situated, there being an abundance of coal at Estevan, Bienfait, and Moose mountain is yet able to supply a considerable quantity of wood for the surrounding districts. There were several alarming reports of destitution and distress from two or three points in this district, but they were found, upon investigation by special patrols of the Northwest Mounted Police, to be in some cases without foundation, and in others, not so serious as reported, and since the weather has moderated, it is quite evident that the farmers are just as hopeful as ever, and at least one-third more land will be brought under crop in 1907 than was cropped in 1906. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of settlers from Great Britain, but the majority of settlers coming into this district are Americans and Canadians.

Craik, Saskatchewan.

Sixty-four cars of settlers' effects arrived at this point. The total acreage in what is known as the Craik district during 1906 was as follows: wheat 12,545 acres, average 24 bushels; oats 4,658 acres, average 36 bushels; barley 222 acres, average 28 bushels; flax 2,241 acres, average 7 bushels, being a total of 19,666 acres, which acreage will be increased for the crop of 1907 to 26,500 acres. There is no demand for farm labour here which cannot be supplied readily from the newcomers.

Kenaston, Saskatchewan.

The district immediately contiguous to Kenaston is very fully settled. There is a good settlement of Slovaks. Seventy-eight cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

this point. The area under cultivation in the nearby townships in this district will average from 3,000 to 8,000 acres, and there is demand for farm help at good wages.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Notwithstanding the backward season 40 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded in the month of March, 1907. About 4,000 people received accommodation during the past nine months at the immigration hall. Most of the homesteads within reasonable distances are taken and many go 150 miles west for good lands, whereas four years ago good homesteads could be had a few miles from Saskatoon. The crop during this year will be double that of the previous year, and this amount would be still further increased if the railways could take care of the products. The average wheat crop realized 20 to 45 bushels; oats 40 to 80 bushels. The farmers appear to be prosperous, and land has increased rapidly in price. Unimproved lands sell at \$15 to \$25 per acre. This will be a district of large wheat farms, as in many cases whole sections are being broken up by steam ploughs.

Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

Seven hundred immigrants arrived at this point, with 125 carloads of settlers' effects; of the arrivals 200 were Galicians, the remainder being British and American. It is reported that not more than half the crop of 1906 has so far been marketed, and it is expected that at least 1,000,000 bushels of 1906 wheat will be put through the Rosthern elevators. The crop area will be 25 per cent greater than the previous year. The district is especially favourable for the production of wheat; one farmer named Lorenz Samletski raised 2,423 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat off 36 acres of land, being an average of 52½ bushels to the acre. There is some slight demand for labour in this district.

Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.

The homesteads in this district having been for the most part occupied, or taken up, our building has not been used to much purpose during the past year, and were it not for the fact that a number of the homesteaders in this district are expecting friends from the old countries, who are without means, it would not seem advisable to keep this building open beyond the season of 1907. The acreage under cultivation increases year by year, and prosperity is general. It is a pleasing feature to note that only a small percentage of the farms in this district are mortgaged. The added acreage under crop, and the fact that the homesteader is now obliged to attend to his own farm, will probably mean the need of a number of extra farm hands from now on. Sixty-two applications for homesteads were made at this office during the past year.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Two hundred and sixty-seven actual settlers arrived, consisting of 77 English, 57 Norwegians, 2 Belgians, 23 French, 52 Americans, 14 Scotch, 2 Irish, 2 Polanders, 10 Russians, 6 eastern Canadians, 22 Germans. Fifty-one cars of effects were unloaded by these very desirable settlers. There is a demand for farm hands, and the indications show that considerable farm help will be required in harvest time. The fishing and lumbering interests north of Prince Albert have furnished employment to over 2,000 men during the past winter, and at least 500 men will be required by the mills operating throughout the summer months. The new Canadian Northern Railway bridge across the Saskatchewan river to this point, and the extension of the road beyond to Battleford will furnish employment to a large number of men, and new

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

arrivals should have no difficulty in getting work. It is expected the erection of the new immigration building and the recent appointment of a special immigration agent will materially aid in the settlement of this district. Last season's crop was considered the best in the history of the district, but fully one-quarter is still unthreshed, and a similar amount still remains in the hands of the farmers. A steady advance in the value of city and farm properties is noticed. One thousand one hundred and ninety homesteads were entered for during this period.

Lipton, Saskatchewan.

Our agent reports the district flourishing and prosperous. Four or five times the area of the previous year will be under cultivation during 1907. At this point there was marketed, in the winter of 1905-6, 80,000 bushels of wheat; during the winter of 1906-7 twice that amount was exported, and there yet remains a large quantity in the farmers' granaries. This district appears to be well suited for grain raising, and one, if not more, of the farmers will be using a steam plough. In the Loon Creek district to the north of Lipton 5 or 6 steam ploughing outfits will be at work this year. Reporting by districts in this sub-agency, it is found that the area under cultivation in 1907 will be as follows: Hayward 3,000 acres, Lipton 5,000 acres, Dysart 4,000 acres, Kronsburg 6,000 acres, Headlands 1,500 acres, Benchonzie 1,000 acres, Touchwood Hills 1,500 acres. Five hundred and seventy-three homesteads were granted during the period covered by this report. No case of suffering from shortage of fuel or otherwise has been reported.

Dubuc, Saskatchewan.

The country surrounding Dubuc is well adapted for mixed farming, and settled chiefly by English-speaking people, Canadians and a number of Scandinavian-Americans. Homesteads have all been taken, but there is still considerable buying and selling of odd-numbered sections, and the prices have advanced during the last four years fully one hundred per cent. The area under cultivation in 1907 will be 40 per cent greater than the previous year. It is expected there will be a demand for farm labourers to a limited extent for spring work, but more help needed for the harvest.

Redvers, Saskatchewan.

About 300,000 bushels of wheat were grown in the immediate territory tributary to Redvers, of which only two-thirds has been marketed so far. Notwithstanding the difficulty of marketing wheat, and obtaining fuel and supplies, immigrants continue to arrive in fairly large numbers, and fully one-third more will be sown to wheat this season than any previous year. Farm help will be needed at this point.

Strassburg, Saskatchewan.

The new settlers arriving at this point have done a very large amount of breaking, but being a comparatively new district, reliable figures cannot be ascertained for this report. Some of the settlers augmented their financial resources by taking work on railway construction, while others found remunerative employment freighting Grand Trunk Pacific construction material north to the surveyed line of the railway. The majority of the new, and older settlers firmly believe in mixed farming, and while few have been fortunate enough to secure large herds of cattle, nearly every one has made a start in that direction, the hay land interspersing the wheat soil, making this feature of farming very desirable. The district produced many earloads of No. 1 hard, but oats have not yet received the attention they should, because all that have been grown

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

are needed for feed purposes. The average production per acre was much below the general average of Saskatchewan owing to dry spells during the growing season; in some cases not more than 8 bushels per acre was harvested. There is no dearth of farm labour at this point, and although the acreage will be largely increased this year, the new homesteaders coming in will be able to supply the need.

Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

The total number of immigrants accommodated in the immigration hall was 364. Twenty-three cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point. The amount of grain received by the elevators was 1,390,000 bushels, and it is estimated that 50 per cent of the 1906 crop is still in the farmers' hands. The settlers in this district appear to have been generally successful, and no case of destitution has been reported during the past winter.

Kristnes, Saskatchewan.

So many arrivals reached this district during last year that practically all the homesteads are taken. They were mostly Icelanders and Swedes from North Dakota and Minnesota. Twenty carloads of effects were brought into the nearest railway stations, accompanied by between 200 and 300 settlers. The crop of 1906 was equal to the best as to quality and quantity; the average wheat yield being 27 bushels, oats 39, barley 30, flax 9 and speltz 21. There does not now appear to be any demand for farm labour, but the extension of the railway line may draw labour from the farms. At present settlers have to drive 15 or 20 miles to the nearest market, consequently they are hoping for the immediate construction of the railway to Saskatoon, which would bring them within 5 or 10 miles of a railway station. The average acreage under crop amongst the settlers in this district was 34 acres per farm, and this will be largely increased during the present year. Notwithstanding the usual vicissitudes of settlement in a new country, our agent reports the people well content.

Canmore, Saskatchewan.

One hundred families, with 20 cars of effects, arrived at this point. The settlers had a good crop last year. This point is becoming a grain centre, 350,000 bushels having been shipped by rail, and a large quantity is still in the farmers' hands. Some crops of wheat yielded 42 bushels to the acre, and oats 120 bushels. North of this point there are large American and Galician settlements, and up to the north boundary of township 36 is generally well settled. Quarter-sections of land with few improvements have been sold at prices ranging between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The Galicians who were amongst the first settlers in this district, are succeeding well, having secured good crops each year since they adopted the Canadian methods of farming. Some of these people arrived eight years ago, with large families and no money, and each has now a large acreage under crop, and many have bought land alongside of their homesteads, and it is gratifying to notice their distinct desire to have their children educated in the best Canadian schools.

Invermay, Saskatchewan.

Twenty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point, accompanied by homesteaders with their families, nearly all of whom settled on homestead land. In this district there is a large quantity of scrub on the land, and this is holding back settlement somewhat; but once the land is cleared the soil is found to be of choice quality. Plenty of homesteads are yet available within ten miles of this station, and the settlers coming in are Americans and eastern Canadians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Kulawa, Saskatchewan.

The crop in this district was cut in first-class shape. Wheat averaged 25 bushels, oats 45 bushels, with some exceptionally large yields on special farms. There was no damage by hail or frost, but the very hot weather at ripening time probably reduced the yield by 5 bushels per acre. Garden stuff gave good returns. Cattle did remarkably well. Several new schools have been built and new post offices opened, and improvement districts have been organized for road work. There was no lack of fuel, nor any destitution among settlers in this district during the past winter. There is likely to be a demand for labour during the coming summer, as the railway companies will take a number of men otherwise available for agriculture; and with the construction of the railway, town sites will be put upon the market, making considerable work for artisans as well as labourers. Although much land is homesteaded, there are a number of homesteads in the park country within reasonable distances of the new railway lines now under construction.

Muenster, Saskatchewan.

The prospects for this district are reported good. The wheat crop of 1906 was good in quality and yield; oats and barley also produced well, considering most of it was on the spring ploughing. There is no demand for farm labour at this point. The settlers arriving were a good class, the majority coming from North Dakota, the eastern provinces, Minnesota and Michigan. Most were farmers and good workers. The general health has been excellent. Good water can be obtained at a general depth of 15 to 20 feet. It is estimated that the acreage under cultivation in 1907 will average 50 acres per homestead, and as all the homesteads are taken up, a large harvest may be expected. Oxen are gradually being disposed of and horses being purchased. The need of better roads is apparent and this district has suffered in common with many points owing to the defective railway service on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

The settlers here are mostly English, Scotch and Canadian. South of Quill lake they consist of Americans, Icelanders and Norwegians. The immediately contiguous area to Quill lake will see about 6,000 acres in crop in 1907.

Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Throughout the year there has been a constant inflow of new settlers approximating 15,000 persons, the number of homesteads taken being 4,075. The class of settlers cannot well be surpassed, composed principally of Scotch, English, Irish, American and German nationalities. Most of the last mentioned before coming to Canada had been farming in the States, and speak good English; all the settlers who have been farming in the States bring effects with them, and 284 cars were unloaded at this point. The general trend of settlement during the year has been south and south-west of Battleford through which the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways are now being constructed. Fully seventy-five per cent of the new settlers were located along these lines, or along the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway line from Moosejaw to Lacombe. The crops in 1906 were harvested in good condition, the yield and quality being satisfactory. The acreage under crop in this district was 43,713 acres, the average acreage per farm being 35 acres. It is expected that at least 60,000 acres will be under crop this year. A number of new settlers will have to be assisted by the loan of seed grain in the spring of 1907. There is no demand for farm labourers; but carpenters, bricklayers and other tradesmen have little difficulty in securing

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

work. Thousands of homesteads still to be had in the Battleford district are admirably suited for grain growing and mixed farming. The provincial government of Saskatchewan is expending \$30,000 in the building of roads, bridges, &c., in order to assist the settlement of the country.

North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

This season the district has experienced a wonderful growth in development and in the number of arrivals. Approximately 350 homesteads have been taken up within a semicircle of 50 miles radius to the north, which means about 1,000 arrivals and 200 cars of settlers' effects. The settlers are, generally speaking, industrious and thrifty. They are British, Icelanders, some from the continent of Europe, and others from the western States and provinces of eastern Canada. The acreage under crop in 1907 is expected to be at least three times greater than in 1906. There is no immediate call for farm labour, but mechanics in connection with the building trades can find ready employment in this and other towns along the Canadian Northern main line.

Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Report shows the past has been a very successful year, and the number of immigrants arriving has exceeded the previous year. The greater portion of settlers came direct from the old country, and a large number came from the United States, bringing with them 32 carloads of settlers' effects. The settlement has mostly gone south between the Canadian Northern line and the Grand Trunk Railway, but there are quite a few homesteads yet to be had within three miles of the last-mentioned location, and all along the line of construction business centres are springing up eight miles apart. One of the largest of these settlements is Denwood on section 21-44-6 west of 4th P.M., in the centre of a very fine stretch of agricultural land, but all homesteads are taken in this township. During the past winter the homestead inspector, and other officers, have been diligently engaged in patrolling the district for long distances, in order to keep in touch with settlers and see that no misfortune overtook them, which could not be readily met. Only three cases of destitution were discovered; one being a family who arrived after the snow had fallen and were not in shape to start operations at that time of the year; another case was a family of nine from South Africa, who arrived late in September, too late to make adequate preparations; the third case being that of a woman with six children, who were located on a homestead south of Vermilion, her husband having left in the fall to secure work, and has not since been heard of. There were no advances of seed grain during the year, but it is possible that assistance in this line will have to be given in some cases during the spring of 1907. A pleasing feature is the correspondence kept up by the original settlers with those in the old land whom they may desire to bring out. The fourth meridian line which passes through Lloydminster has been graded by the government of Alberta, and a steel bridge has been constructed across the Battle river, a great convenience to the settlers in all the south country. The road is 30 miles long and goes through a fine farming district, and it is intended to continue the same northward to the Saskatchewan river, thus making a trunk-road on the meridian line 55 miles long. The action of the Department of Agriculture in having field contests for the growing of wheat, has been of much benefit to farmers, and since the visit of the seed grain special train a year ago, much more care is taken in farming operations. There are many hundreds of homesteads to be had in large districts which can be readily reached from Lloydminster and other points on the railway. Accommodation was furnished in the immigration building at this point as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

July, 1906..	50 persons.
August..	32 "
September..	39 "
October..	22 "
November..	13 "
December..	7 "
January, 1907..	8 "
February..	15 "
March..	42 "

So far there were no cases of sickness in our building, although a few mild cases of scarlet fever developed in the town. The class of settlers has been exceptionally good. Thirty carloads of effects were unloaded.

Vermilion, Saskatchewan.

The immigration has been very large not only to the country surrounding, but in the town itself. What was practically a wilderness two years ago, and one year ago sparsely settled, is now a thickly peopled district of Canadian, British and American farmers. Many labourers and mechanics got a start on their homesteads by employing their spare time in labouring in the town of Vermilion. This town, although only fifteen months old, has a population of 1,300 souls, and there is tributary to the north a very large amount of fertile lands. The organization of local improvement districts is being completed. The settlers are a progressive and enterprising type, and schools are being erected in every district. The favourable conditions existing here with respect to abundance of fuel, and feed for stock, have prevented anything like distress among the settlers who came in without an opportunity of preparing for winter. From this point a charter has been granted to construct a railway northward into the Cold Lake district, which will open up a very large territory of very good land for settlement. The acreage under crop in the immediate district is expected to be 15,000 acres. The provincial government has established a creamery for this town, and its success is assured owing to the abundance of good pasturage and good water.

Vegreville, Saskatchewan.

Forty-two carloads of settlers' effects arrived here. It is estimated between 800 and 1,200 settlers arrived in the district, many of them taking up homesteads. The settlers are a good class, mostly Canadians and Americans, or those born in foreign countries who have lived in the United States for years. A few Galicians arrived. The acreage under crop is increasing very fast, and fully 50 per cent more land was under cultivation than was cropped the previous year. Steam ploughs are in operation in this district. There is no shortage of farm labour. Two hundred and thirty homesteads were entered for at this sub-agency.

Teulon, Manitoba.

The settlers in the district north of this point consist largely of Galicians, French, Germans and Hebrews. The newcomers and older settlers are making rapid progress, and our agent reports specially in favour of the present type of Galician farmer, who makes an admirable farm labourer; and, being sought in other parts of the province for this work, a scarcity of farm help has been found of late to affect even the district of Teulon.

Ranchvale, Manitoba.

The farmers in this district reaped an abundant harvest in 1906, but they were seriously inconvenienced during the winter months from lack of train service, and

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

at the time of this report many of the farmers have not been able to sell their grain. A large portion of this district has been homesteaded in previous years by Galician farmers, who have been generally successful, and are better off financially each year.

Dauphin, Manitoba.

The district has shared in the general prosperity of the west. More land is under cultivation, and the town and villages have been growing steadily notwithstanding the inconvenience which has been experienced during part of the last winter owing to shortage of cars by which farmers could market their grain. Crops were generally good, prices fair, and it is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat will be the final figure for the northern portion of this district. Oats and barley were grown to a considerable extent, but were all consumed by the local demand for lumber camps and railway work. Some attention is being paid to mixed farming from time to time. Heavy importations of horses have been made bringing good returns, as many of the earlier foreign settlers are discarding their oxen and using good horses instead. Many transactions and transfers of land are reported, prices being considerably higher than any previous year. Considerable settlement has taken place among homesteads lying between Lake Dauphin and Lake Manitoba, and additional surveys are necessary. The excessive snowfall of last winter hampered lumber operations in some parts of the district, but, notwithstanding, there is a fair amount of building material ready for market. The demand for labour of all classes has been fairly well met, but outside assistance will probably be required, as the foreign element who largely filled this demand in the past, cannot longer be depended upon, they having themselves such large areas under cultivation requiring their continual attention to their own farms. The general health of the district is good, and conditions prosperous. During the year 357 homestead entries were granted through this agency.

Swan River, Manitoba.

The past season produced good crops, and the outlook for 1907 is exceedingly bright. Eight years ago the Swan River valley was practically unoccupied. Now there is a population of at least 7,000 souls, and the district contains several railway lines; one incorporated town, five villages, six chartered banks, seven elevators, thirty day schools, and many other conveniences of a commercial and social character. There is an abundance of timber all about this district, which creates a confidence among the settlers as to their fuel supply. During 1906 it is estimated 50,000 acres were under crop, 250,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped, and 350,000 bushels are yet in the farmers' hands. This district has been peculiarly successful in respect to those who arrived there with little or no means. Indeed in one case a settler who arrived seven years ago with only \$45 of capital, estimates his present financial worth to be at least \$5,500. Sixty-three carloads of settlers' effects arrived at Swan River station during this year. Most of the desirable homesteads have been taken up in this district, and, although the price of improved farms is steadily increasing, yet, they are excellent value and afford, in many instances, a better investment than a free homestead. Lands purchased seven years ago at \$3.50 per acre have been known to sell for \$20 per acre during the past year. The saw-mills tributary to this district expect to place ready for market 12,000,000 feet of lumber.

Melfort, Saskatchewan.

Government agents report a good increase in the settlement of the district. Particularly has this been noticed in connection with Tisdale and the townships to the north of that point. The crops for the past season were exceptionally good, wheat

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

realizing 25 to 60 bushels per acre, oats 50 to 125, barley 40 to 60. The breaking of new land during last season indicates a large increase in crop area for 1907. Twenty cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at Melfort, and probably 100 cars at Tisdale, Star City and Kinistino. The indications are that there will be a large immigration to this district, and that the coming season will be satisfactory.

Tisdale, Saskatchewan.

In May, 1906, the Salvation Army placed 18 families on land in township 46, range 14, west of the 2nd P.M., and since then considerable work has been done on that land, though perhaps not as much as some people expected, railway facilities at that time not being favourable. Some 740 acres have been broken ready for crop in 1907. Each of the families has a well-built house and some live stock, and as they rapidly pick up a good knowledge of farming, they should succeed as they deserve. It is estimated that 20,000 acres will be under crop in this district in 1907. Ninety-nine per cent of the new arrivals speak English, and farm help needed can be obtained without sending from the outside.

GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME, WINNIPEG.

The capacity of this deserving institution has been, on several occasions, taxed to the utmost. During 1906, 1,667 persons were accommodated; of this number 608 were *bona fide* immigrants; 690 servants, house-keepers, &c., and 371 transients. The nationalities represented by the immigrants were as follows: English, 325; Scotch 164; Irish 84; Swedes and Finlanders 10; Welsh 18; German 7. The following table will show how the work and accommodation of this institution have increased from year to year:—

	Inmates.	Immigrants.
1901..	676	124
1902..	921	193
1903..	1,109	412
1904..	1,360	499
1905..	1,531	547
1906..	1,667	608

GRAIN EXHIBITS.

During the past season there was purchased for exhibition purposes 24 carloads of grain in straw, and grasses, and 510 bushels threshed grain from the following districts: Hartney, Manitoba; Moosejaw, Saskatchewan; Macleod, Alberta; Lethbridge, Alberta; Moffat, Saskatchewan; Harding, Manitoba; Brandon, Manitoba; Cardston, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan, and Teulon, Manitoba.

A large quantity of vegetables, honey, dairy products and fruit was also purchased, and along with grain was distributed to the various government agents in the United States and Great Britain. Six hundred and seventy-three cases were distributed. A large display of grain and grasses was made at the summer fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1906, and occasion was taken then to distribute very large quantities of immigration literature amongst visitors who arrived from the United States. In addition, a number of persons deeply interested in western Canada products have received small samples which have been carried by them to their homes and used by them for illustrative purposes. There is still on hand in our warehouse a good supply which it is expected will enable us to fill all orders until the crop of 1907 is reaped. The building of the new grain warehouse at Winnipeg, and the spur track alongside, has greatly facilitated the handling of this work.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

RAILWAYS.

I stated in the previous annual report that railway construction was proceeding very rapidly, and very large extensions of the three railway systems were provided for. It is to be hoped that the conditions of the labour market, &c., will permit the speedy completion of the lines now under construction, because it is found that the demand for homesteads has been, and is, even so early as the present time of the year, so great that unless railway construction is pushed much more rapidly than has been the case in the past, many of these settlers will be too far from a railway to enable them to successfully operate their land for years to come. Unfortunately it would appear from the various incidents which have happened in western Canada during the past winter that not only have the fuel dealers and other firms conducting mercantile business of all kinds, failed to appreciate and meet the situation which is caused by the influx of so many additional people each year, but the railways themselves have not been able to keep pace with the requirements of such a vast country, and it is quite evident that in some cases construction has proceeded too fast for the equipment at the disposal of the railway company. This may draw the attention of the world to the fact that western Canada opens up immense possibilities for safe and profitable investment of capital, and the utilization of a greater amount of manufactured articles than have yet been supplied. The net earnings of the railways in western Canada indicate very clearly what handsome returns await the investment of funds in railway construction and operation.

CONCLUSION.

It is a pleasure to officially acknowledge the practical and helpful assistance which has been given to many new arrivals by immigration chaplains appointed by several of the church organizations in Winnipeg, and also by the officers of the Salvation Army, and the Church Army. These officials, through the training of their calling, are frequently able to give new arrivals sympathetic and detailed advice which immigration agents and officers of this branch have not the time, or perhaps the ability to do so well, and I willingly record this appreciation of their services from year to year.

I have pleasure also in recording the unfailing devotion to duty which has characterized the staff under this branch of the department, and believe that the training and experience which they gain with each additional year's duty, better fit them for carrying out the policy of the department, which must always be sufficiently progressive to keep pace with changing needs and methods.

Respectfully submitted,

J. OBED SMITH,

Commissioner of Immigration.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

WINNIPEG, April 1, 1907.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of my work from June 30, 1906, to April 1, 1907.

During the month of July I made an extended tour of inspection through Saskatchewan and Alberta, looking over the different colonies, and adjusting some of the existing difficulties. I drove 250 miles in northern Saskatchewan, inspecting new districts for settlement. Report of trip submitted August 11, 1906. During the same month, under instructions from the secretary of the Department of the Interior, I investigated some discrepancies in general report, made by the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber officials, relating to the Doukhobor community. Report dated July 24, 1906. During the months of July and August, I accompanied the Pennsylvania Editorial Association through Canada, completing arrangements for their reception and entertainment throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia. Their reception was most cordial, and they were kindly welcomed and entertained at all the leading centres of population throughout the west. I am persuaded that the visit of these people will do much in spreading a knowledge of our country and its capabilities in the New England states. I endeavoured to supply useful information, as to the general features and characteristics of our country, its enormous resources and its adaptability to prosperous settlement. Full report, dated August 11, 1906. I investigated, under instructions from the Department of the Interior, seed grain advance to the British settlers of Lloydminster. Report dated August 11, 1906. I also purchased and had prepared a quantity of grains in the straw and vegetables, for the use of the department, at the State Fair Exhibit. Report dated August 22, 1906. Also a further investigation into some Doukhobor discrepancies. Report, August 27, 1906. In September I reported upon the adaptability of certain districts for the colonization of Swedish families. Report, September, 1906. During the same month I placed the exhibit with Agent C. J. Broughton, at Springfield, Illinois. The State Fair was largely attended; our products were the best on exhibition; much useful literature was distributed, and a great interest manifested in western Canada. Report, October, 1906. Under instructions from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, I made a revision of the townsite of Lloydminster, in the interests of the British settlers, being a final and complete revision of that townsite, for the department. Complete reports submitted to deputy minister, November 9, 1906. I inspected the settlements at Lloydminster, the Doukhobor community, the Galician settlements and the German colonies, finding them all in a most prosperous condition. I examined the lands northwest and north of Battleford, as to their adaptability to German colonization. Report dated November 10, 1906. I inspected the conditions existing at our immigration halls at Lloydminster, Rosthern, Craik, Davidson, Regina, also North Battleford. Report to Commissioner Smith, November 10, 1906. I also made a report on Edward Fairley, and answered some communications from the United States agents. Reports dated November 26, 1906. In December I visited Saskatchewan, recommended the patrol of isolated districts by police, owing to the inclement weather and great depth of snow. Report dated December 17, 1906. In January I examined, under instructions from the secretary of the Department of the Interior, matters pertaining to the Indian reservation at Kamsack. Report dated January 25, 1907. I

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

also reported this month on an investigation made, at the request of J. Bruce Walker, of certain statements appearing in the English newspapers detrimental to our country. Report to J. Obed Smith, January 5, 1907. In January I made an extended tour through the west, pointing out the conditions of settlement. Full report January 25, 1907. During the same month I discussed with the Saskatchewan government existing conditions in the isolated districts throughout that province. Report, February 4, 1907. Under instructions from the Minister and the Superintendent of Immigration, I proceeded to Battleford in February to extend relief to deserving and needy settlers. This incurred considerable work and much correspondence, and reports have been forwarded regularly to the Superintendent of Immigration, February 15, 16, 19, 25, and during the month of March. Considerable work has been involved during the past winter in keeping in touch with the various settlements, particularly with those that were more recently established, to see that they were enduring no special privation, and that they were supplied with the necessary food and fuel. I think the emergencies have been well met by the department, and that we have suffered less in western Canada, confronted with extraordinary conditions, than they have in the border States to the south of us. We have had a heavy immigration during the last nine months, made up mostly of the agricultural classes.

The country is progressing rapidly; wages to the labourer have been very good. The production of last year was all that could be desired, and every branch of the industry of agriculture seemed very prosperous. Wheat, the staple production, has brought a fair price, and was of good quality. Beef cattle are higher this spring than they have been for some years, and are bringing $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound live weight. Eighty thousand cattle were shipped to Great Britain last fall. Hogs have been dearer during the past year than they have been for twenty years. They have been bringing from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents live weight. Sheep are also bringing a high price. Coarse grains, butter, cheese, roots and vegetables, bring a good price, which is very encouraging to the producer, and all these things will further encourage diversified farming, for which our country is specially adapted.

The fertility of our soil and its enormous producing capability should have a tendency to call many more to the important industry of agriculture.

We are in great need of more railroads; a large percentage of last year's production is still stored throughout the length and breadth of the west, and most of the elevators are well filled, and much grain is still held in the farmers' granaries. I am aware that the railroads have been confronted with great difficulties that may not recur in many years; but we are confronted with the difficulty that thousands of people with their cars of effects are upon us, ready to make their homes, when they can reach their destination, and this is taxing the power of the railways so much that the moving of last year's products will have to be deferred.

The country is in a most prosperous condition; there is a vast area of good territory available for new settlers, and some important colonies should be established this year. The people of all nationalities are most hopeful. The established settlements are very prosperous.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,

General Colonization Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1907.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my eighth annual report as Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes.

Another satisfactory year's work is to be recorded, and the number of inspections for the last three months of the present fiscal year is well advanced. During the calendar year, 1,319 individual reports were transmitted to the British government, an increase of 114 over the previous year.

The number of children under the supervision of this branch of the service is steadily increasing, and with this augmentation the volume of work has correspondingly advanced.

Visits of inspection have been made at the various receiving and distributing centres. The work of the societies, I am pleased to state, has been conducted with care and devotion to the individual welfare of their wards, and with few exceptions the children are comfortably settled.

The following statement will show the number of children emigrated to Canada during the fiscal year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children during the same period:—

Society or Agency.	Children immigrated.	Applications received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterboro', Ontario, and Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba.....	944	10,810
Miss Macpherson, Stratford.....	91	494
Mr. J. W. G. Fegan, Toronto.....	*	(a) 500
Rev. Dr. A. E. Gregory, Hamilton.....	109	(a) 550
Rev. Robert Wallace, 'Marchmont Home,' Belleville.....	*	595
'Fairknowe' Home, (Mr. Quarrier's,) Brockville.....	*	782
The Misses Smyly, Hespeler.....	10	118
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton.....	70	731
The Catholic Emigration Association.....	175	519
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Sherbrooke.....	*	83
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	17	382
Bristol Emigration Society.....		57
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax.....		(a) 125
The Salvation Army Emigration Agency.....	39	(a) 50

The above statistics cover a period of nine months only.

* Part as for 1907 had not yet arrived. (a) Approximately.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

STATEMENT.

Table showing the number of juvenile immigrants who arrived in Canada during the past five years, together with the number of applications received by the various agencies during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children immigrated.	Applications received.
1900-1	977	5,783
1901-2	1,540	8,587
1902-3	1,979	14,219
1903-4	2,212	16,573
1904-5	2,814	17,833
1905-6	3,258	19,374
Total	12,780	82,369

The above statistics are most striking and indicate the extraordinary and steady increase in the demand for the British immigrant child in Canada. Juvenile immigration has lived down adverse criticism and this proof of its value is irrefragable.

It is a matter of personal satisfaction to me to be able to advise you that this branch of immigration is more clearly understood, and from a national point of view its value and importance are better appreciated by Canadians than heretofore. It is indeed unique, and in principle and policy differs from our general system of immigration. It is well that it is so, otherwise I fear it would fail to enlist that practical sympathy which it now commands from so many sources in Great Britain.

In previous reports which I have had the honour to address to you my endeavour has been to describe the various functions of this branch of the service, but the subject is one so copious of detail that my observations have been necessarily more general than specific. As early environment, and moral, religious and industrial training, or rather training in industriousness, have such an important bearing on the prospects and success of these young people in our Dominion, I have from time to time in public addresses and official memoranda described the predominating features of the child reclamation movement as ascertained by a personal study of the subject in the larger cities and other thickly populated centres of the old land from whence our annual influx of British juvenile immigrants has been drafted.

In the large family of children over whom my jurisdiction extends are many who have been hurled from respectability to destitution through the misadventure of their parents and friends. The large majority are, however, the children of poor but decent parents.

The cost of outfitting and emigrating a child to Canada amounts to about \$50 or \$60. This expenditure is claimed to be about one-tenth of the actual cost of maintaining the child in an institution. In contributing so generously towards the emigration of necessitous and unbefriended children, the people of Great Britain are actuated first by a Christian and humanitarian spirit, and secondly by a duty to the state. No one who has not actually witnessed hardship and poverty, as it exists in the old land, and its effect upon helpless childhood, can adequately appreciate the true value of the work. That well known social writer, Mr. George R. Sims, has truly said: 'No man who has seen how the poor live can return from the journey with aught but an aching heart.' A greater interest I believe has been awakened in this important branch of the wide field of philanthropic action in England than has existed at any previous period. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Gregory, Principal of the Children's Home and Orphanage, Bonner Road, London, in a recent number of 'Highway and Hedges' has stated that 'the most remarkable development of the life of the last century was its interest in children. It has been said that its great discovery was the discovery of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

the child.' He goes on to say 'this is true to some extent of children in all classes, but it is specially true of the children of the poor. When first public interest in the children of the poor was aroused a great and horrible discovery was made. Men began to realize that children, made in the image of God, were suffering cruelties and wrongs unspeakable.'

A gentleman of prominence in Liverpool official circles, in a recent letter to me said in part: 'I only wish we could send you more of the poor boys and girls for whom there is little or no hope here, but who might become useful citizens of your great territory.'

The awakening of the public conscience in Britain to the rights of suffering and neglected children has spread to Canada's shores, for in many, if not all of our provinces, the legislatures have enacted laws for the protection and elevation of Canadian children, and Children's Aid Societies have been formed and are doing excellent work in many cities and towns. To the existence of such enactments and to the solution of a great sociological and economic problem the juvenile emigration movement was undoubtedly a leading factor in bringing to the attention of the people of Canada the manner in which children similarly situated were dealt with in the mother country.

As a farm labourer the home boy has proved a success, and after a few months' experience his work needs not to be apologized for. If he has been wisely indentured, by the time he reaches the age of eighteen there should be no reason why he should not possess a sum of at least two hundred dollars, which for an industrious youth is a sufficient nucleus to make an independent start. The following extracts from letters indiscriminately selected may be interesting as showing how many of these youthful labourers are progressing:—

'I have taken up my homestead, and at the present time I am ploughing my own place; my sister, whom I brought out, is working close at hand, and if all goes well will keep house for me next spring.'

'My brother in England is seriously sick. I want you to send me five dollars from my bank money to help him along. I am getting on fine.'

'My brother wants to come to Canada. Will you send him fifty dollars from my bank money to fetch him out here.'

From a former home boy: 'I would like a boy to help on our farm. I was married six years ago. I have only 40 acres to work, keep 7 head of cattle, 4 horses, a few hogs, with chickens, geese and turkeys. We sold \$70 worth of poultry at Christmas. The Methodist minister will give you my character.'

The majority of the boys are thrifty and saving and appreciate the value of their earnings, as a look into their savings bank accounts would indicate. In speaking recently with Mr. Frank Hills, Governor of the Children's Home, Hamilton, on this subject, he stated: 'I am often asked what (Home) boys do with their money—that is very hard to tell, but we know in many instances it is put to very excellent use. One boy may decide, after he has been in Canada a few years, to pay a visit to the old country to see his friends, he has money to pay his fare, money to live on while there, and as a rule sufficient to pay his fare back to Canada. These visits, while we do not encourage them, have a salutary effect upon the boy's ideas. He, as a boy, did not realize the want, squalor, the lack of work in the big cities of England, and he soon gets restless and longs to return to the bountiful Dominion where there is plenty for all. Some boys invest their earnings in a government land grant, and rough it through as the early pioneers have done before them. Some come into the cities from the country, and take a commercial course in a business college or telegraph school, and others settle down to married life in city or country, making a little home of their own. Not a few send regularly some contribution to their poor relatives in England, and quite a number have brought to Canada a father, mother, or brother and sister—paying all expenses.'

The general health of the children has been excellent, and it is quite superfluous to dwell upon this most important feature of the work further than to add *en passant*

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

that for some years past a great improvement has been made by the various English societies in selecting children for Canada. I have reason to know that special care and attention have been exercised to see that their mental and physical qualifications have been good. The standard of requirements in a prospective juvenile emigrant should be similar to that applied to a recruit for the Imperial army or navy. Those with the slightest suspicion of physical weakness or mental defect should be rejected out of kindness to themselves. The Canadian official regulations state that every immigrant must pass a careful medical examination at the ports of embarkation and disembarkation, and be certified as physically, mentally and morally sound. As far as the government is concerned it welcomes all immigrants, whether juvenile or adult, who conform to these regulations.

The sentiment of the Canadian people as to the type and class of immigrant required is well defined, and is now better known in Great Britain than heretofore. It is a recognized fact that, while we have a vast territory for cultivation and development, and our most urgent need is population, only healthy, sober, hardworking men, women and children are welcomed. With plenty of courage, good constitutions and a good degree of strength, such are almost certain to succeed. Juvenile immigrants have the advantage of adults, for they have the privilege of training on a Canadian farm before they are of age to homestead or procure land for themselves. The late Right Hon. Samuel Smith, in an address at Mrs. Birt's annual meeting at Liverpool, stated in part: 'The children, if trained well before departure, rapidly adapt themselves to their new life, 95 per cent of them do well—some think even more than that.' From experience it would appear that the opportunities of success for the English so-called 'Home' boy has been found greater in Canada, judging by the fact that juvenile emigration to other colonies has at various times been tried as an experiment and practically abandoned.

Many of the young immigrants seize the opportunities afforded them, and put them to the best use, but others, a few in number, wish to escape from the control of the societies and their benefactors, and exhibit a love for adventure and a taste for travel. Apparently some have a hope of making a livelihood and realizing a future without the exertion of labour.

The emigration of boys of 16 years of age who have not previously undergone a definite period of probationary training in a home or school in Great Britain does not meet the requirements of our farmers or Canadians generally.

The advantages afforded industrious and well-behaved boys and girls in Canada are well understood in Great Britain.

But little progress has been made by the societies in attempting to cope with the demand for juvenile farm labour. During the past calendar year the influx has been greater than in any previous year in the history of the movement, but notwithstanding this the supply has been wholly inadequate.

In the course of my duties, and since my last report I have made a tour of inspection of a number of children in the agricultural districts of Ontario and Quebec, and it was very gratifying indeed to find, on the whole, such a desirable class of juveniles, few being of the undesirable or unemployable type.

It is the desire of the department that the individual inspections should be as thorough and effective as possible. No previous notice is given, and the children are found in their every day dress, engaged in their daily routine; and in this way the quality and suitability of the situation are more easily determined.

It is with much regret that I have to chronicle the death of Mr. Arthur Chilton Thomas, and of Miss J. Loveday. Mr. Chilton Thomas was one of the most active members of the Catholic Emigration Association, a leading authority in Great Britain on juvenile sociology, and an earnest supporter of the juvenile emigration movement. On several occasions he visited Canada, and had a thorough grasp of the Canadian phase of the work. Through his writings and addresses he did much towards the dissemination of a better knowledge of the work in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Canada, and his loss to the Catholic Association is very deeply felt. The Barnardo Homes have sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Miss Loveday, who perished in the fire which destroyed the Gilmour hotel in Ottawa last September. Miss Loveday had come to the Capital in the prosecution of her work, and was a guest at the ill-fated hotel. For fourteen years she had been connected with Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, at Peterborough, Ontario. She was a lady of shrewd common sense, devoted to her duties and held in the highest regard by those with whom she came in contact.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the existing societies and their Canadian agencies are doing a service to the Empire that cannot be overestimated. They have been termed 'curative agencies.' The rescue from the hardships of destitution and the temptations which particularly beset unbefriended childhood in Great Britain, and their subsequent separation, by an almost impassable gulf, from the temptations of their original environment by emigration to Canada, are a work of transcendent importance to the future of our Empire. In a recent number of *Day and Night*, it is stated, in reference to the Barnardo Homes, that 'for many of the children the homes prove a succor indeed, a moral and spiritual breakwater that prevents the inroads of a pitiless sea of danger and suffering.' These words embody a high tribute to the work at large.

My assistants have again this year reported, on the whole, a chorus of praise on the British juvenile immigrant in Canada. Mr. K. J. Henry, in his report for the past nine months, says: 'In general I found the children well cared for and giving good satisfaction. As a rule they were smart and intelligent. The farmers with whom the children are placed are of a good class and willing to do their duty by the children. In some cases they were doing more than the indentures called for. Everywhere I visited I was met by parties inquiring about how to get a boy or a girl, and in some instances both were wanted by the same person, particularly where they did not have any children of their own, or where their children had grown up and left the farm. I mention this because it goes to show not only the great demand for the boys and girls, but that those in their midst are appreciated.'

In his annual report, Mr. R. W. Hillyard, in part, states: 'Another year's work in connection with the inspection of British immigrant children affords a further opportunity to estimate the value of the work being done by the different societies engaged in rescuing these helpless ones and sending them to Canada, where comfortable homes are awaiting them.'

'In a large majority of cases I found the children comfortably placed and giving satisfaction to their employers. Only rarely have I found a child thoroughly bad, and the percentage of such is very small. The children are generally well housed, cared for and clothed and fairly remunerated for their services. They are unquestionably a great help to our farmers. Owing to the scarcity of farm help these children are yearly becoming more valuable, and the training which they here receive is fitting them for future usefulness and success. The annual visits from agents of the homes, and the government inspection of the children insure proper treatment and remuneration. Too much importance cannot be attached to the value of yearly inspections. The work being done through the charitable organizations in the old land is beyond all praise. Many of the children have completed their term of indenture with great credit to themselves and to the agencies which assisted them.'

It is ever a pleasure to acknowledge the kindness of the various agencies and their unflinching promptness in carrying out my recommendations.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND, CANADIAN AGENCY, SHAFTESBURY HOUSE,
WINNIPEG.

Under the auspices of this society thirty children were sent to Canada during the past year. Reports received at the department indicate that these youthful immigrants are of a satisfactory class and are doing well.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army has not adopted juvenile immigration to any extent as yet. During the past nine months, however, thirty-nine children were brought out and placed in situations under the Army's auspices.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

During the past year I have personally inspected a large number of Barnardo boys and girls in their new homes and situations throughout the province of Ontario. Their healthy, wholesome appearance, behaviour and progress impressed me favourably and spoke well for their pre-emigration training. A careful and continuous oversight is maintained over their children, the number now aggregating over 16,000.

The superintendent advised me that their first party for the season of 1907 was expected to sail on February 21, and would number 300 boys and girls. Similar parties will from time to time arrive during the summer months.

My annual visits of inspection have been paid to the receiving homes at Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario. These homes are under efficient management.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

On February 13, last, I made my annual visit of inspection to this pioneer receiving home. There were ten very young children in residence, all being neatly dressed and bearing every appearance of good care.

Mr. Merry, who has charge of the Canadian branch of the work, stated in part 'that the rapidity with which the children were provided with good homes evidenced the fact of their careful selection and training in England.'

Their visitors have found fewer cases requiring the removal of the children from their original situations and homes, but in four such cases transfers were made, and of these, with one exception, the children have settled down in their new homes and promise well. During the past winter they have received visits from a number of their children, and Mr. Merry was much impressed by the marked change in their appearance and their increased height, which spoke volumes for their treatment in Canada, and the effect of the bracing Canadian climate. The health of their wards has been good, and there has been a complete absence of any infectious disease.

Many of last year's arrivals have gone to farmers known to Mr. Merry through their having had their wards in the past. 'It has been our greatest pleasure this year,' Mr. Merry stated, 'to see brothers and sisters who had emigrated in previous years and whose success has been the means of bringing other members of their families to Canada.'

A large number of their juveniles have come under the inspection of the department during the past year, and with few exceptions they were found in good situations and giving good satisfaction.

THE BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This society did not promote the emigration of juveniles during the past year.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES AND HOMES, STRANGWAYS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

A party of juveniles from Manchester is expected to sail for Canada on April 4, in charge of Rev. Robert and Mrs. Wallace, of the Marchmont Home, Canada. A careful selection is being made of those children who are fitted for the new life, and whom it is desirable to remove from the risk of coming into association later, with degraded relatives who profess some interest in the child when he becomes of working

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

age. Mr. Wallace gave the boys a lecture the other day on Canada, telling them of the life on the farms, and the good prospects for boys who were honest, truthful and industrious. He has a large number of applications for boys, five or six for every boy he places out, and so has a wide selection, and can find every lad a good home where he becomes one of the family, sharing the comforts as well as the work of the farm life.

FAIRKNOWE HOME, CANADIAN BRANCH OF THE ORPHAN HOMES FOR SCOTLAND (MR. WILLIAM QUARRIER).

During the years from 1871 to October 31, 1906, 13,000 have passed through Mr. Quarrier's homes, and of this number 5,000 were emigrated to the Dominion. It may be interesting to note that £670,000 has been received in voluntary gifts, of which £270,000 has been expended on buildings and lands and £400,000 on maintenance of the homes.

Any child, in any part of Scotland, if fatherless and destitute, is eligible for admission to the homes, and it is, therefore, from these classes that their juvenile immigrants are selected.

Of the 1,100 children under supervision 25 only have changed their situations during the past calendar year, which is a most satisfactory and gratifying feature as an evidence of careful selection and a credit to their early training in Scotland.

Their juveniles, Mr. Burges states, are in great demand, and to-day he had two applications for each child in the forthcoming party which is expected to reach Canada in April.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAIFS' AND STRAYS' SOCIETY, CANADIAN BRANCHES, SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC AND NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO.

A number of boys and girls from this society have been inspected during the past year and reports indicate that they are progressing satisfactorily. During the year the Rev. Canon Rudolf, the chief executive of this influential society, visited Canada, and I have reason to believe that he carried home with him an impression of the opportunities afforded their young immigrants in Canada.

THE COOMBE, HESPELER, ONTARIO (THE MISSES SMYLY OF DUBLIN).

On December 10, I visited this home and had the pleasure of addressing their second annual meeting. I was much impressed by the deep interest evinced by the citizens of Hespeler in the work undertaken by the Misses Smyly, and by the expressions of high regard in which these ladies are held.

I heard many testimonies from farmers who have boys from the Misses Smyly's Dublin homes, as to their value as farm helps and good behaviour. The children spend some months at the home undergoing a preliminary training in taking care of cattle, poultry raising and gardening. They also attend the local public school.

The home is under efficient management.

MR. FAGAN'S HOME, TORONTO.

The superintendent states that their past year's operations have been very satisfactory. The children are well settled and giving their employers general satisfaction. All are placed out under yearly indentures, and in most cases receive their wages half-yearly, which are placed in the bank. The combined savings of the children at this date aggregate \$11,000. One youth has laid by \$800, and several have \$500 and \$600, respectively, in savings banks, a remarkably creditable showing, indicating that the children are imbued with the essential principles of success.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

The first party of juveniles is expected to arrive early in April.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (REV. A. E. GREGORY, D.D.), HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

On March 19, I visited this receiving home and made a careful inspection of their first immigration party for the season of 1907. I cannot recall in the whole party one poor type, and they were all well advanced in schooling for their years.

Mr. Frank Hills, governor of the home, informed me that 'During the past year we have received some 106 children from England. They have been without exception a good type of boys, healthy, robust and well set up physically, just the kind capable of hard work. The boys have ranged from twelve to twenty-one years of age, many of them having been trained to manual labour in our farm home in Lancashire.

'We have received some 550 applications from all parts of Ontario, and many had to be declined because the demand was so much greater than the supply. With so many applications there is no difficulty in procuring good homes with some of the best farmers in Canada. These farm homes have been carefully selected, and as the boys are placed in the older settled districts of Ontario, they naturally secure many privileges, advantages and even luxuries which are not procurable in newer districts.

'Wages have of late years materially increased, we find farmers are only too ready to pay a good wage for a good type of boy, who is not only willing to work, but can do it intelligently.

'Thousands of dollars are placed in the savings bank every year, a splendid tribute to the thrift and industry of boys who arrived in Canada without a cent to their name. Had we two or three hundred more boys to place we should have had no difficulty in procuring good homes for them.'

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION, ST. GEORGE'S HOME, HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

My annual inspection of this institution was made on January 6. Many alterations have been made in the interior of the home. All parts were found in good order, and the comfort of the children while here is well provided for.

The honorary manager reported a very satisfactory year's operations. Three hundred and ten children, viz., 263 boys and 47 girls, were received here and placed in situations in 1906, making an aggregate of 993 boys and 288 girls, or a total of 1,281 children under supervision. The general health of their wards has been decidedly good. Seven deaths occurred during the year, five of which were by accident.

It is anticipated that parties of children will arrive each month during the balance of the year. The majority of these young immigrants will be placed in Ontario and Quebec, and some will go to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It is interesting to note that eight of their boys, who had been originally placed on farms and have completed their indentures, are attending college, paying their own way out of their savings.

I again had the pleasure of addressing the annual gathering of their 'old boys and girls,' at St. George's Home, at which I met 120 boys and girls. Their general appearance of prosperity, intelligence and alertness was a great credit to the society.

The honorary manager and his staff are deeply interested in their duties, and are doing a good work.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

This home is pleasantly situated and well adapted for its purpose. It is in charge of a resident Canadian superintendent and two capable and experienced English ladies.

Two bands of juvenile immigrants are sent to Canada each year, one usually in February and another in May. Both boys and girls are emigrated, and the demand for their wards has for years been far greater than the supply.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Mr. Andrew Drummond, for many years identified with Mrs. Birt's work in Liverpool, and whom I met at Knowlton on the occasion of my annual inspection of the home, reports: 'Our English boys and girls readily and heartily adapt themselves to the Canadian country life. In most cases the life has a great charm for those whose early years have been spent amid crowded surroundings. With few exceptions, our rescued little ones are behaving creditably, bringing comfort and gladness into many homes.'

I made a careful individual inspection of their first party for 1907, and found them a splendidly selected lot and of the type required for farm and domestic work in Canada. Those of the school age will be indentured with a view to their attendance at school. The children were all well outfitted, each having a sufficient supply of clothing for their first year's residence in Canada.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

On the occasion of my official visit I found but two small lads in the home. I found the records splendidly kept and needed information readily available.

In the year ending December 31, 1906, 112 children, 81 being boys and 31 girls, were received and distributed by Rev. Mr. Wallace. No difficulty was found in placing this number, in fact I am advised that there were almost seven applications for each child. The children of last year were of a very good class, and have settled down in their new homes very satisfactorily, very few having returned.

Mr. Wallace advises me that 'there have been a number of marriages amongst the older boys and girls this year, and several have applied for children to bring up, in their turn. Two or three girls have taken up work as nurses in hospitals in Canada and write very happily about their work. Two of our old boys have been fully ordained during the year, one in the Baptist and one in the Methodist ministry, and have taken up the work of the ministry in settled pastorates.

'We continue as a home to support our missionary representative in China (one of our 1879 boys), as we have done since he went to China nineteen years ago.

'The work of visiting has been prosecuted as usual, and the reports have been most satisfactory on the whole both from the children's standpoint and that of the employees.'

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, June 3, 1907.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the fourth annual report of the medical inspection service covering the fractional fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1906, and ending March 31, 1907.

The operations of the service include all the ports referred to in last year's report, and further include North Sydney, N.S., where a medical officer has been appointed to inspect all immigrants arriving from Newfoundland and other foreign ports. Hence the regular medical inspection of all immigrants arriving in Canada via ocean ports is carried on at North Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria in Canada, and at New York by a Canadian medical officer, while those at other Atlantic seaports in addition to the United States inspection are again examined when they arrive at Montreal.

The methods of inspection inaugurated in 1903 have gradually been extended, with a view to meet the requirements of the Immigration Act as amended in 1906, and may be said to be at least as precise in their nature and as extended in their scope as those of any other country. That some idea of the work done may be had, the following table is made to show the total number of vessels arriving at the several seaports of Canada for the nine months of the fiscal year:—

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the total number of vessels carrying immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, North Sydney, Vancouver and Victoria during the fiscal year 1906-7 (9 months).

Port.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Quebec	30	30	30	25	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Halifax	12	11	11	6	11	18	19	18	24	130
St. John	2	4	3	1	5	13	9	11	15	63
North Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	12	9	4	40
Vancouver	4	5	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	29
Victoria	6	8	7	11	6	8	6	6	8	66
Totals	54	58	53	46	46	53	48	47	55	460

An observation of the table shows in an interesting way the varied distribution of the work at different seaports. Thus at North Sydney there is the tri-weekly steamer from Newfoundland throughout the year; at Halifax and St. John weekly steamers from the West Indies, and from November till April practically all the immigration from European ports, with occasional vessels throughout the summer months. Quebec, it is seen, receives almost all the European immigration to Canadian ports from May to October, while Montreal is the point at which immigrants arrive

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

after inspection at the several United States Atlantic seaports, as Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

At the Pacific ports of Vancouver and Victoria, there is, as will be observed, a steady all-the-year-round influx of Asiatics, while the daily Puget Sound steamers demand steady attendance.

This varied distribution of monthly immigration, makes the necessity for different arrangements for medical inspectors at different seaports apparent. As many as 7,000 immigrants have arrived at Quebec within a single day, and 30,000 in a single month. Similarly at Halifax and St. John, several thousands have arrived in a single day. As all second-class passengers are inspected at Quebec on shipboard, it is evident that to meet the demand of the passengers and the transportation companies, ample facilities for rapid medical inspection are necessary.

As explained in previous reports, the work of medical inspection is supplemented by that of medical detention in special immigrant hospitals erected and equipped for the purpose at the several ports. During the past year new hospitals have been erected at Halifax and Quebec, and one erected at Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the docks for this special work has been leased and another at Victoria will shortly be under construction.

As the type of hospital for this work varies somewhat from the ordinary general hospital, and now that two of the most modern are being completed, it is proper that a brief reference to such be made.

That erected at Quebec is the model on which others are based and its general features will be gathered from the attached photographs.

It will be remembered that the inmates are largely continentals who speak languages not familiar to all the several officers, that they have never been accustomed to modern conveniences, and that many of the different nationalities have to be under the supervision of the same officers. This necessitates that all modern methods for safety from fire be adopted, hence buildings constructed of stone, cement and iron have been erected. It will also be remembered that immigrants are often detained against their will, making a certain degree of restraint necessary, and that in consequence the hospital officials, apart from their medical affairs, have to be guards as well as nurses, and to this end the wide balconies protected with strong wire screens for use in wet weather afford every opportunity for recreation, exercise and fresh air, while facilitating the supervision of the immigrants. In addition to kitchen, laundry and engine room, the basement mostly above ground provides a splendidly lighted dining-room adequate for three hundred persons.

The ground floor has a men's large ward lighted on three sides and with ventilating shafts to sky-light and ventilators in the roof. Two hospital wards and a perfectly lighted operating room are attached. All the rooms are adequately equipped with porcelain basins, closets and spray baths, while folding-beds add much to the facilities for cleanliness.

The first floor has two general wards and four family wards, all similarly equipped and lighted and ventilated by sky-lights.

The front portion of the building on the ground floor and first floor is devoted to offices and officers' quarters; the whole building has hot water heating, electric lighting and an abundant water supply from city mains.

Attached to these several hospitals are large grounds where exercise and recreation and some employment will aid in promoting the health of immigrants temporarily detained. That such equipment is demanded was apparent so soon as the medical inspection of immigrants was systematically begun; and that it is now much more required may be judged from the fact that the total immigration to Canada during the fiscal year was 124,667 or an increase of 37 per cent over the same period in 1905-6. The following table will illustrate the use of these hospitals:—

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrants who were detained and the number debarred at ocean ports since December 1902, when medical inspection was first begun.

Port.	Fiscal Year 1902-03.		Fiscal Year 1903-04.		Fiscal Year 1904-05.		Fiscal Year 1905-06.		Fractional Fiscal Year (9 months) 1906-07.		Totals.	
	Det'd.	Deb'd	Det'd.	Deb'd	Det'd.	Deb'd	Det'd.	Deb'd	Det'd.	Deb'd	Det'd.	Deb'd.
Quebec.	15	15	817	179	1,422	454	1,163	320	523	117	3,940	1,085
St. John.	134	134	313	68	145	6	396	32	113	13	1,101	253
Halifax.	124	124	705	27	449	36	366	10	392	7	2,036	264
Montreal.					146	2	137		208	11	491	13
Vancouver and Vic- toria.					397	113	1,456	118	2,257	242	4,110	473
New York.							52	44	50	50	102	94
Totals.	273	273	1,835	274	2,559	611	3,570	524	3,543	449	11,780	2,122

A study of Table II. reveals some most interesting facts. It will be noted that the number detained in the fiscal year of nine months is almost equal to the total for 1905-6, and that the number for that year was more than one thousand greater than in the year previous. But it will be noticed that the ports at which the greater number of detentions have taken place have changed their relative positions during the three years. Thus in 1904-5 there were 1,422 detained at Quebec in a total of 2,559, much the same number was detained in 1905-6, but only 523 during this fiscal period. The number detained at Halifax has remained approximately the same during the same period, while that at St. John, large in 1905-6, fell to one-third during the present period. This, in view of the very large increase in European immigration, is of much interest. It has already been stated that the character of the inspection has been more extended and exact than ever before; and the only conclusion to be derived from this is that the steamship companies have learned by experience the necessity for greater care in having intending immigrants examined at ports of their embarkation. Another reason, perhaps, is that fewer continental immigrants from southern Europe have been arriving via Canadian seaports. The essential reason is, however, that through steady pressure upon the steamship companies, and the personal relations established with the medical officers of the boards of trade and the great steamship lines at the several British and continental seaports, aided by the official visit of Dr. J. D. Pagé, the chief medical officer of the port of Quebec, during last winter, European medical officers and booking agents are learning to understand exactly the requirements of the new Immigration Act. That this has not yet been fully understood at the Pacific coast ports, may be gathered from the enormous increase in detentions at the port of Victoria. From Table II. will be gathered some idea of the large number, not only of vessels inspected, but also of the possible detentions. While a number of those are from Puget Sound ports, the principal number detained are immigrants arriving on vessels of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company bound to Canada, or on vessels *en route* to United States ports on Puget Sound, but touching to land passengers and freight at Victoria. The notable difference between the number detained at Victoria and Vancouver will thus be understood, Victoria being really like Quebec for the St. Lawrence, the first port of call for inward-bound ships.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

As regards the ports at which detained immigrants arrived, and the number detained in proportion to the number carried by the chief steamship lines, the following Tables III. and IV. will be of interest:—

TABLE III.

STATEMENT for the ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the number of immigrants detained and the number debarred in the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

SS. Line.	Port.	Number examined.	Detained.		Debarred.	Ratio of detained to Number examined.	Ratio of debarred to Number examined.
			Male.	Female.			
Allan SS. Line.....	Halifax.	18,489	239	95	5	1 in 55	1 in 3,698
" "	St. John.....						
" "	Quebec.....	22,836	83	33	39	1 in 197	1 in 586
	Total.....	41,325	322	128	44	1 in 92	1 in 939
Dominion SS. Line.....	Halifax.....	3,325	26	13		1 in 85	
" "	Quebec.....	12,509	127	77	44	1 in 61	1 in 284
	Total.....	15,834	153	90	44	1 in 65	1 in 360
C. P. R. SS. Line.....	Halifax.....	1					
" "	St. John.....	13,458	72	25	11	1 in 139	1 in 1,223
" "	Quebec.....	19,593	118	78	30	1 in 100	1 in 653
	Total.....	33,052	190	103	41	1 in 113	1 in 806
Donaldson SS. Line.....	Quebec.....	2,657	5	2	4	1 in 380	1 in 664
" "	St. John.....	1,293	10	6	2	1 in 81	1 in 647
	Total.....	3,950	15	8	6	1 in 172	1 in 658
Other Lines.....	Halifax.....	791	13	6	2	1 in 42	1 in 396
"	St. John.....	255					
"	Quebec.....	54					
	Total.....	1,100	13	6	2	1 in 58	1 in 550
Grand total.....		95,261	693	335	137	1 in 93	1 in 695

In Table III. will be seen not only the proportion of arrivals by the several lines of steamers at the same port, but also a comparison of the arrivals and detentions at different seaports. It will be observed that the detentions during the winter season at Halifax of passengers per Allan Steamship Company are larger than at Quebec, though there were but few rejections. The difference is due to the fact that a relatively larger number of continentals arrive in winter, often suffering from conjunctivitis which under treatment becomes readily curable. The Dominion Steamship line shows a notably greater number both of detentions and rejections at Quebec and Halifax than any other company, the average detentions being 1 in 65, and rejections 1 in 360. The Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Company has shown a remarkable improvement in the last year, both in the number detained and the number debarred. Thus while in 1905-6 1 in 43 was detained and 1 in 221 deported, the present year shows 1 in 113 detained and but 1 in 806 debarred, almost reaching the previous high standard of the Allan Steamship Company. Remembering that this includes steamers from Antwerp carrying continentals only, the fact is most gratify-

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

ing, as showing what constant medical inspection before embarkation is capable of accomplishing.

The Donaldson Steamship Company, which last year took up immigration work for the first time, bringing passengers from Scotland, shows fewer detentions than any other line, though rather more rejections. The average detentions being 1 in 93, and the average rejections 1 in 695 for all lines have shown a lessening of almost 22 per cent over 1905-6 in the detentions and of 44 per cent in the deportations.

Year.	Total Examined.	Total Detained.	Total Debarred.
1905-6.	140,224	1 in 73	1 in 387
1906-7.	95,261	1 in 93	1 in 695

The differences which exist in immigrants, and the conditions under which they come to Canada are very well illustrated from the figures in the following table:—

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the number of immigrants detained and debarred from Montreal, Vancouver, Victoria, North Sydney and New York for the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

Port of Entry.	Port of Arrival.	Total Arriving.	Total Detained.	Total Deported.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal.	Philadelphia.	120	208	11	175	22
	Baltimore.	156				
	Portland.	2,508				
	Boston.	625				
	New York.	9,802	50	50		
North Sydney.	New York.	as above.				
Vancouver.	North Sydney.	1,387	1,539	139	560	19
Victoria.	Vancouver.	5,160				
	Victoria.	4,583				
	Totals.	24,341	2,515	303	2,167	45

The total arrivals at United States ports, given above, 13,211, include all immigrants who entered Canada at Montreal and were again inspected there, as well as any who may have entered at Cornwall, Prescott and Niagara Falls, and were not re-inspected except by Customs officers. The regular inspection at North Sydney was instituted in March, 1907, and includes persons inspected for only that month.

As mentioned in last year's report, arrangements exist whereby a medical officer of this department is provided with all facilities at Ellis Island, New York, for obtaining accurate statistics of all Canadian-bound immigrants arriving there and at the several other United States Atlantic ports, and of dealing with the cases of any who, on inspection, are detained by United States immigration officers. Of a total of 9,802 entering via New York, 50 were debarred as ineligible for admission to Canada, while of the total allowed admission to the United States and transit to Canada 208 were detained on inspection at Montreal and 11 were rejected.

Whatever the reason, it appears that of the immigrants coming to Canada via the United States, 1 in 51, or nearly twice as many were detained, and 1 in 216, or three times as many were deported proportionately as by Canadian Atlantic ports, suggesting either a stricter inspection or, what is actually the case, a greater number of continentals as coming via the United States ports.

Thus of the 13,211 immigrants arriving at United States ports, the Italians number 3,976 in a total of 5,114 arrivals in Canada; the Austro-Hungary group 1,540 in 4,045; the Hebrews 1,191 in 6,524; the Germans 691 in 1,903, while of 55,791 British only 2,968 entered by these ports.

A much more remarkable situation appears regarding detentions, when we turn to the Pacific coast arrivals. The very large number of vessels touching at Victoria has already been mentioned, including not only coastwise from the United States, but

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

also vessels from Japan, China, Australia and Honolulu, whether bound to Vancouver or Puget Sound ports. These include regular passenger vessels, carrying tourists and latterly some immigrants from the United States, but very frequently persons of the tramp class are found. The vessels from Asiatic ports have always a limited number of tourists as saloon passengers, and in addition steerage passengers almost wholly Chinese returning on certificates, and Japanese and Hindoos. Recently a number of Japanese have been arriving at Victoria from Honolulu, whose final destination is the United States.

TABLE V.

STATEMENT by nationalities of number of immigrants debarred admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

Nationality.	Total Arrivals.	ATLANTIC PORTS.		PACIFIC PORTS.		TOTALS.		Totals.
		For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	
Austrian, N.E.S.	562	1		1		2		2
Galician	1,652	6				6		6
Magyar	347	3				3		3
Ruthenian	303	2				2		2
Slovak	146	3				3		3
Chinese	92			1		1		1
French	1,314	4	1			4	1	5
German, N.E.S.	1,889	2				2		2
English	41,156	42	2	2		44	2	46
Scotch	10,729	6				6		6
Irish	3,404	4		1		5		5
West Indian	64	1				1		1
Greek	545	1				1		1
Hebrew, N.E.S.	544	1				1		1
" Russian	5,802	24	3			24	3	27
Italian	5,114	29	1			29	1	30
Japanese	2,042			99	1	99	1	100
Poles, N.E.S.	144	2	1			2	1	3
" Austrian	375	1				1		1
" Russian	492	6	4			6	4	10
Roumanian, N.E.S.	431	1				1		1
Russian, N.E.S.	1,927	15	15	1		16	15	31
Finn	1,049		3				3	3
Icelandic	46		4				4	4
Swedes	1,077	4				4		4
Turks, N.E.S.	232	3				3		3
Armenians	208	2				2		2
Syrians	277	1				1		1
From U.S.A.	34,659			17		17		17
India	2,124			119		119		119
Totals.	118,746	164	34	241	1	405	35	440

This table, always interesting to the casual reader, is important, not only in indicating results compared with previous years, but also the degree to which the various peoples are impressed with the restrictions placed upon undesirable immigrants. As remarked in previous years, of the total number, those destined to the United States show the proportionately largest number, there being 34 in a total of 198 at Atlantic ports, as compared with 164 destined for Canada, while the total immigrants destined to the United States were 17,887 as compared with 101,715 to Canada. The number of British debarred at Atlantic ports was 54, or 1 in 1,033, as compared with 1 in 1,669 in 1905-6. This increase, as compared with last year of 3 to 2 in British rejections, is very worthy of note, since it has been the rule that the larger the total immigration of any class, the proportion detained is fewer, and British immigration has been greater than for the same period of the previous year. The English rejections were as 1 in 935; the Scotch as 1 in 1,788, and the Irish as 1 in 851.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Of the total 34,217 from continental Europe 144, or 1 in every 237 was debarred, as compared with 1 in 104·3 last year.

The change is a very remarkable one, since while medical inspection is ever increasing in strictness, the continentals have fewer rejections by more than one-half. Thus in 4,045 of the Austro-Hungary group, 15, or only 1 in 270, were debarred as compared with 1 in 116 last year. Of the French and Belgians, 5 were deported, or 1 in 392, and of 4,199 German and Scandinavian and Danish, 10 were deported, or 1 in 420. In 5,144 Italians 30 were deported, or 1 in 170, while of 6,584 Hebrews 28 were debarred, or 1 in 235. Of the 1,293 Greeks, Syrians, Turks, Arabians and Armenians 7 were debarred, or 1 in 184.

Regarding the detained or debarred at the Pacific coast the following table will be of interest:—

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos detained and debarred at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria during the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

Nationality.	Total No. Arriving.	Detained.	Released.	Debarred.
Vancouver—				
Chinese.....	66	87	87	.....
Japanese.....	526	154	91	51
Hindoos.....	1,669	468	382	79
	2,201	709	560	130
Victoria—				
Chinese.....	22	98	97	1
Japanese.....	2,656	1,386	1,333	49
Hindoos.....	508	40	.....	40
	3,186	1,524	1,430	99

The number 88 represents the number of Chinese arriving in Canada for the first time via Pacific ports, and who either paid the \$500 tax or were exempt under the Act, but each year a considerable number of Chinese resident in Canada visit China on permits, and on their return to Canada may require treatment or even deportation. At Victoria it appears 1 in 2 was detained and 1 in 35 debarred, and at Vancouver 1 in 3 was detained and 1 in 17 debarred.

In the above table, the number of Chinese detained is larger than the total Chinese immigration, this is explained by the fact that many of the Chinese detained were in Canada before, hence are termed returned Canadians.

The foot note explains regarding the Chinese detained and debarred, while the fact that 1 in every 2 Japanese was detained at Victoria and 1 in 54 deported, and at Vancouver 1 in 3 detained and 1 in 10 deported indicates not more the exactness of inspection than the need for every precaution being taken to prevent the entry of what evidently is on the whole an inferior type of immigrant. As many of those landing at Victoria have the United States as their final destination, it is possible that some greater precautions are taken that trachoma cases as such do not embark, since they are examined at Hong Kong by United States medical officers, and the fact that so many are detained at the ports indicates the tendency before commented upon to the development of ophthalmia during the long sea voyage, owing often to overcrowding and exposure to foul and infected air in the holds of the ships, to common washing utensils and infected towels.

THE IMMIGRANT HOSPITALS.

This term has been a common one at the several seaports, but the hospital idea has so completely replaced that of detention that the expression immigrant hospital more

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

properly indicates their character. The establishment of these under departmental control began at Quebec in 1904, and was followed in November, 1904, by one at St. John; in March, 1905, by those at Halifax and Montreal, and in April, 1906, by that at Vancouver; while private boarding houses have been utilized for the time at Victoria, until the new building now under construction is completed. What has been the extent of the work done in them is illustrated by the following table:—

TABLE VII.

STATEMENT giving the diseases and other causes for which immigrants were detained at the ports of entry, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Victoria, Vancouver and New York during the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Still in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases.	Chicken pox	1	1 (1 died)		
	Typhoid fever	1	1		
	Mumps	1	1		
	Measles	4	4		
	Totals	7	7		
II. General diseases.	Lupus	3		3	
	Tuberculosis	12	5	6	1
	Alcoholism	1	1		
	Delirium tremens	3		3	
	Rheumatism	2	1	1	
	Malarial fever	1			1
	Fever	3	3		
	Totals	25	10	13	2
III. The eye	Trachoma	991	766 (1 died)	176	49
	Conjunctivitis	1,793	1,756	10	27
	Ulcer of eye	1	1		
	Cataract	1		1	
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1		
	Blind	3	2	1	
	Partially blind	12		12	
	Totals	2,802	2,526	200	76
IV. Nervous system	Spinal disease	1		1	
	Paralysis	7	5 (1 died)	2	
	Convulsions	3	3		
	Apoplexy	1	1		
	Feeble minded	8	4	4	
	Melancholia	1		1	
	Hysteria	1	1		
	Insane	15	13		2
	Epilepsy	3		3	
	Pott's disease	1		1	
	Paralysis of leg	1	1		
	Totals	42	15	25	2
V. Circulatory System	Heart disease	1		1	
VI. Respiratory system	Bronchitis	1	4		
	Pneumonia	1	1		
	Empyema	1		1	
	Chronic pleurisy	1		1	
	Totals	7	5	2	

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Still in Hospital.
VII. Digestive system....	Hernia	5	1	4	.....
VIII. Genito-urinary system....	Syphilis.....	2	.....	2	.....
IX. The skin.....	Favus	9	7	2	.....
	Alopecia	2	2	.....	.....
	Erysipelas.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Scabies.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Eczema	1	.....	.....	1
	Abscess on face.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Tinea (Ring Worm).....	3	2	.....	1
	Tubercular adenitis	2	.....	1	1
	Totals.....	20	14	3	3
X. Locomotor system.....	Muscular atrophy.....	1	.....	1	.....
XI. Malformation — diseases of old age and infancy	Deaf.....	3	3	.....	.....
	Cripple.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Senility and debility	20	13	4	3
	Deaf and dumb.....	6	1	5	.....
	Hunchback	2	2	.....	.....
	Lame	1	1	.....	.....
	Rickets.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Old age.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Totals.....	35	21	10	4
XII. Accidents.....	Sprained muscle of groin	1	1	.....	.....
	Lost fingers and toes.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Totals	2	1	1	.....
XIII. Ill-defined causes.....	Poor physique.....	7	4	3	.....
	Nervous disease.....	2	1	1	.....
	Totals	9	5	4	.....
XIV. Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.....	213	(1 died) 190	19	4
	Likely to become a public charge ..	159	69	90	.....
	Criminals.....	11	2	9	.....
	Traumatic lameness.....	1	1	.....	.....
	For safe-keeping.....	4	4	.....	.....
	Suspected immoral.....	4	4	.....	.....
	Stowaway.....	18	11	7	.....
	Prostitute.....	8	.....	8	.....
	Ran away from wife.....	1	.....	1	.....
	" " father	2	.....	2	.....
	Eloped.....	2	.....	2	.....
	Held for bond.....	1	1	.....	.....
	For further observation	8	8	.....	.....
	Waiting for tickets	3	3	.....	.....
	" situation.....	94	94	.....	.....
	To observe mental condition.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Pediculosis	1	1	.....	.....
	To observe eyes.....	16	16	.....	.....
	Bad character	30	1	29	.....
	Artificial foot	1	1	.....	.....
	Opium fiend.....	3	.....	3	.....
	Procurer.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Degenerate.....	3	.....	3	.....
	Totals	585	407	171	4
	Grand totals.....	3,543	3,012 (4 died)	440	91

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Reference to the reports of the United States Immigration Service will show that the practice in our hospitals varies somewhat from that in the United States hospitals. The Canadian Act provides conditionally that otherwise desirable immigrants suffering from some curable disease may be detained for treatment. The Act of the United States not only excludes persons suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases of a chronic type, but further levies a fine upon the vessel carrying them, if there is reasonable ground to suppose the disease could have been detected before embarkation. However, contagions contracted on shipboard and individuals suffering from some malady and who are related directly to some person already admitted, and who has applied for citizenship are landed for treatment and examination, and if it is determined that the disorder is easily curable, are admitted for treatment. However, in all their main features the two Acts are the same as regards dealing with disease.

'No immigrant shall be permitted to land in Canada who is feeble-minded, an idiot or an epileptic, or who is insane or has had an attack of insanity within four years' is the wording of section 26 of the Canadian Act of 1906, and its words are almost duplicated in the United States Act. Greater flexibility exists in the second portion of the same clause which excludes 'all deaf and dumb or dumb or blind or infirm unless accompanied by friends' or coming to friends who are willing or able to be responsible for their maintenance. It naturally results from these clauses that a notable number are yearly debarred, but who for sometimes considerable periods are detained in hospitals in the absence of other convenient place. The hospitals have also been the temporary place of detention of persons about to be deported from even other causes than disease.

As compared with 1905-6 and its 3,570 detentions, there were detained 3,543 during the nine months of the present fiscal year, so that for a full year the number would be notably above that of the previous year. Thus unequal detentions at different ports have been already adverted to.

Turning to the causes for which immigrants were detained, it is pleasing to note the very remarkable freedom from any acute or contagious disease which might have broken out during detention at the hospitals. In all there were only 7 as compared with 22 last year; there being 25 detentions of Class II, compared with 7 last year. Of these 3 were lupus or tubercular disease of the face, with 12 others, making in all 15 tubercular cases as compared with 4 last year. This is a matter of much importance as illustrating the increasing care being taken to prevent the introduction into Canada of further cases of this most serious disease.

Remembering that the immigrants are examined in groups often of 1,000 and over, and that as many as 7,000 have arrived in a single day, it will be understood that no attempt is made to make a clinical examination of persons who are not obviously in poor health. How a tubercularized person told to keep on deck in the fresh air, should with sunburning and an appearance of ruggedness be overlooked will readily be understood, when the medical statistics of sanatoria and hospitals for consumptives show that in a group of consumptives an average of 8 months have elapsed before tuberculosis is actually diagnosed in patients. That such an average length of time should be present in the class of persons who emigrated to Canada may well be expected from the following analysis of cases which became inmates of Muskoka or Toronto sanatorium under the management of the National Sanitarium Association, and which were made the occasion of a memorial of the Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade to the government of Canada. It may be stated that the moment that the memorial of the Toronto Board of Trade appeared, I communicated with the medical officers in charge of those institutions in one case personally, and in the other by correspondence. After quoting from the memorial which states that 'of 243 patients in the Muskoka Sanatorium 83 were foreign born,' my letter says: 'I, therefore, shall take it as a favour if you will supply, as far as possible, details regarding the individuals treated, in order that the department may be in a position to follow up in the manifests containing all the immigrants, the ship-

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

ping company which brought each patient, the port at which they arrived, the medical officer on duty and any other facts which may be of importance in the investigation.' In the case of the Toronto institution the medical officer wrote sending a list of 8 inmates who had been in Canada less than two years, and a month later the secretary of the association sent a tabulated statement giving a total of only 15 cases from both or all the institutions that could in any way be classed as recent immigrants. My report made regarding these cases says: 'An analysis of the 15 cases whether resident in the Muskoka Sanatorium or that at Toronto, gives no evidence in any case other than Nos. 4, 7, 10 that the individual was tuberculized at the time of admission to Canada, and evidently was not in such an advanced stage of the disease as could have been diagnosed in any way other than more than ordinarily close examination. Though there is no evidence on the point, it is probable that number 3 was tuberculized on his arrival in Canada, as he seems to have been admitted shortly thereafter into the hospital. No. 7 came to her husband who had been some time in Canada; No. 10 came to her husband who had been in Canada some time, and who has regular employment, and has made a good home for his wife. This woman may have been slightly tuberculized on arrival, but certainly not to a degree that could have been readily diagnosed, since she came in May and in January is reported to be slightly diseased. Therefore, it appears that at most two of the list were sick enough to be possibly detected by the medical officer at the port of arrival, while of the total fifteen cases, six are reported to have come to the country in 1905, or some two years before their admission to the hospital.'

When, however, it is remembered that the annual death rate in urban populations in both Europe and America from tuberculosis varies from 1.5 to 2.5 per 1,000, it is not to be supposed 221,276 immigrants could, as they did, enter Canada in 1905-6 and 1906-7 from Europe without their quota of tuberculized persons. If to the 12 rejected at the seaports (3 in 1905-6 and 9 in 1906-7) on account of tuberculosis during this period are added the 8 deported in 1905-6 and the 15 in 1906-7, we have a total of 35 tuberculized persons, or actually .16 per 1,000 who were not admitted or were sent out of Canada, to which may further be added 1 who died in an immigrant hospital and was never admitted, and 5 who though diagnosed on arrival were allowed to go to their families who were found able and willing to care for them, and who had already become residents of Canada.

Class III. contains the principal number of cases detained, 2,802 being all diseases of the eye, of which 991 were trachoma, and of which nearly 18 per cent were deported. This disease always preceded by a conjunctivitis more or less acute has greatly decreased in prevalence at Atlantic seaports, in part probably from a lessened prevalence in the countries where the immigrants come from, and in part from the strict medical examination by port officers and those of the steamship companies at ports of embarkation. The larger number of cases during the present year occurred at the Pacific seaports.

Class IV. This class which includes all nervous diseases is marked by a very considerable increase for the nine months; there being 42 detentions as compared with 28 in the previous year. Remembering that there were but 90,008 immigrants inspected at the ports in the year as compared with 131,268 in 1905-6, it means that in the year almost 1 to 2,000 immigrants was detained on account of nervous disease, as compared with 1 in 4,688 in the previous year, and 13 insane were debarred that year as compared with 4 in the previous year.

Classes V. and VI. show remarkably few detentions, and the same may be said of Class VII. Diseases under Class VIII. are not liable to be diagnosed except when coming under Class IX. The cases under this latter class have been few and mostly are found to have been cured favus.

Class XI. naturally includes a very considerable number since in it are placed those who through hereditary or other early causes are defectives or who have become so through old age or through accident. Few of them ought to arrive at the seaports

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

if proper inspection is carried out before embarkation, as the defects are mostly quite obvious; but it often becomes a delicate question to decide whether, in the instance of some natural defect, which has been overcome in part by education, as in the case of the dumb or maimed, the person has not been brought within the category of desirable immigrants; moreover, many come as children, members of a family able to support them, and whose general well-being indicates the absence of degeneracy, and signifies that the defective has suffered some congenital or other accidental injury. Of the 35 such detained 10 were debarred an entry.

Class XIV. which includes all others who were inmates of the hospitals is interesting as indicating the many questions which have to be considered in the inspection of immigrants. The children of persons detained on account of some member of a family being diseased, form a large number, there being 213 detentions. The 159 detained as likely to become a public charge are very frequently medical cases, since their physical and mental ability is largely a determining factor. Of 159 detained 90 were rejected. Criminals frequently come under the same category and often as physical and mental degenerates have developed the immoral traits which have placed them in the criminal class. They include here 11 criminals, 4 suspected immoral, 8 prostitutes, 30 of bad character, 1 procurer, 3 degenerates, 2 clopers. Altogether there were 585 in this class of whom 174 were debarred.

Selecting from Classes IV., XIII. and XIV. those cases in which the element of moral character largely enters, it is gratifying to think that including the insane and other nervous cases 176 cases were excluded from Canada during the past nine months, who if admitted would have added a very notable number to the permanent population of either our asylums, prisons or charitable institutions.

TABLE VIII.

STATEMENT showing total earnings, receipts and total expenses of daily maintenance of immigrant hospitals for Fiscal Year (9 months).

Port.	Nine Months to March 31, 1907.	Days in Hospital.	Rate per Day.	Total Earnings.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure
			Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec	1906-7	5,759	75	4,319 25		
"	1906-7	3,087	50	1,543 50	5,407 38	12,580 97
Halifax	1906-7	3,902	75	2,926 50		
"	1906-7	200	50	100 00	2,726 49	5,238 10
St. John	1906-7	1,052	75	789 00		
"	1906-7	383	50	191 50	4,208 50	1,786 39
Montreal	1906-7	2,994	75	2,245 50		
"	1906-7	674	75	505 50		
"	1906-7	776	50	388 00	1,646 50	3,778 33
Vancouver	1906-7	7,897	75	5,922 75		
"	1906-7	814	50	407 00	8,935 50	4,873 34
Victoria	1906-7	9,244	35	3,235 40	3,235 40	1,325 54
Totals		36,782		22,573 90	26,159 77	29,582 67

Of the earnings of the hospital at Montreal \$505.50 is charged against the department for maintenance of deports detained there awaiting sailings, and another amount chargeable against the New York Central Railway, which so far has paid no accounts. It will be noted that the amounts received at several hospitals are more than those earned. This is, of course, due to payments deferred by companies due from the previous year.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

TABLE IX.

STATEMENT showing the number, nationality and causes for which immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1906-7 (9 months).

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
<i>Deported at St. John.</i>					
English.....	Winnipeg.....	2	1	General diseases.....	Tuberculosis.
".....	Toronto.....	1	1	".....	"
Dane.....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	".....	4	1	".....	Rheumatism.
".....	Toronto.....	1	1	".....	"
Irish.....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	".....	2	1	Eye diseases.....	Failing eyesight.
".....	".....	3	1	Nervous diseases.....	Insanity.
".....	London.....	2	1	".....	"
".....	Strathroy.....	2	1	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	2	1	".....	"
".....	Hamilton.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Edmonton.....	1	1	".....	"
Welsh.....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	"
Irish.....	Toronto.....	1	1	".....	"
Scotch.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
Galician.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	".....	2	1	".....	Physically and mentally weak.
".....	".....	1	1	".....	Epilepsy.
".....	".....	2	1	Circulatory system.....	Heart disease.
".....	".....	1	1	".....	Empyema.
French.....	".....	1	1	".....	Varicose veins.
English.....	Cornwall.....	1	1	The skin.....	Ulcer on leg.
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	Locomotor system.....	Locomotor ataxia.
".....	".....	2	1	Malformation, &c.....	Deaf and dumb.
".....	Toronto.....	1	1	".....	Twisted neck and head.
".....	St. John.....	1	1	".....	Cripple.
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	Old age.....	Old age.
".....	".....	1	1	Ill-defined causes.....	Physically unfit.
Scotch.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	Toronto.....	1	1	Accidents.....	Lost eye and thumb, feeble.
".....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.
".....	London.....	1	5	".....	"
".....	Toronto.....	3	2	".....	"
Scotch.....	".....	2	1	".....	"
English.....	Winnipeg.....	3	3	".....	Likely to become a public charge.
".....	U. S. A.....	3	1	".....	"
".....	St. John.....	1	1	".....	"
Swede.....	Winnipeg.....	2	1	".....	"
English.....	".....	2	1	".....	Criminal.
".....	Toronto.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	"
".....	Quebec.....	1	1	".....	"
Italian.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	".....	1	1	".....	Pregnant.
Scotch.....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	Immoral.
".....	".....	1	1	".....	Vicious tendencies.
<i>Deported at Montreal.</i>					
	Totals.....	62	20		
English.....	Winnipeg.....	4	1	General diseases.....	Tuberculosis.
".....	Montreal.....	2	1	".....	"
".....	Ottawa.....	1	1	".....	"
Galician.....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	".....	"
Swede.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
U. S. Citizen.....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	"
English.....	Winnipeg.....	5	1	".....	Rheumatism.
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
French.....	".....	1	1	".....	"
Irish.....	Montreal.....	1	1	".....	Alcoholism.
".....	Ottawa.....	1	1	".....	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Nationality.	Whence sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.
<i>Deported at Montreal—</i>					
<i>Con.</i>					
English.	Port Arthur.	1		Eye diseases.	Failing eyesight.
"	Winnipeg.	8	1	Nervous diseases.	Insanity.
"	Kingston.	1		"	"
"	Montreal.	6	3	"	"
"	Toronto.	4	1	"	"
"	Hamilton.	2		"	"
"	Penetanguishene.	1		"	"
Scotch.	Montreal.	1		"	"
Irish.	"	1	1	"	"
"	Quebec.	1		"	"
Hebrew, N.E.S.	Winnipeg.	1		"	"
Galician.	Halifax.		1	"	"
U. S. Citizen.	New Westminster.	3		"	"
"	Montreal.	1		"	"
Swede.	Toronto.	1		"	"
Galician.	Bracebridge.	1		"	"
Scotch.	Montreal.	1		"	"
English.	Winnipeg.	1		"	"
"	Hamilton.	1		"	Epilepsy.
"	Winnipeg.	1		"	"
"	Cobourg.		1	"	Physically and mentally weak.
"	Winnipeg.	1		Circulatory system.	Varicose veins.
"	Montreal.	1		Digestive system.	Chronic dysentery.
"	Winnipeg.	1		Genito-urinary system.	Diabetes.
"	"	1		"	Bright's disease.
"	"	1		The skin.	Ulcer.
"	Montreal.	1		"	Abscess.
"	"	1		Malformation, &c.	Cripple.
Welsh.	"	1		"	"
Russian Hebrew.	Winnipeg.		1	Old age.	Old age.
Hungarian, N.E.S.	"	1		Malformation.	Cripple.
English.	Cornwall.	1		Accidents.	Frost bites.
"	Ottawa.	1		"	Lead poison.
"	Winnipeg.	6	1	Other causes.	Accompanying patients.
"	Montreal.	1		"	"
"	Ottawa.	3	6	"	"
Scotch.	Montreal.	1		"	"
English.	Ottawa.	1	1	"	Likely to become a public charge.
"	Winnipeg.	2		"	"
"	Toronto.	2	3	"	"
Scotch.	Goderich.	1		"	"
English.	Lachute.	1		"	Pregnancy.
"	Montreal.	1	1	"	Criminal.
<i>Deported at Quebec.</i>					
Totals.		82	29		
Irish.	Quebec.		1	Nervous system.	Insane.
English.	Stanstead.		1	Other causes.	Pregnancy.
Total.			2		
<i>Deported at Halifax.</i>					
English.	Toronto.	1		Nervous disease.	Insane.
"	Penetanguishene.	1		"	"
"	New Westminster.		1	"	"
Scotch.	Toronto.	1		"	"
"	"		1	Other causes.	Bad character.
Finn.	Halifax.		1	"	Pregnancy.
Totals.		3	3		
Grand totals.		147	54		

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

This Table IX. shows the fate, so to speak, of the unfortunates in the great stream of favoured people who have found their way to a new home in Canada. In all 201 have been sent out of Canada for some cause, of whom 157 were English, 8 Irish, 12 Scotch, and of the others Galicians 4, French 2, Swedish 4, Italian 1, from the United States 5, Hebrew 3, Hungarian 1, Finnish 1, Danish 1, and Welsh 2.

Out of the 201 only 66 arrived during the nine months ending March 31, 1907, and of this number 51 were English, 6 Scotch, 5 Irish and 1 each of Welsh, Finnish, French and Swedish.

By sending copies of the amended Immigration Act to all asylums and other public institutions, as prisons and charitable institutions, and a circular letter requesting them to communicate to the Minister of the Interior the facts regarding any inmates who were recent immigrants, it has been possible to return to their homes a considerable number who had become public charges in some institution, whether insane, criminal or charitable. The distribution of these by provinces and by years of admission to Canada is neatly shown in the following table:—

TABLE X.

STATEMENT showing the number and year of admission to Canada of insane and other persons deported from Canada in 1906-7.

Province.	Year of arrival.					Date unknown.	Total No. Deported.	No. of insane Deported.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.			
Lower Provinces.....				3	2		5	1
Quebec.....	2	.....	1	30	1		37	18
Ontario.....	1	.....	21	43	2		67	22
Manitoba.....		2	5	77			84	16
Alberta.....			1				1	1
British Columbia.....				2		2	4	4
U.S.A. via Canada.....				3			3	
Totals	3	2	31	158	5	2	201	62

In the instance of insane and tuberculized persons deported every care is taken that these are not only cared for *en route*, but further that they are met by a Canadian officer on their arrival at the foreign port and transferred to their friends or to some institution with which arrangements have been made for their reception. It has further been found especially in the case of the tuberculized that the relatives in Britain are willing and at times anxious to have their friends returned, so that perhaps the word returned applied to them appears better than deported in such instances. The chief point is that the care and maintenance of these people is placed where it properly belongs, in the same manner as the poor law guardians of a district in England must be responsible for the care of their own poor, and not unload them upon another municipality.

It will have been noted in the previous table that the Scandinavian people stood high in the number of deportations, and the following table giving the total deportations for three years shows that it is not an accident of the present year:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

TABLE XI.

STATEMENT showing the number and nationality of immigrants deported after admission to Canada during the three Fiscal Years 1904-5-6-7.

Nationality.	Total No. Arriving.	Deported.	Ratio of Deported to Number arriving.
Icelander.....	627	5	1 in 125
Danes.....	1,232	6	1 in 205
Welsh.....	2,069	6	1 in 345
English.....	155,138	313	1 in 496
Swedes.....	4,726	9	1 in 525
Norwegian.....	3,688	7	1 in 527
Poles, N.E.S.....	516	1	1 in 516
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	2,275	4	1 in 569
Finnish.....	3,475	4	1 in 869
Irish.....	12,120	13	1 in 955
Dutch.....	1,064	1	1 in 1,064
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	2,219	2	1 in 1,109
French.....	4,705	4	1 in 1,176
Galician.....	11,234	10	1 in 1,423
Newfoundlander.....	1,559	1	1 in 1,559
Scotch.....	38,319	23	1 in 1,666
Russian, N.E.S.....	6,995	3	1 in 2,332
Belgian.....	2,552	1	1 in 2,552
Austrian, N.E.S.....	2,723	1	1 in 2,723
Russian Hebrew.....	18,064	3	1 in 6,021
German, N.E.S.....	6,338	1	1 in 6,338
Italian.....	16,546	1	1 in 16,546
From United States.....	136,319	5	1 in 27,263
Totals.....	437,833	424	1 in 1,033

While it is apparent that the number in some instances is too small to draw conclusions from, yet, several nationalities show continued freedom from deported cases. For instance only 1 Italian was deported this year as a criminal, and none in either previous year, although there were 16,546 Italian immigrants in the three years. Evidently they are remarkably free from insanity and tuberculosis, and in the latter cases this may be due to their outdoor life in sunny Italy. While the people of the United States stand first in the list as regards freedom from deportation, it will be understood that their being mostly agriculturists in the Northwest, and having resources will prevent their defectives from becoming, to a large extent, a burden upon the public. It is probable too that the remarkable interest and care taken by the Russian Hebrews for their own people is an explanation in part of the few deported; but it is probable that the fear of a forced return to Russia is an impelling force preventing their sick from becoming dependent inmates of public institutions.

The points from which immigrants were returned, indicate how general is becoming the knowledge of the Act providing for their deportation. Thus 84 were sent from Winnipeg, 31 from Toronto, 30 from Montreal, 14 from Ottawa, 8 from London, 5 from Quebec, 4 from New Westminster, 4 from Hamilton, 3 each from St. John and from U.S.A. via Canada, 2 each from Pentanguishene, Halifax and Cornwall, 1 each from Stanstead, Lachute, Goderich, Strathroy, Edmonton, Port Arthur, Kingston, Bracebridge and Cobourg.

One of the satisfactory features of this extended work of inspection, detention and deportation of immigrants, is the relatively small cost at which the service is carried on. Apart from the salaries of medical inspecting officers, at the ports, the hospital earnings fairly well maintain the hospital expenditure, although it is apparent that at the present rates charged the steamship companies, the fewer the

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

patients, the less funds will there be to maintain expenditures. It must, however, always mean an armed peace, since the more strict the examination, the fewer will be those embarking who are liable to exclusion, while laxity will always mean the coming of more undesirables. It is like all good preventive sanitary work, it is being best done when there is least for it to do.

Reviewing the work of medical inspection carried on in its varied divisions during the fiscal year, which for the nine months has had flowing into Canada the largest number of immigrants which has ever entered the country, one naturally attempts to estimate its effects upon the physical, mental and moral health of the Canadian people. It must be apparent from the illustrative tables that it is amongst the ruder classes of immigrants from the least advanced countries of Europe that we find the fewest cases of those constitutional diseases, which especially mark the peoples where life is strenuous because largely urban, though the former may be more liable to the acute contagions. So that in so far as such are industrious, and especially are agricultural, it would seem as if from the physical standpoint Canada is distinctly the gainer by their advent. Observing further the enormous influx of British, whether English, Scotch or Irish, inspecting them on arrival, whether as second-class or steerage, and noting moreover with constantly increasing strictness that each season is finding fewer to be detained, there seems but one conclusion to be arrived at, which is to the effect that whether compared with those entering the United States or those crossing into Great Britain from the continent, Canada is to-day absolved not only from the accusation that she is the recipient of undesirables not admissible elsewhere; but further that she is receiving and welcoming more largely than ever a population whether from Great Britain or the United States, who will mingle at once with our own people, adapt themselves to our employments, customs and laws, and who are being absorbed so rapidly into our several communities that a few years only will have passed, when as in the Northwestern States with their 60 per cent of a population alien either actually or by immediate descent, they will be known only by their industry, success and good citizenship, be amenable to the laws of the country, proud of her history and traditions and loyal, enthusiastic supporters of her institutions and labouring to realize to the fullest, the splendid promise of the country of their adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.





